

GENERAL MERRITT.

AFEARLESS FIGHTER AND EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY TACTICIAN.

As a Boy He Had No Aspirations to Follow the Army but Expected to be a Lawyer—Served with Distinction All Through the Civil War.

No American soldier ever won his spurs more bravely than did Wesley Merritt. A fearless fighter, a dashing cavalry leader, an efficient department commander, and a military tactician of extraordinary ability, he has, by virtue of gallant deeds performed, engraved his name on his country's honor roll for all time.

Few military records made during the war of the rebellion show such a rapid succession of promotions for "gallant and meritorious conduct" as does that of General Merritt.



GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT.

Wesley Merritt was born in the city of New York, at 67 North Moore street, on December 1, 1836. His father, John Willis Merritt, was a practicing lawyer at that time, but four years later, finding the law not sufficiently remunerative to supply the increasing needs of a large family, he gave up his practice and bought a farm in Illinois, near a small place called Belleville. Unlike most distinguished soldiers, Wesley Merritt is unable to recall any boyish dreams of a military career. Until he was sixteen years old he had no idea of being a soldier, his train of thought up to that period having been mainly in the direction of the law.

A military career was not to young Merritt's taste, but in compliance with his father's wishes he consented to accept an opportunity to enter West Point.

He was graduated July 1, 1860, and was assigned to the dragoons. After serving for a short period at Fort Crittenden, Utah, he was promoted, on May 13, 1861, to a second lieutenant, and soon afterwards he became the adjutant general of the federal forces in Utah.

When he was called to duty in the East, at the beginning of the civil war, Lieutenant Merritt was adjutant of the Second Dragoons, under Colonel Phillip St. George Cooke, and he remained with that gallant officer for two or three years. When Colonel Cooke was made a brigadier general and placed in command of the cavalry of the army of the Potomac, young Merritt became his aide de camp, and on April 5, 1862, was promoted to be captain. Much of Captain Merritt's work as aide was done in Washington, and his intelligence, quickness and military sagacity made a most favorable impression on the commanding officers with whom he was brought in contact. Persons high in authority recognized in the active young officer the ready qualities of a first class soldier, and just before the battle of Gettysburg he received the appointment of brigadier general of volunteers. On July 1, 1863, he was put in command of the reserve cavalry at Gettysburg and so well did he acquit himself that he was breveted a major in the regular army for "gallant and meritorious services."

It was about this time that the "Boy Brigadier," as Merritt was called by the soldiers, attracted the attention of General Sheridan. The latter was particularly pleased with the young general's dash and nerve, and at the same time impressed with his strategic skill. Merritt had the knack of finding out the enemy's weak points and getting in some effective blows before his proximity was suspected. He fought close to Sheridan at Winchester, and so cleverly did he handle his division that "Little Phil" complimented him warmly at the close of the engagement. A cordial friendship sprang up between the two distinguished cavalymen, which continued until Sheridan's death.

General Merritt was engaged in several spirited raids under Sheridan, and from August, 1864, to March, 1865, he was in command of a cavalry division in the Shenandoah campaign. During all of that time he was practically "in the saddle" continuously.

After the close of the war General Merritt was specially honored in Washington, being personally commended by General Grant and by Secretary Stanton, and receiving the high military honor of being breveted a major general in the regular army. In the summer of 1865 he was appointed chief of cavalry of the Military Division of the Southwest, and subsequently chief of cavalry of the Military Division of the Gulf. On September 30, 1865, he was mustered out of the volunteer service and made lieutenant colonel of the Ninth Cavalry. For several years he served at various stations in the West, and greatly enhanced his reputation as a daring and effective fighter by his prowess in dealing with turbulent and warlike Indians. He was actively engaged in the encounter with the Cheyennes, near Indian Creek, and soon afterward General Crook appointed him chief of the cavalry attached to the

Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions. He commanded the Wind River expedition against the Nez Percés in 1877, and in the following year he led the troops dispatched to Milk Thorough's besieged command at Milk River.

