THE CURIOUS OLD CITY OF SITKA

Objects of Interest and Points of Instruction Abound on Every Hand.

FRUITS OF MISSIONARY ENDEAVOR

Natives Who Have Been Reclaimed Missionaries--Sitka's Greek Church the primitive gubernatorial mansion, and Muscovite Castle--Other Novel which is an old-translationer. We called at the primitive gubernatorial mansion, and Muscovite Castle--Other Novel Features.

Written for The Tribune.

The Russo-Greek church is one of the most striking objects of interest in Sitka to the tourist, not so much for what it is in itself as for the paintings, vestments and other art treasures it contains. As we had never seen a Russian church we were somewhat impressed with this gorgeously orna-mented ecclesiastical structure. It is built of wood, is of ancient design and compares in grandeur with most any Roman Catholic edifice of the same grade and antiquity that we have ever seen. The church occupies a quad-rangle, midway in the main (Lincoln) street, facing the bay. It is of peculiar plan, in the form of a Greek cross, and is painted silver gray with green trim-mings. The roof of the main room forms a large oriental dome, which is surmounted by a gift cross, also ornamented with emerald green. One wing is used as a chapel. The cupola contains a chime of six bells. It is possessed of great wealth in the way of vestments and altar furnishings besides other rich gifts as well as numerous valuable and reputs the works. erous valuable old paintings, true works of art. It was dedicated in 1844, when Teniaminon, then Metropolitan of Moscow, sent rich vestments, plate, pic-tures and altar furnishings, presented

by the imperial family.

The church is opened to visitors on steamer days for a charge of fifty cents, which goes into the poor fund of the parish. By invitation, we joined the vice presidential party on its visit. Rt. Rev. Bishop Nicholas being absent in Russia, Rev. Father Sobolof courteously showed us the costly and magnificent vestments, plates and the bishop's crown, etc., allowing us to photograph the same together with the portraits of the princes and prelates that hung upon the walls.

IN A GREEK CHURCH.

The interior is richly decorated, mainly in white and gold, especially the chancel, which is raised above the body of the church and approached by three broad steps, leading to four doors, two of which are handsomely carved and richly gilded. Massive candle-sticks stand at either side of the doors and the screen holds full-length pictures of St. Michael and St. Nicholas in armor and robes of beaten silver and with jeweled halos and helmets. Above is a large picture of the "Leaf Suis a large picture of the "Last Sup-per," covered with silver, as are two others, one on each side of the altar. transept are dedicated to St. John the t. This contains, besides a font, an exquisite painting of curious font, an exquisite painting of the "Virgin and Child." copied from the celebrated picture at Moscow. All the drapery, we are told, is of silver and the halo of gold. So of the painting itself, nothing is seen but the faces and background. The Madonna is background. kept under glass, but the custodian of the church removed the glass for our

Among other works of the old masthe Ravens," "Baptism of Christ in the Ravens," "Story of the Bible," "The Savior," "Story of the Bible," "The Four Evangelists," Matthew, Mark, ited Sitka, they were royally enter-Luke and John, in separate paintings, tained in this castle, then in good con-Ascension," and many more valuable paintings donated by Russian no-bility. An odd feature of the church pictures is that of the principal ones only the faces are left exposed; the halo and garments being of silver are bent or twisted into shape.

Across the threshold of these massive doors into the sanctuary no woman may set her foot, and across the inner ones into the innermost sanctuary, or "Holy of Holles," none but the priest himself or his superiors of the Greek church or the white the doors, however, usually stand open. Although few Russians are left in Alaska, the czar of Russia as temporal head of the car of poral head of the Greek orthodox church, maintains the seventeen churches and ninety-two chapels in Alaska, and the chapels in San Francisco and Chicago at an expense of 60,000 a year.

INVALUABLE RICHES.

The church treasury contains many rich vestments, jeweled crowns, crosses, caskets and reliquaries, illuminated breviaries and missals, with jeweled and enameled covers. The bishop's mitred cap is a marvel. It is several hundred years old and full jeweled almost covered with crosses. jeweled, almost covered with emeralds, sapphires and pearls. The crowns used in the wedding ceremony—a present to the first bishop sent from Russia to Alaska—are also very ornate, as is the higher's sea and the control of the property of the bishop's see and the great diamond cross. But the czar's jeweled Bible is squally as attractive. Its silver cover weighs twenty-seven pounds. This was taken to San Francisco in 1868 together with some of the richest vestments of the church, and afterward stolen by some discharged United States soldiers, but they were recovers. States soldiers, but they were recova mutilated condition and restored to Sitka. We were shown, too, the robe used for the marriage service, and that used during Lent, and also the one worn on Easter Sunday. They were marvels of beauty and elegance

The venerable bishop resides in the Ing green-roofed dwelling on the Gov-ernor's walk and there is a small chapel of the annunciation off his drawing-room, whose altar shines with many fine silver images.

