

SOLDIERS' COLUMN.

AT BRANDY STATION.

Another Account of the Big Cavalry Battle of October 11, 1863.



I remember that day as well as if it had happened last week. I was a member of Co. G, 9th N. Y. Cav., Second Brigade Buford's Division. For three or four weeks previous to the above date we were in camp in the woods about one mile east of Stevensburg where we remained until the morning of October 19 when we left there and marched through the woods over what was called Sand Spring Ridge to Germanna Ford, where we crossed to the south side of the Rapidan, then turned to the right and marched up the river to within about two miles of Raccoon Ford, where we bivouacked for the night unware of any danger. We had a good night's rest after an all day's march. The next morning, October 11, the boys of Co. G, had a good array of breakfast of fresh mutton from the sheep that Serg't Linsey and I brought into camp the evening before; but before we could get time to wash our dishes we heard the crack of the carbines on the picket line, which brought every man into the saddle at once with carbines advanced, and in less time than it takes to write it we were engaged with the rebels. Then there was a little race between Col. T. C. Devin, of the 6th N. Y. Cav., then in command of our brigade, and some of Fitzhugh Lee's men, as to who would get possession of the ford first, but by the usual coolness and good management of Col. Devin (generally called Old Tommy by the boys) we got there in time to get the ford, when Old Tommy ordered a battery of artillery to the north bank of the river, and as the north bank at that ford is much higher than on the south side, that gave the battery a good opportunity to cover the ford for the cavalry to cross.

We had no more than got over the river when we learned that we were being flanked on our right, and we had to take for Stevensburg, with heavy skirmishing all the way. At Stevensburg we tried hard to check the advance of the rebels, and there I saw a regiment, I think it was the 3d Ind. Cav., make the most daring charge that I have ever witnessed. They formed in line southwest of Norman's Mill, just over a little rise of ground, and out of sight of the advancing rebels. They remained motionless in their saddles until the advance of the rebels got within about 200 yards of them, when the first squadron from the right of the regiment came galloping over the hill, fired their carbines at the rebels, then wheeled to the left like dust in a hurricane, and ran parallel with the front of their regiment, with the rebels after them. They continued to run till the Jonnies got directly in front of the balance of the regiment, when the Hoosiers came over the hill with their glittering sabers cutting all kinds of figures in the air, and charged into at least three Jonnies to one Hoosier.

This was about as daring a charge as ever was made by any regiment I think. The gallant regiment got out with the loss of some men and a few horses. By this time we were satisfied that we could do no good there, and at once started for Brandy Station. The most of our command crossed Mountain Run over the dam at Norman's Mill, but the writer of this was on the skirmish-line with the rest of his company, and the most of us crossed at a little ford below the mill. Just at this juncture we saw the rear of our infantry disappearing in the woods at Brandy Station, but we had heavy skirmishing all the way, with now and then a shell bursting over us, till we got in the woods at Brandy. It seemed to be the longest six miles that I ever traveled. When we got into the woods at Brandy Station, we made a good stand to check the advancing enemy, and our brigade charged on the rebels five or six times, one regiment at a time, one after another.

Presently we heard cannonading towards Culpepper, and Capt. Corrigan, as good an officer as ever wore shoulder-straps, said: "What's that?" Col. Sackett replied: "That's Kilpatrick coming from Culpepper." Capt. Corrigan looked surprised, and shouted, "The h—l you say." But we had to hold that place at all hazards.

Right there we had one of the wildest and most dashing cavalry fights that took place during the war in the Army of the Potomac. There were no less than 10 or 12 charges made inside of 20 minutes, to say nothing about the grand charges that Gen's Custer, Kilpatrick and Pleasanton had to make to get through Fitzhugh Lee's and a part of A. P. Hill's commands, which was done under the old tune of "Yankee Doodle," which Comrade J. F. S. speaks of in his article.