One of General Merritt's most notable exploits was the conducting of a successful cavalry march against the Cheyennes, in which he led seven full cavalry companies in a ride of eighty-five miles in thirty-one hours and completed the march with every man in good condition. "Buffalo Bill" and Captain Charles King, the novelist, were with Merritt on this occasion. So stealthily did the cavalry advance that the Cheyennes were taken by surprise and were so completely panic stricken that they ran in disorder from their camp, leaving Yellow Hand, one of their chiefs, lying dead on the grass. General Merritt was in command of Fort Laramie, Wyoming, in 1880, and again in 1882. In the latter year the authorities at Washington, desiring to obtain the fullest benefits from General Merritt's superior knowledge and skill as a tactician, placed him at the head of the military academy at West Point, where he remained for nearly five years. In 1887 he was promoted to be brigadier general of the United States army, and placed in command of the Department of the Missouri. Subsequently he was made a major general, and assumed command of the Department of the East. His selection by the war department to command the military expedition to the Philippines received the most unreserved popular commendation.

There is on the part of the people of this country an abiding faith in the courage, the sagacity, the judgment and the patriotism of Wesley Merritt.—New York Times.

WILLIAM GILLETTE.

The Author-Actor of One of the Most Popular Plays.

William Gillette is one of the few author-actors who has made a success. His play, "Secret Service," in which he acts the role of the heroic spy, continues in favor in this country, and was the only patriotic American play ever received with approval in London.



WILLIAM GILLETTE.

During his last year in the world's metropolis Mr. Gillette was a social lion.

"Secret Service" is a drama full of stirring action, and there is not a dull moment in it from first to last. It is a succession of patriotic incidents which hold one in breathless attention, with comic relief of a sparkling quality. The play is elaborate in scenic effects and romantic situations.

Japanese Love of the Beautiful.

In the principal room of every Japanese house built by rule there is a slightly raised platform sometimes so arranged that it can be entirely enclosed. This is the "sacred niche" where Mikado would sit should he ever enter the house. It is still the rule there that the subject must not look down upon the Mikado. In the days, not very long past, when it was unlawful even to look upon his face, he would have sat entirely shut off from view, and his fool would have been served through a side opening so placed as to prevent a sight of his sacred countenance. The royal inclosure is looked upon as an altar. With it the whole house must be in keeping, and it is here that some grouping of flowers or leaves, some beautiful work of art, is always seen. The spot is itself a sample of excellent work, and here the little children learn from infancy to revere and love the beautiful and the good in nature and art.—St. Nicholas.

Too Much Iron.

Doctor—Did you get that mixture of wine and iron that I ordered?
Deacon Waters—Yes; it was first-rate. Never enjoyed a bottle of medicine better in my life. Drank it up without takin' breath. But, doctor, there was too much iron in it.
Doctor—Huh! So I should imagine.
Deacon Waters—Yes, the iron all went to my feet and made 'em so heavy I could hardly walk.—New York Week-ly.

A "hedge doctor," a kind of quack in Ireland, was being examined at an inquest on his treatment of a patient who had died. "I gave him ipecacuanha," he said.

"You might just as well have given him the aurora borealis," said the Coroner.

"Indeed, yer honor, and that's just what I should have given him next if he hadn't died."—Hospital Gazette.

OUR MANUFACTURED EXPORTS.

This Year, the First Time, They Exceed Imports, and That Largely.

Washington, July 2.—The report of the bureau of statistics, just issued, gives the following information regarding manufactured articles exported from and imported into the country: Twenty-seven million dollars' worth of American manufactures were sent abroad during the twenty-six business days of May, and only \$18,000,000 worth of foreign manufactures were brought into the country during the same time. It has already been announced that our exports of manufactured articles are this year, for the first time in our history, exceeding our imports of manufactures, but it remained for the month of May to make the phenomenal record of exporting 50 per cent. more of manufactures than were imported in the same time. Notwithstanding this fact that the imports of manufactures during the fiscal year have been much less than in preceding years, and the demand upon our own manufacturers consequently greater, the manufacturers have steadily gone on increasing their exports, so that the total exportation of manufactures during the fiscal year will exceed by fully \$12,000,000 those of any preceding year in the history of the country, and will be more than double that of a decade ago, and more than 60 per cent. in excess of that of 1895.