AT A GREEK SERVICE. AT A GREEK SERVICE.

The Greek time here is one day ahead of our time. Our Saturday is their Sunday, our Sunday is their Monday. Their Saturday commences at 6 o'clock on Friday evening and ends on Saturday evening. We attended the Saturday evening service conducted by Rev. Father Soboloff and two attendant priests. These priests are not allowed to shave or cut their hair and their general appearance may be imagined. There are no seats—the visitors remain standing, while the worshipping congregation stands or kneels—and a male choir of both men and boys chanf in plaintive tones with continuous repetition in the Greek language throughout the entire service, the profundo voices of the men singers contrasting strangely with the piping tones of the boys. As I said, everybody stands during the service, which lasts nearly two hours. At certain points the priests kneel and kiss the floor. This was repeated several times by the congregation.

Sitka Trading company, as a general trading store. It was formerly the head office of the Russian-American Fur company, and often held pelts to the value of \$1,000,000 in early Russian days. Here we found an array of Russian and Indian relics, only excelled by those at the Jackson museum. Near those at the Jackson museum. Near the wharf are the barracks and custom house, which were also built by the Russians. The barracks now serve the purpose of the territorial jall and also court house. The little square at the left of the street near the beach was latives Who Have Been Reclaimed and Civilized as a Result of the Patient Toil of a Noble Band of school 'commissioner. We called at which is an old-time Russian cortage, built altogether on a ground floor plan, with low cellings and broad veranda. It has been modernized by modest wall paper. Electric bells admit you and oil lamps light your way. The governor grants his callers a cordia Pennsylvania welcome, and those who are favored with an invitation to become his guests are courteously and

ovally entertained. In the square is a granite monument, designating the United States Astronomical station in latitude 57 de-grees, 2 minutes north and longitude 135 degrees, 19 minutes east. Directly opposite the governor's residence is the Presbyterian church, a neat wooden structure, as our photographs indicate. while adjoining it are the present bar-racks of the United States soldiers. who comprise two companies. A small part of the old stockade which kept the natives without the Russian town after proscribed hours, still remains, al-though most of the barricade was de-stroyed after the withdrawal of the American troops in 1877. Adjoining is the old block house, formerly a fort, that commanded an angle of the stockade. Katalan's Rock bears the name of an ancient chief who had his habitation here. On the slopes back of the native "ranchlere" are the burial grounds of the Russians and the Sitkans, a quaint and interesting place to visit. Just beyond the church is the "Old Russian Saw Mill," with its outside wooden water wheels, say twenty feet in diameter. Inside it was grap-pling with a cedar log four feet in dia-

meter.

Among the unusual things you notice in Sitka are great flocks of huge crows. or ravens. They come from the islands in the harbor and swirl round and round, lighting upon the beach and prominent objects with an air of fearess assurance and perfect security, for they are never molested by the natives, who regard these "black-winged, un-canny fowls of the air" with a sort of veneration, believing that the spirits of their departed dead inhabit their bodies. They are exempt from gun and arrow and swarm everywhere.

THE MUSCOVITE CASTLE. To some visitors the ruins of the old Muscovite castle on the hill is most interesting. This (Baranoff) castle interesting. This (Baranoff) castle was once a fort, the residence of the Russian governor and also a light house. The height on which the castle stands (it is now in ruins) is eighty feet above the street. The pile is reached by a long flight of steps. Many stories are told of romance and crime of days when Russian barons and beautiful princesses passed days and nights within the castle in joyous living. It was a massive structure, 86 by 51 feet, three stories high, with a glass cupola used as a light house, the lamp standing 110 feet above the sea. It was an octagonal block house, built of logs of huge dimensions, jointed with copper boits and riveted to the rocks. It was noted for its capacious rooms, which were richly furnished when transferred ong other works of the old mas-was "Abraham Entertaining s," "Elijah Receiving Food from ivens," "Baptism of Chein In 1987. In order to preserve the structure from decay, our government expended three years ago some \$11,000, but after ago some \$11,000, but after completion it was mysteriously burned March 17, 1894, and has not been rebuilt. In 1869, dition and in one chambers Lady Franklin, then in her eightieth year, sat and wept as she waited in vain for tidings of her lost husband. There are several other structures built during Russian occupancy, surrounding the green and well kept plaza, or parade ground, with their unique white-washed walls and In the harbor this day are the United