I remember well seeing what I supposed was Gen. Pleasanton and a part of his staff coming over the little hill north of the railroad, near a little brick house, the General's yellow sash flying about four feet behind his horse. This was about sunset. My regiment, the 9th N. Y. Cav., made three different charges, the last one being the hardest. We started about a quarter of a mile east of the station, and charged in a westerly direction clear through the woods into the field west and southwest of the station, where we could take our last look at

Poney Mountain for that day. But then we had to get back without losing any time, and when we formed in line again for the last time that day, about a mile east of Brandy Station, just north of the railroad, Capt. Corrigan was in command of my squadron, and as there was not more than 15 or 20 men left to form of both Co's G and I, the captain gave the command in a loud tone of voice, while the tears ran down his cheeks, "By fours, from this little squad—March," and we started for Rappahannock Station, or, in fact, more for the bridge. And the night put an end to that long and tedious and bloody October day of 1863.

As an old dorky summed it up: "T'was a right smart squamash, I reckon."—J. N. GILLEY, in National Tribune.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE

FOLLOWERS OF JOHN WESLEY

Assemble in General Conference at Omaha. Summary of Proceedings.

TUESDAY'S SESSION. Bishop Hurst occupied the chair. The Committee upon Judiciary reached a very important conclusion upon the meaning of the word "laymen" in the discipline. It provides for lay representation. The committee is of the opinion that the word does not and never had included women, but has meant and does mean men only.

The committee was then advised and approved the report of the committee on Temperance. It is a vigorous statement of the well-known attitude of the Methodist church toward the liquor traffic. It denounced the traffic as a business, "full of diabolism," and should never be legalized without a vigorous and comprehensive statement favoring temperance in accordance with the address of the bishops.

Judge Lawrence offered a substitute for the report. It stated that the church did not propose to take a hand in politics, and that every man had a right to vote as he pleased. The resolution was passed by a large majority. Vigorous efforts were made by those who wished to see the time limit removed, but they were completely outstripped by the shrewdness of the opposition. The minority report was adopted by a vote of 292 to 262 against, and the five-year time limit will remain as it is. The conference then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION. Conference adopted the report of the Committee on Equal Representation by the following vote: Ministers—Aye, 19; Laymen—Aye, 143, no. 11. It gives equal representation to the laymen, provided two-thirds of the annual conference so decide. The Committee on Judiciary decided that it required but two-thirds of the whole number of voting members to adopt the report of the Committee on Equal Representation, so that the laymen will be equally represented at the next quadrennial conference.

The conference adopted the report of the Committee on Episcopacy, which among other recommendations approved of the administration of the Bishops, except as to the action of Bishop Foster in the Kentucky Conference, where he refused to recognize certain ministers. The limiting of the right to districts is declared inadvisable and they remain itinerant as now.

THURSDAY (AND FINAL) SESSION. The last session of the Methodist Episcopal Quadrennial Conference was presided over by Bishop Fitzgerald. When the committee on Revisals made its report, exceptions were taken to the report as offered by the chairman, the claim being made that paragraphs relating to the use of tobacco had been omitted without the knowledge of the committee. The omissions were added and the report adopted. The Committee on State of the Church in relation to organic union of all Methodist churches, recommended that the bishops report a committee of three bishops, three laymen and three ministers to confer with like commissions from other churches which the bishops are asked to request. Adopted.

Conference disposed of the woman question before final adjournment. Dr. Hamilton offered an amendment to the report of the Committee on Judiciary that the proposition be submitted to the annual conferences, requiring that the words "Must be male" be inserted after the words "lay delegate" wherever they appear in the discipline, and that unless three-fourths of the annual conferences and two-thirds of the General Conference uphold it, then the law must be held to mean male and female. The amendment was adopted. This sends the matter to the annual conference, and the men must defeat the women two to one in order to keep them out if the next General Conference does not vote two to one against the admittance of women. The women went wild with delight. The conference concluded its business and adjourned sine die.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

Fair Reports From Middle and Western States.

The Farmer's Review for this week contains reports from alternate counties in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin and the Dakotas.

PENNSYLVANIA PICKINGS.

SOME IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS

Of Interest to Dwellers in the Keystone State.