The aggregate exports will amount to \$300,000,000 for the year. The most important in point of value of the manufactured articles exported are: Agricultural implements, books, maps and engravings, chemicals, copper and manufactures of it; cotton manufactures, cycles, manufactures of flax, hemp and jute; glass and glassware, instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of leather, mineral oils for illuminating purposes, paper and manufactures thereof, paraffine and paraffine wax, tobacco, furniture and other manufactures of wood. Of these articles none fell below \$2,000,000 in the amount exported during the year, and many range into the tens of millions. Of agricultural implements, for instance, our exports in the year will amount to over \$5,000,000, of which more than \$1,000,000 go to France, nearly \$1,000,000 worth to the United Kingdom, an equal amount to Germany, more than \$500,000 worth to Canada, nearly \$500,000 to Argentina, and a like amount to British Australasia, while Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Porto Rico, British East Indies and Africa also absorbed a share of the grand total of over \$6,000,000.

Of bicycles the exports for the year will amount to more than \$6,000,000, \$1,500,000 in value going to the United Kingdom, nearly an equal amount to Germany, \$500,000 to British North America, nearly \$100,000 worth to Japan, \$250,000 worth to British Australasia and nearly \$200,000 worth to Africa. The exportation of manufactures of copper has grown enormously in the past two or three years. In the fiscal year 1895 it amounted to over \$14,000,000, in 1896 to over \$19,000,000, in 1897 to over \$31,000,000 and in the present year will considerably exceed that of 1897.

Manufactured cotton will amount in the year to probably \$17,000,000. TO PORTO RICO NEXT. Troops Now on the Water to Go to San Juan.

Washington, July 5.—The feeling at the war department that Santiago, being covered by Shafter's siege guns on the heights around the town, and by the guns of Sampson's ships, must surrender before the day is over, has led to a complete revolution of the plans which were formulated when General Shafter's dispatch calling for immediate reinforcements was received. As soon as General Shafter's troops have been thoroughly rested they will be forwarded to Porto Rico.

The army corps under General Brooke at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga now under marching orders, will probably be the first troops to leave for Porto Rico.

The soldiers of General Snyder's division at Tampa are believed to be on the water bound for Santiago. It is the purpose to forward them immediately after their arrival at that place to Porto Rico, without disembarking the soldiers from the transports, with the exception perhaps of one or two regiments, which will replace some of the troops of General Shafter's army.

SHERMAN ON ALASKA

Returning from Trip, He Says Country Needs Territorial Laws.

Seattle, July 2.—Ex-Secretary John Sherman has arrived here from Alaska. In an interview Mr. Sherman said:

"Alaska would be better governed had she regular territorial laws. I believe it will be a very short time until Congress gives her these. It may be years before statehood can be given. That prohibition law, to which Alaskans object so strongly, does not seem to prohibit entirely, as I noticed a great many saloons. If the law cannot be enforced it would better be taken off the statute books."

The Care of Prisoners.

Washington, July 6.—The capture of 1,600 men of Cervera's fleet, destroyed off Santiago by Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley on Sunday, and of 2,000 in El Caney, the suburb of that town, on the right of the American line, which was practically occupied by General Shafter's forces on Friday, and the expected fall of Santiago give the officers here an additional burden to carry.

They must provide food and supplies for the large number of prisoners that have fallen and will fall into the hands of the land and sea forces of the United States in Cuba, and the problem is already engaging their serious attention. One of the great difficulties of the question of getting troops to Cuba was that of carrying with them sufficient supplies; and with the addition of thousands of Spanish troops to provide for, the departments of supplies and transportation have their hands more than full.