States steamship Pinta and revenue cutter Walcott, two naptha launches, two large fishing smacks and numer-ous canoes, also the elegant steam yacht, Eleanor, owned by W. A. Slater, of Norwich, Conn., who with a party of friends is taking a nineteen months' tour of the world. This latter craft is said to cost with her equipments a half million dollars. Still, our beautiful Queen towers above them all, and her arrival is the most important event in the Sitkan calendar. Steamer day is welcomed as another messenger from civilization, bringing anxiously looked for tidings from home and friends to those who from choice or circumstant have found a home here on the Alaskan frontier. So exactly does she keep her of what took place "two Queen's ago," and "three Queen's ago," or "the last Queen," or "the l her. Her stays in port are the events to date by. Steamer time is one hour faster than Sitka time, a fact which prospective tourists should remember. The Russians count their time differently from us; they are eleven days earlier. For instances today is August earlier. For instances today is August 17, United States time; but according

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The principal street of Sitka extends from the wharf to the Greek church, and then bends around this noble edifice and winds along the beach for a half mile to the Presbyterian Industrial school. From there is a romantic path, through the woods along the Indian river to Mount Testovia and Holy Cross with its sacred sign of unsullied snow. To every student of human nature and those interested in the enlightenment. education and Christianization of these dark-skinned Alaskans, this training chool affords an opportunity to witschool affords an opportunity to witness the results of this great work, and
to see the Indian as influenced by missionary efforts. This is an institution
where native children are taken in
youth, educated and taught various
trades. It is supported by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions,
though the United States government
in 1884 appropriated \$15,000 towards
maintaining it. All the Alaska Indians maintaining it. All the Alaska Indians have shown a great desire to be educated, that they might be able to read the letter (the Bible) sent them through the white man from the "Great Spirit." The difficulty experienced by the missionaries has been in getting school

room enough to accommodate them.

We visited the mission by invitation of Rev. Mr. Austin, and viewed its workings with deep interest. This misservice, which lasts nearly two hours. At certain points the priests kneel and kiss the floor. This was repeated several times by the congregation. Three times the sanctuary was closed from the view of the people by the handsome folding doors. Meantime the priest enters therein and remains, separated from his people in earnest devotion distinctly heard from without. The congregation appeared to be very decongregation appeared to be sion, or training school, as it is called. faces the bay and with its eighteen buildings, including the "model cottage," presents an imposing appearance. It was established in 1877 by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, through the efforts of Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., with Mrs. A. R. McFarland or assistant but this work and

bright and intelligent in many ways and the amount of musical talent they display is simply wonderful. They learn very readily and some of the pupils sectte and pray in English instead of their own gutteral tongue. These natives are far superior in intelligence and honesty to those of the plains. There is a complete system of buildings, dormitories, school rooms, carpenter, blacksmith and shoemaker shops, a hospital, a church, a bakery and steam laundry. The laundry and industrial school building were the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, of New York. The unfinished chapel when completed will be a source of thankfulness. The main hall contains the school rooms, superintendent's quarters, and boys' dormitory; connected by a passageway are the teachers' guarters and civil.

dormitory; connected by a passageway are the teachers' quarters and girls' dormitory. Beyond the mission is a model settlement of school graduates of which I will speak later. The girls are taught to cook and sew and the boys are experts in carpentry and other trades. The chairs and bedsteads of their manufacture were neatly made and are to be found in most of the civ-flized Indian houses. The boys wear a blue uniform and the girls are dressed alike and learn to give considerable attention to their general appearance. Among the half-breeds and the natives, too, some have considerable beauty of face and figure. We are constantly impressed that they are descended from the Japanese. I repeat, the Christian In-dian children whom we met were uni-versally polite and in appearance far more intelligent than the untutored pagan children of the "ranchieric." The contrast is so striking that the least doubt is easily removed as to the advisability of giving the natives of Alas-ka the benefit of Christian civilization. The native (Rev. Mr. Austin's) church mas organized ten years ago with 49 members. Now there are 483 names on the church roll, nearly all natives. Exercises are usually held in the school room on steamer days. The Mission band plays there, and usually sounds a farewell at the wharf.