STATE BASE BALL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg... 5 0 1,000; Lebanon... 2 3 400; Harrisburg... 3 2 800; Danville... 2 3 400; Reading... 3 3 500; Altoona... 1 3 250; Allentown... 3 3 500; Johnstown... 1 3 250.

OLIVER SMITH was acquitted at Greensburg of the murder of Wm. Miller.

GEORGE WORKMAN, an employe of the Mammoth mines, near Dunbar, was killed by a mine explosion.

While a train of five cars was descending an incline at Derry a coupling broke and the cars coming in contact with a mill at the bottom were scattered in all directions. John Nagle was instantly killed.

The caving in of a water works trench at Scranton killed three men yesterday—a Pole, an Irishman and a negro.

THOMAS WHITE shot and instantly killed John McHenry, a colored man, at the Willow Grove school house, Rodgerville, Greene county, Thursday, while attending a band meeting. White is still at large.

When the faculty of the Grove City college plowed a lawn, intending to sow grass, someone used buckwheat instead, and a fine crop of the grain has sprung up.

Mrs. JEREMIAH FRITZ, of Litchfield, who died last Monday, bequeathed \$5,000 to Thiel college.

The embezzlement suits against Rev. W. H. Dill, President of the defunct Clearfield Bank, which were to come up for trial in the U. S. Court at Pittsburg, were withdrawn and the ex-bank President will leave Pittsburg a comparatively poor man but freed from the charge of which imperiled his liberty. Mr. Dill's friends and relatives will make good all deposits and stock, although by doing so they lose all they had in the bank, which was \$75,000 of stock out of the \$100,000 capital. This settlement will cost Mr. Dill and his friends just \$100,000.

The recent rains have swollen the creeks in various parts of Westmoreland county and great damage has been wrought. A long Sockley creek the growing crops in many instances have been ruined. Many of the small bridges have been washed away, and should the rains continue, the county bridges in some localities, it is feared, will go.

OSIFICATION, as the result of exposure some years ago to extreme cold, was the cause of the death at New Castle of Isaac Speer, aged 72.

At Milesburg, dwelling of Wm. Gassmyer, with four other dwellings and a barber shop burned to the ground. Loss very heavy, with very little insurance.

DORLINGER'S cut-glass factory at White Mills, Pa., the largest plant in the United States, was destroyed by fire. The loss will reach over \$100,000. Twelve large buildings attached to the glass-works and O'Conner's store were destroyed. The total loss will reach \$350,000. Insurance, \$30,000.

NELSE ANDERSON, a Swede, a half partner in the livery business with Burgess McIntire, Jonnsburg, disappeared, taking with him a horse, a hack, a carriage, and some harnesses, comprising the whole outfit of the stable. He and his companion were overtaken near Smithport and brought back to Jonnsburg. Anderson also left an unpaid board bill.

The large grain warehouse of Gerberich, Hale & Co., of Bellefonte, containing 40,000 bushels of grain and 200 barrels of flour, was destroyed by fire. The fire spread to the lumber yard of P. B. Creder & Son, burning a cooper mill, two drying sheds, and about 300,000 feet of lumber. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, with an insurance of \$40,000.

SYLVESTER CONNELLY cut his throat at Beaver last Friday and lay nearly a week without attention. He will die.

FREDERICK SCHORER, of Philadelphia, has been appointed chief clerk in the auditor general's office at Harrisburg, and will leave Mr. Greenwald.

The borough of New Brighton was sued by Henry M. Close, of Beaver Falls, for \$15,000 damages for injuries received by falling into an excavation.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HENNEY has given an opinion to the governor that special policemen cannot be appointed for street railway companies. The law he says, only applies to railroad companies.

CARMINE JULIANA, of Pittsburg, came to Lawrence county a few days ago and is said to have paid \$100 for the hand of Margherita Pescione, recently arriving from Italy. The wedding will be on Sunday, but the wedding feast will progress all this week.

The Judge Brownfield mansion at Smithfield, occupied by Mrs. E. Feather, daughter and sister, was burned. The occupants narrowly escaped. The loss is about \$2,500, partially insured.

THE Acme cocoa-matting mills, just outside of York, was destroyed by fire. The mill had only been in operation about three weeks. Loss, \$25,000 to \$30,000; insured for \$18,000.