In Favor of More Cadets.

Washington, July 5.—The report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, made public at the War Department to day, renews the recommendation of previous boards that the number of cadets be increased by allowing the President to appoint twenty and each United States Senator one.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

An emergency appropriation of \$200,000 has been voted for the new East river bridge, which, since the debt limit question was raised, has been deprived of the means by which construction could be pushed.

An Odd Charity.

The most curious charity in New York, and one which savors of medieval times, is the one known as the "Leake Dole of Bread." For over 104 years a weekly distribution of bread has taken place at St. John's chapel, one of the Trinity parish churches. John Leake, who was one of the founders of the Leake and Watts home for children, left \$5,000, the interest to be spent in purchasing bread for poor women. This buys about 4,000 loaves of bread a week.

Osborn's Oil Stock.

A good many years ago, when Eugene Robinson failed and had to get out of the Stock Exchange, he owed Charlie Osborn \$140,000. In part payment of this he gave Charlie 1,500 shares of Standard Oil stock, worth about 65, which so disgusted that thrifty and frisky speculator that he registered an oath that he never would allow Robinson to return to the floor. The stock was, however, laid away in a safe, and when Osborn died was left to his heirs. The \$7,500 had increased to \$600,000, at a valuation of \$400 a share. It is now worth about \$425. It pays 40 per cent. a year, or \$60,000 nearly two-thirds per annum of the original valuation. Isn't there just a suggestion of luck in this?

How to Get Rich.

Some of our millionaires at times assume the responsibility of rushing into print with suggestions to the youth of the country on the all-important subject, "How to Get Rich." The best plan I have heard is "Imitate Sage." Sage lives about as frugally as any one. He rides down town in the morning and up town in the afternoon on a free pass on the elevated road. Ten cents saved. He spends only eight cents for his luncheon, where other men make it fifty. Forty-two cents saved. He smokes not a dollar saved. He drinks not a dollar saved. He always carries gold in his pockets to jingle—the honorarium of the board member. The interest on his vast loans is piling up while he sleeps.

Former President of the Police Board.

Our former president of the police board, Theodore Roosevelt, has done the country good in more ways than one. He has not only given the country a first class fighting man, full of brains, energy and resource, but he has by his example brought to the front a class of men whose wealth and social position lend a most encouraging and significant character to the episode. From all the clubs and colleges young men of large means and high standing have flocked to the nation's banner ready to serve shoulder to shoulder with the mechanic and the farm hand, the clerk and the plebeian. They not only applied for service with Mr. Roosevelt himself, but, animated by his prompt action, they have volunteered everywhere. They have made their appearance in the navy as well as the army and they are showing the country that the rich man is not the idler and the drone he has been pictured. They are proving, on the contrary, that the so-called glided youth are as eager to abandon their luxurious environment in the country's cause as the homely rustic is to exchange his plow handle for a musket.

Other Features in Trade.

The effect of the war is very peculiar on poultry and pineapples. Large shipments of the former to Cuba have been the rule for several years and now that these are stopped a greater supply reaches this market. Just before the war began a large shipment was made to Cuba and reached port in safety, but this will be the last until the war is over. Hence the supply here is excessive and sales are only made at a heavy loss. On the other hand the importation of pineapples has become very difficult, as American vessels incur too great a risk and all that come must be under some foreign flag. The supply will therefore be light and prices will be so high as to prevent canning. The cigar trade will also suffer and the price of fine brands must advance as fast as the stock of Cuban tobacco diminishes. Very strangely the consumption of tobacco in Spain is chiefly of the American product, which shows that Spanish smokers cannot afford to use Cuban tobacco, but now they will have to look elsewhere when they want to take a smoke.

Newspaper Matters.