Looking at this mission field in its sunniest light one can scarcely realize what an immense amount of labor and self abnegation this training school represents and too much praise cannot be given to the good and refined man and woman, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Austin, and their valued co-laborers, who, with no conveniences, no houses to live in, no appliances to work with, and with poor support bravely took up the work of bringing these capable but darkened minds into elightened Christianity and civilization.

MODEL COTTAGES. One of the most interesting features

of the training school here is found in he "Madel Cottage" which the pupils build, own and occupy. They exhibit the results in part of the sixteen years of effort for the betterment of the condition of these nations and stand as convincing arguments in favor of Christianty and education. These cottages eight in number, are situated just beyond the mission, near the hospital. We were shown through some of them by Rev. Mr. Austin, who spoke of them own through some of them by and their occupants with pardonable pride. They are neat frame houses, mainly of four rooms with a porch, arranged along the two streets. They are built by the aid of the National Indian assold to the Christian natives on the inschools and societies have furnished the money with which to build them, and each is named in honor of its benefactor-usually the pastor of the church, whose Sunday school aided in its erecwhose Sunday School aided in its erec-tion. For instance on one is the little brown and gold sign, "Miller Cottage," another, "Bryn Mawr" cottage and also "Cobb," "New York," and "North-field"cottages. The "Miller Cottage" is owned by one Rudolph, a member and elder in Rev. Austin's church, an expert silversmith engages in the Sittle expert silversmith, engaged in the Sitka Trading Store, where tourists are cour-teously and honorably treated by this Christian Indian gentleman. This cottage is only a fair sample of the others. It is a model of neatness and comfort, and in modern furniture, compares favorably with carefully kept workmen's homes in Pennsylvania or New England. They are truly models in

comparison with the generally wretched and dirty homes in the rancherie. No thoughtful person can behold the sharp contrasts that are presented be-tween the natives in their homes of squalor and the bright, intelligent promising youths of the Misston school, without a deep sense of the possibilities of this great work.

THE BLARNEY STONE. Some visitors are interested in the "Blarney Stone," which is a square block on the beach near the "Mission" and is believed to dower the one kissing it with a "magic tongue." Governor Baranoff is said to have spent many fine afternoons sitting on it. There is a Russian inscription on its face and the United States man-of-war, or revenue cutter, used to cut its name on it as an imperishable record of entry.

Again we visited the "rancherie," this time with Annahootz, the "Head chief of the Sitkan tribe," as the inscription over his house reads, Annahootz is not only the chief of his tribe,

hootz is not only the chief of his tribe, but chief of police of Sitka, appointed by Governor Knapp six years ago, and by Governor Knapp six years ago, and draws \$10 per month salary from the United States government. He has been a member of Rev. Mr. Austin's church for ten years and is now ruling elder. Dressed in policeman's full uniform, with badges representing his official stations, he wears his honors with becoming dignity. He is revered by his tribe, who always salute him wherever they meet and is honored and respected by all the white people of Sitka. On this occasion we were shown a store of curios, baskets and blankets curiously wrought, and witnessed the process of wrought, and witnessed the process of basket-making and weaving, which was marvelous. They display the same degree of ingenuity in weaving and crocheting in various colors as do our American ladies in their "fancy work." Specimens presented to us indicate skillful workmapship.

skillful workmanship. At evening this "worthy chief" hon-ored us with a call at our state room on the Queen, bringing his interpreter, Kendail by name, a boy fourteen years old and a member of Rev. Mr. Austin's school. He also brought with him and presented to us tokens of friendship, the handlwork of his wife, and also the "war club" or totem of his family, which he inherited men the also the "war club" or totem of his family, which he inherited upon the death of his uncle, Head Chief Alexis Annahootz, who died Jan. 6, 1890, mourned alike by his tribe and the white people whom he had protected from invasion and massacre in 1878. This emblem is more highly prized than any souvenir received on our entire trip. The one and one-half hours' interview was not only profitable but enjoyable. In this interview we were deeply impressed with the Christian spirit manifested by this Indian chief, especially when he said through his interpreter, that "I would rather be called a good Christian man than a great chief."

J. E. Richmond.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth. If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

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WHERE SLEEP THE HONORED DEAD

Graves of Some of the Chief Heroes o the Civil War.

ARE SCATTERED FAR AND WIDE

Shrines for the Patriotism of Many Localities - - Distinguished Dead Whose Services as Commanders Were Conspicuous on Land and Sca. Fields Where They Found Fame.