CHARLES MYERS, aged 63 years, a resident of Mountville, while descending, swallowed a quarter of a pound of Paris green and died from its effects.

JAMES GRIPPIN died at Johnstown, leaving his property, \$25,000, to the Catholic church. His entire family was lost in the flood.

DURING a row at Manorsville, William Glunt beat his brother David so badly with a club that it is feared that he will die.

DANIEL CARSON and wife, of Rochester are charged with cruelty to their three-year-old daughter. It is alleged that the mother has compelled the child to spend days and nights in a stable.

ZACHARIAH JACKSON, of Hollidaysburg, while endeavoring to escape from Constable Lyman, was shot by the officer and fatally wounded.

ADAM FISHER was fatally injured by a fall of slate in the mine of the Redstone Coke Company near Uniontown.

PEOPLES PARTY CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee Issues a Call for Five Delegates Per County.

The leaders of the Peoples' party of Pennsylvania met in executive session at Indiana on Saturday and issued the following call: To the People of Pennsylvania:

In pursuance of the action of the State Executive Committee, the undersigned hereby call a State Convention, to meet in the Court House at Frankfort on Wednesday, June 22, 1892, for the purpose of nominating a full State ticket to be voted for at the November election. In the absence of any established basis for the representation for this first convention, we invite all citizens of Pennsylvania who would be a fair basis. We hereby invite all our fellow-citizens who believe in and endorse the action of the State Executive Committee to meet at their respective county seats on or before June 18, and join in the selection of a full delegation to the State Convention. We invite all citizens of Pennsylvania to help make these principles triumphant. We believe that the prompt and united action only will protect the rights of the people and save the free institutions of our country. In the name of the God of our fathers, we call upon all those who are true to the principles of the Republic and the welfare of all future generations, we call upon all honest men to meet our countrymen in grand convention, and help us rescue our State and National Government from the mismanagement, fraud and corruption that have characterized the conduct of the same by the Democratic party for the last 25 years.

R. A. THOMPSON, Chairman. R. A. ADAMS, Secretary.

That Was It.

Mable—"Young Mr. Goslin contradicted me yesterday evening." Amy—"That is what you might call a 'flat' contradiction."—Detroit Free Press.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WOMAN'S IDEAL OFFICE.

Business in its completest sense to a woman is signified by an office in some office building with many stories, an elevator, a rolling desk and a whirling chair, and a leather covered lounge. A New York life insurance company, which is thus installing its woman agents in Western cities, is responsible for this high standard.—[New York Sun.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR WOMEN.

Two orders of Knighthood for Women have been instituted in Great Britain during Her Majesty's reign, viz.: The Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, consisting of four classes, the first two for royalties and the third and fourth for peeresses and ladies in attendance on the queen; and the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, founded in 1878 for royalties and the wives and relatives of Indian princes and high Indian officials.—[Detroit Free Press.

WOMEN OPENING NEW FIELDS.

Some of the most fascinating and not the least remunerative of the minor arts, such as woodcarving, designing and house decoration are already taught with singular success by women, and the demand of the county councils for lady instructors in household management and even in scientific dairy work has already outstripped the available supply. Here, then, is a fresh opening for women's intellects when the literary field becomes too crowded, which has in its favor that it tends to place women once more in control of the comforts and conveniences as well as of the social elegance of daily life.—[London Spectator.

"JABBED" A TIGER WITH A BROOM.

Miss Lucinda Q. Gore of Lackhara-bad, India, is a school teacher. Not long ago she was standing at her blackboard, when turning round she saw in the doorway the glaring eyes of a tiger. With a woman's instinct she seized a broom and drove it in the tiger's face brush foremost. One of the straws entered the tiger's eye and he drew back with a howl of pain to make a spring when she slammed the door in his face. The door was heavy but the supports were frail. While the tiger banged the door with his head Miss Gore lowered the largest of the little fellows out of the window to alarm the neighborhood. When the brave little fellow was safely off, Miss Gore took her broom and went back to defend the door, which the tiger was still assaulting. At length—and it seemed ages—there were shots, cheers and a terrible cry. Then the door opened; the crowd rushed in. Miss Gore did not then faint nor afterward.—[New York Sun.