The expense of supplying the newspapers of this city with war news is estimated at \$100,000 a week. Rather a heavy bill, but it cannot be avoided. Pulitzer has shown his public spirit by continuing the salaries of all employees who enlist until their return from service. What a costly war it must be when the news expense reaches such a vast amount! The papers are issuing extras for special news. One journal tried a 10 o'clock edition, but it failed, as people at that hour are either abed or at the theatre, or somewhere else, out of the reach of the newsboys' call. The worst result of this rivalry for war news is the tendency to manufacture reports or to reprint the same thing in a little different shape and this bogus news often tries the reader's patience. Apropos of news, one of the consequences of the war is a demand for improved printing presses and nearly a score of papers have each ordered a new equipment. New York printing presses are also in foreign demand and orders have been received from far away Australia and near-by Paris. America indeed leads the world in everything that pertains to journalism. CYRUS THORP.

"Political notes"—\$ \$ \$ \$

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, featuring a woman in a dress and the text: "A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious." "WALTER BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA" "Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled." "Medical and Surgical Journal." "Costs less than ONE CENT a Cup. Trade-Mark on Every Package." "WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., DORCHESTER, MASS." "Established 1780."

Advertisement for Alexander Brothers & Co., Dealers in Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts. Sole agents for Henry Maillard's Fine Candies, Fresh Every Week. Penny Goods a Specialty. Sole agents for F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco. Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars: Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash. Bloomsburg Pa.

Advertisement for W. H. Brower's Carpets, Matting, or Oil Cloth. IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH, YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT W. H. BROWER'S. 2nd Door above Court House. A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

Advertisement for Edward E. Strauss & Co. THAT'S JUST IT! You can't always tell by the looks of a garment how it is going to WEAR. WHY NOT get the WEAR as well as the looks when you can have both at the same PRICE. \$12.00 is the starting point of those Edward E. Strauss & Co.'s Famous Custom Tailored Suits and Overcoats with an ironclad guarantee thrown in free. IT WILL PAY YOU to examine this line, and leave your order for one of these handsome garments. CALL ON L. GROSS, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Base Ball in Biblical Times. Near Alma, Wis., is a herd of curious animals belonging to Huber brothers. Some of them are pure bred buffalo, the brothers having been interested for ten years in an attempt to rear buffalo in captivity. Besides the buffalo, however, there are on the farm a number of crossbred cattle to which have been given the name catalo. The catalo is the result of a cross between the buffalo and the cow. It is believed that from such a cross can be produced animals better suited to life on the great western ranges than the domestic cattle are. The buffalo is harder than the cow, and while his meat is as good his hide is more useful and valuable than that of the cow, being long and furry. The buffalo stands the rigors of the northwestern winter without shelter by reason of this furry coat, and the expectation is that the crossbred catalo will inherit the woolly coat and the buffalo hardness of constitution. Since the outbreak of hostilities with Spain crime has markedly decreased as proved by the police record in greater New York. A single sitting, lasting seldom more than one hour, disposes of all pending cases at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where previously two sessions were required every day having an average of two hours duration. And elsewhere the same condition prevails. Mr. Lindsay is inclined to the belief that the rough characters in town bearing a fair mental calibre, have availed of the opportunity to enlist similar to the formation of the famous Wilson Zuaves in civil time. This proves that poverty and want are the two principal factors in the creation of crime, and that man is naturally good and not bad. It does not pay to be wicked nor criminal, so to be smart we must develop talent and cultivate impulse in the right direction in order to be "respectable."

The Lutheran Ministerium. The 150th anniversary of the Lutheran ministerium of Pennsylvania, celebrated recently in Philadelphia, is perhaps the oldest body of that denomination in this country. The ministerium has 324 ministers, 500 congregations, 123,470 confirmed members, 489 Sunday schools, \$3,207 scholars, and the contributions last year amounted to \$683,021.97. The ministerium supports Muhlenberg college at Allentown, and the Theological seminary at Mount Airy, Philadelphia. It has orphan's homes at Germantown and Topton, Berks county.

The best medicine you can take is that which builds a solid foundation for health in pure, rich blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Advertisement for Castoria. BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. PLITCHER. "The Kind You Have Always Bought" "The Kind You Have Always Bought"