From the Pittsburg News.

America has no Westminster abbey or St. Paul's to enshrine its illustrious dead. Their graves are scattered far and wide throughout the land. A glance at the resting places of some of the distinguished personages who blazed the traces of their fame in the great Civil war will serve as an exof the wide disposition of their remains.

General Crant's tomb, overlooking the Hudson river, is a notable sight in upper New York city.
General Robert Anderson's grave at
West Point is looked after by Mrs.
General Anderson and his daughter,

Mrs. J. B. Laton. The grave of Sumt-er's hero is decorated every Memorial Sunday by a detachment of veterans from Robert Anderson and R. S. Wil-liams posts, of New York city; also Anderson's batter?, Sons of Veterans and Anderson's zounves.

General D. B. Birney's grave at

Woodland cemetery, Philadelphia, is well kept under the care of his wife and son and D. B. Birney post, No. 63.
Grand Army of the Republic.
General Francis P. Blair is buried in
Belfontaine cemetery, St. Louis, in a
well-kept grave. The monument to the
general is in Forest park, St. Louis.
The gallant General Hence, A. Berg.

The gallant General Henry A. Bar-num, who died only a few years ago from a wound which never ceased to trouble him, is buried at Oakwood cemetery, Syracuse. Lafayette post, of New York city, looks after the grave. General Hiram Burnham, hero of Fort Harrison and the capture of Marye's Heights, lies in Pine Grove cemetery, Chesterfield, Me. His grave is marked by a monument, occupies a prominent place in the cemetery, and is

Burnside's grave, in Swamp Point cemetery, Providence, is kept in good order, a permanent fund having been established for that purpose.

Doubleday's grave in Arlington cem etery, is marked by a monument. General Doubleday's widow lives in Washington. Lafayette post, of New York city, is interested in decorating the

Col. Ellsworth, the zouave, one of the earliest of the war herges, is buried in Mechanicsville cemetery, New York, There is a monument, Ellsworth post, of Mechanicsville, is interested in the care

of the grave. Gen. Charles Devin lies in Mount Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, Mass. Post 10 is interested in the care of the grave. Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, the naval hero of the Mississippi, lies in Cambridge cemetery. Cambridge. There is a monument. Commander C. H. Davis, United States navy, son of the admiral, is interested in the care

f the grave.

General John. A. Dix. author of the phrase, which in 1861 thrilled the North-ern heart "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," is buried in Trinity cemetery, New York. His grave is marked by simple headstone. The Rev. Morgan Dix, son of the general, and John A. Dix post, Grand Army Republic, look after the grave.

of the first steam ram fleet, and who died of a wound received in the naval battle of Memphis, is buried at Laurel

Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.

Farragut is buried in Woodlawn cemetery, New York. The Faragut plot is beautifully situated in Aurora hill. Captain Loyal Faragut, son of the ad-miral, and Faragut post, of New York city, are interested in the decorating of the grave. Gen. George P. Foster, colonel of the

Fourth Vermont Volunteers, one of the crack regiments from the Green Mountain state, is buried in Lake View cemetery, Burlington. Stannard post, of Burlington, looks after the grave. There is a monument.

Gen. James D. Fessenden is buried at Portland, Me., in Evergreen cemetery. There is a monument. The general's widow, his brother, Gen. F. D. Fessenden, and Bosworth post, Grand Army Republic, look after the grave, which is n excellent condition.

Fremont is buried in Rockland ceme-tery, on the Hudson, above New York city. It is a commanding site and is marked by a monument, recently erect-

Rear Admiral A. H. Foote lies in Grove Street cemetery, New Haven, His son, A. R. S. Foote, and Admiral Foote post are interested in the care of the grave, which is kept in splendid condition and is marked by a monu-Garfield's remains rest at Cleveland,

in the cemetery overlooking the lake. General John F. Hartranft is buried at Montgomery, Pa. The National Guard of that state recently erected a monument to his memory at an expense of \$10,000, Hancock, "The Superb," lies in a vault constructed during his life time

and under his own supervision in Mont-gomery cemetery, Norristown, Pa. Zook post, Grand Army of the Repub-lic, Norristown, and the Montgomery County Historical society are interested in the care of the grave.

General Aleander Hayes; hero of the
Mexican war and of the civil war, is

buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburg. One of the sights of Pittsburg is the Hayes monument, erected by the Ladles' Monumental association. General C. S. Hamilton is buried at

Milwaukee. General Geary is buried at Harrisburg. General Thomas It Kane, famous

General Thomas It Kane, famous leader of the Pennsylvania "Bucktails," lies buried at Kane, Pa.
Captain Miles W. Keogh, the gallant war veteran who fell with Custer at the Little Big Horn massacre, lies in Fort Hill cemetery, Auburn, N. Y.
Kilpatrick's grave at West Point, is looked after by Judson Kilpatrick. looked after by Judson Kilpatrick post, of New York city. There is no monu-

Kerrny's grave is in old Trinity churchyard, on Broadway, af the head of Wall street. There is no monument. The De Peyster and Watts families, relatives of the general, are interested in the care of the grave, and it is un-derstood they propose the erection of a monument. Phil Kearny post, of New York city, is interested in the care of the grave and would erect a monument if permission could be obtained. Nathaniel Lyon found his last rest-ing place in the Churchyard cemetery at East Hartford. When Lyon was killed at Wilson's Creek, his body fell into the hands of the enemy. General Price returned it to the Federal sol-diers, and it was buried on the farm of an ex-congressman named Phaiss an ex-congressman named Phelps. A few days afterward it was removed to East Hartford General McPherson, who died within

the enemy's lines at Bald Hill, in front of Atlanta, was laid to rest in the fami-ly burying ground of his own home at ning of the war. General George A. McCall is buried at West Chester, Pa. McClellan lies in River View come-tery. Trenton. His family has creet-ed a monument of his grave, and there

The graves in the cemetery at West

is another in front of the gateway of is another in Iront of the gateway of the cemetery, erected by the general's friends and admirers. The general's son and namesake, Colonel George B. McClellan, is interested in the care of

General Greshom Mott, the distinguished volunteer general of New Jersey, is buried in River View cemetery. Trenton, within a few feet of his old commander, McClellan.

Meade is buried at North Laurel Hill, Philadelphis His error Coloral Course.

Philadelphia. His son, Colonel George Meade, and George G. Meade post, No. 1. of Philadelphit, are interested in the care of the grave. The site of the Meade tomb is on the most command-ing ground of the beautiful Laurel Hill cemetery, overlooming the Schuylkill river. The very famous ceremony of George G. Meade post on Memorial Day has its most important event at the grave of General Meade, where a special ritual service is performed. Surpliced choristers and a band take part. The ceremony ends with a volley over the grave and a bugle call. The grave has no monument, but there is one in has no monument, but there is one in Fairmount park.
The remains of General Thomas

Francis Meagher were never recov-ered after his drowning from a vessel in Missouri river, Montana.

General Mansfield, the gray-haired here who was killed at Antietam, is

buried at Middletown, Conn. There is a monument. Mansfield post, of Middietown, looks after the grave, General O. M. Mitchel is buried in the family plot in Greenwood cemetery. His son, Captain F. A. Mitchel, is in-terested in the care of the grave. General R. B. Potter is buried in Woodlawn cemetery, near New York. The plot is kept in order by his widow, Abbey A. Potter, at present residing in

General Robert Patterson, the Pennsylvania militiaman, who rallied the troops on the border in 1861, lies buried at Philadelphia.

Gettysburg's foremost hero, General J. F. Reynolds, is buried in Lancaster city cemetery, Lancaster, Pa. The family of the general and two posts of Lancaster are interested in the care of the grave.

Rear Admiral John Rogers, one of the fighting sailors of the war, is entombed in Oak hill cemetery, Washing-ton. His grave is marked by a monu-ment, is cared for by his family, and is in good order.
General Jesse L. Reno, who fell under

a sharpshooter's bullet at the battle of South mountain, also lies buried at Oak Hill cemetery. His son, Jesse Reno, and Reno post, No. 44, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Repub-lic, are interested in the care of the grave. A monument to the hero has been erected on the spot where he fell. General Adam J. Siemmer, hero of Fort Pickens, lies in the Montgomery cemetery, Norristown, Pa. A monu-ment has been erected over the grave

which is in good condition under the care of the general's family and Zook post, Grand Army of the Republic. A sad fate must be recorded of the remains of the gallant Colonel Robert G. Shaw, leader of the colored regiment which had the place of honor and of danger in the assault upon Fort Wag-Shaw was instantly killed, and the southerners placed him in a grave scooped out of the sand between the fort and the sea. The beach has since been washed away by the action of the waves, and so the bones of many of the heroes of Wagner are scattered for

General Standard, whose brigade o Vermont militia, is credited with hav-ing turned the tide at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, is buried in Lake View ceme-tery, Burlington, Vt. A bronze statue has been erected by the grave. The general's widow and daughters, togeth-er with Stannard post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the cemetery com-missioners, take excellent care of the

Sheridan's grave at Arlington is looked after by his widow and Phil Sheridan post, in New York city. There is a monument at Sheridan's grave.

Sherman's last resting place, in Cal-Charles Ellet, Jr., who distinguished dimself on the Mississippi, in command the first steam ram fleet, and who of Ransom post, in that city. It has a

> General Sedgwick rests in Cornwall Hollow, Conn. There is a monument at

General Trumen Seymour, one of the heroes of the defense of Fort Sumter, rests in Italy. He died there last year and was buried in the Protestant ceme-

and was buried in the Protestant ceme-tery in Florence.

General George C. Strong was among those who fell in the assault upon Fort Wagner. He lived a few days after receiving his wound, and his remains were removed to Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn. George C. Strong post, of Brooklyn, holds service at the general's

grave every Memorial Day.

Stoneman, the cavalry leader, who died in San Francisco, lies buried at

Thomas' grave, at Oakwood ceme-tery, Troy, N. Y., is cared for by a com-mittee of several Grand Army of the mittee of several Grand Army of the Republic posts. The condition of the grave and the surroundings are of the best, being kept in order by a perma-nent fund. There is a monument. Terry, of Fort Fisher fame, rests in the City Burial ground, New Haven.

There is a monument, and the general's sisters, with Admiral Foote post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Haven, keep the grave and its sur-roundings in good condition.

General A. T. A. Torbert, the distin-guished cavalryman, is buried at Mil-

ford, Del.

General Emory Upton rests in the
Martin lot, at Fort Hill cemetery, Auburn, N. Y.
General Wadsworth's remains were derness and entombed. There is a monument, and the sons of the general and the Genesee post, Grand Army of the Republic, bearing his name, look after the grave.

C. C. Washburne, distinguished lead-

er of the western armies, is buried at er of the western armies, is buried at Lacrosse, Wis.

Major Winthrop, the gallant leader of the "foriorn hope," at Elg Bethel, where he lost his life, is buried at New Haven, A monument marks the grave, and a sister, together with the

cemetery company, is interested in its care. General William Wells, who won fame for himself and the First Vermont cavairy, is buried at Lake View cemetery, Burlington. His family and Stannard post, Grand Army of the Republic, gives the grave special care.
General S. K. Zook, who fell in the
wheat field of Gettysburg, is buried
at Montgomery cemetery, Norristown,
Pa. His grave is in excellent condition, being looked after by the general's family and Grand Army of the Repub-

lict post No. 11, of Norristown, which

Arlington shelters the remains of

bears his name

nearly two score of the distinguished soldiers and sailors of the war. Be-sides Sheridan and Doubleday, who have been mentioned, the following are entombed in that classic ground: Crook, the cavalryman and Indian fighter; Alexander McComb, General J. B. Ricketts, Burbridge, Green Clay Smity, Gibbon, Mower, R. B. Mitchell and Sturgis, General Joseph J. Bart and Sturgis. General Joseph J. Bart-lett, of the Sixth and Fifth corps, lies buried there; also Capehart, the cav-alryman; John Irvin Gregg, Hazen, Melgs and Ingalls, Roger Jones, Belknap and Benet, Generals Sutherland, B. F. Kelley, Thomas Mason and Cabel Swan, John Edwards, N. W. Brown, Swan, John Edwards, N. W. Brown, Gabriel R. Paul, J. B. Plummer, J. H. Baxter and the gallant western sol-dler. Lovell H. Rousseau. Berdan, the noted sharpshooter, lies at Arlington, and also General Harney, the old regu-lar who left the service at the begin-ning of the war.

Five distinguished sailors are buried at Arlington—Admirals Porter and Jen-kins and Rear Admirals Queen, John-son and Shufeldt. Nearly all of the graves in Arlington are marked by

Point are cared for by the government and are kept in good condition. Several of the Grand Army Republic posts of New York city decorate at West Point each Memorial Day. The following whose names have not appeared before in the list are entombed there: J. M. Brannan, Grover Hartsuff, William Hays and R. H. Jackson, J. B. Kiddo, Mackenzie, the cavalry leader; Thomas H. Neill, Charles P. Stone and George Sykes. Gen. Keyes, who died in Switzerland last year, was brought to West Point for burial.

The State of Indiana has entombe within her borders the ashes of nearly all of her distinguished soldiers. Gen. E S. R. Canby, who fell a victim to Modoc vengeance; Gen. Jeff C. Davis and Dumont are buried at Crown Hill, near In-dianapolis. Their graves are caverd for by the Grand Army veterans and are in excellent condition. Canby had a monument at the grave, Gen. George H. Chapman, the cavalryman, also lies in Crown Hill, and his grave is cared for by his widow and children. Cruft is buried in Terre Haute, the home of his family. His grave is marked by a mon-ument. Manson lies at Crawfordsville, the home of his family. Pleasant A. Hackleman is buried at Rushville, where his widow and children reside. His grave is marked by a monument. Veatch, who died recently, was en-tombed at Rockport. Sol. Meredith, leader of the Iron Brigade of the west, rests under a monument erected to his memory at Cambridge City. Wagner is buried at Williamsport, Harrow at Vin-

cennes and Slack at Huntingdon. Indiana beroes who lie in distant graves are Milroy, buried at Washington; Miller, at San Francisco, and Gresham at Chicago. Gen. Robert Allen lies buried in Geneva, Switzerland, where he died. The following Ohloans are buried at

General Joseph Hooker is buried in Spring Grove cemetery, in a beautiful and prominent spot, his resting place being indicated by a large marble shaft. The grave is cared for by a relative of his wife, he having married a Cincinnati lady. In addition to this, his grave is decorated each Memorial Day by the Grand Army of the Republic

posts of this city.

General William H. Lytle is buried in Spring Grove cemetery; his grave is marked by a beautiful marble shaft. The grave is taken care of by W. H. Lytle post, No. 47.

General August Willich is buried in Spring Grove cemetery; grave cared for by August Willich post, No. 195. 3 minute General Robert L. McCook is buried Price, \$1. in Spring Grove cemetery; grave cared

for by R. L. McCook post, No. 20. General Edwin F. Noyes is buried in Spring Grove cemetery; grave cared for by Edwin F. Noyes post, No. 318. General H. B. Banning is buried in Spring Grove cemetery; grave cared for by H. B. Banning post, No. 188. General Hecker is buried in the Ger-

man Protestant burying ground; grave cared for by Hecker post, No. 638. Probably not one in all the hosts of Union heroes found a more romantic resting place than the noted Kentucky soldier, Thomas Leonidas Crittenden. The general sleeps in the "bivouac of the dead" on the banks of the Kentucky river at Frankfort. His grave is with in a few yards of the spot where O'Hara penned the lines:

On fame's eternal campgin ground Their silent tents are spread, And glory guards in solemn round The bivouac of the dead.

At the setting of the sun Crittenden's grave lies between the shadows cast by the state monument to Boone and that erected to the memory of the Kentuck-ians who fell at Buena Vista, in Mexico, The remains of General Slocum lie in Greenwood, near the tomb of Henry Ward Beecher. The general's family and Ransom post, Grand Army Republic, of Brooklyn, look after the grave. Logan is buried at the Soldiers' home

Washington. Butler's remains lie in private ground belonging to the Hildreth heirs, in a plot annexed to Hildreth cemetery, Lowell, Mass. Hall Butler, son of the general, and Benjamin F. Butler post No. 42, Grand Army Republic, look after the grave.

Banks' grave at Grove Hill cemetery Waltham, Mass., is looked after by his widow and F. P. A. Rogers post, No. 29, Grand Army Republic. There is no

Gen. J. G. Barnard, the distinguished engineer is buried at Sheffield, Mass There is a mortuary chapel in the ceme-

tery erected to his memory by Columbia college, New York city. Gen. J. M. Course, of "Hold the fort!" memory, lies at Burlington, Ia. There is a monument under way. Matthias post of Burlington, and the widow of the general are interested in the care of the

Corcoran, the gallant leader of the Irish Legion,is buried at Calvary ceme-tery, Brooklyn. There is a monument and Corcoran post, Grand army Repub lic, decorates the grave each Memorial

Day. Cushing, destroyer of the Albemarle, is buried in the Naval cemetery, of Annapolis. There is a monument.

Admiral Dahlgren is buried at Laurel Hill, near Philadelphia. The cemetery officials, with the brave admire'ls widow, have undertaken the removal of the re-mains to a finer site, but, owing to some legal process of the owner of the lot, they have thus far the laudable object. have thus far been deterred from

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