BEWARE OF THE WHITE VEIL.

Never be inveigled into wearing a white veil, though, unless your face is as smooth as a rose's heart, for a white veil is much more malevolent than the most glaring and unshielded sun's rays. Nice new veils are of very clear fine net, with small chenille dots placed at wide intervals and a close zigzagging pattern like an edge of chenille round the lower part. Another novelty in veils is made of two different thicknesses of net, the upper part coming to just above the tip of the nose, being of rather heavy net, and the lower portion being of very thin, clear gauze with a lace edge. This style is perhaps rather too startling, but it is chic and might safely be tried as an experiment from the safe haven of a carriage. These veils can only be worn with a small bonnet, though, as the proper mask-like effect is only produced when brought in close contact with the face.—[Chicago Herald.

GOURD BRIC-A-RAC.

Gourd decoration is one of the fashionable fads of the season. The designs are traced with pen and ink, done in the poker work, or washed in with water colors. A fanciful design, indicating the use for which the gourd is intended, is appropriate; for instance, a receptacle for sweetmeats is ornamented with a huge gaffly holding a large spoon with which he is supposed to be stirring boiling sugar in a saucepan. A swarm of flies, scenting the sweet odor, are hovering about. A water bottle has an appropriate idea of seaweeds and feathery ferns. Japanese designs are also used. A sketchy design of Rebecca at the well is pretty for a water bottle or drinking cup. This should first be traced on the surface with a pen and India ink, filled in with oil colors and covered with a coat of French varnish. Another way of

preparing them is to oil the surface well, then scratch the design, after which rub the whole over with lamp black and oil, which sinks into the engraved lines and shows them off.—[New Orleans Picayune

A MODEL WOMEN'S HOTEL.

The "Victoria Stiff," a hotel in Berlin, which is patronized exclusively by women, may be imitated at Washington, where capitalists are contemplating putting up a similar structure. The building is four stories high, in the form of a hollow square, inclosing an open paved court, from which a carriage gate opens into the street. The front part of the structure is occupied by a sort of shop, where various articles made by the inmates or brought from outside—pictures, sewing and fancy work—are kept for sale. At intervals a "bazaar" is held for the purpose of reducing the stock. Other rooms in the same portion of the building are devoted to the uses of classes of pupils, which receive at moderate prices lessons in drawing, painting and modelling, engraving, photographing, designing for wall paper, carpets, etc. There is also a kindergarten, frequented by little children from the neighborhood. One side of the edifice is occupied by music rooms, where all branches of music are taught by resident teachers or by professors from outside, in classes or private lessons. Flower making, feather curling, bonnet making and hair dressing are among the crafts in which instruction is given. The larger part of the building in the rear is devoted entirely to sleeping and living rooms, parlors for visitors and the office of the lady superintendent. Of sleeping rooms there are two kinds, large and small, for one or two occupants, furnished alike, plainly but neatly. Prices vary according to location and size.

The rooms are all heated by steam and lighted with gas. All the beds are single and everything is kept like a new pin for cleanliness and sweetness. A clothes press in the corridor opposite the door of each bedroom is divided by a partition, has two doors with separate locks and answers as a wardrobe for two women. The rooms are kept in order by chambermaids, all attendances being free except medical, for which twenty-five cents a month is added to every bill. There are also sleeping rooms on the other side of the building, and on the fourth floor are rooms with pianos. The first floor is used as a dining room for the inmates and as a restaurant for ladies from outside.—[New York Telegram.

FASHION NOTES.

Young women who carry canes on which is a bow or ribbon are multiplying.

Green has a leading position this year, bright greens being mostly affected.

Irish point lace has come in with quite a rush for all kinds of dress trimming.

Some new jet lace and beaded shoulder capes are made deep pointed front and back.

She is a courageous bride who is content to discard the conventional wedding veil and wear an ornamental hat.

Table lamps of crystal with white lace shades are a craze among people who have sufficient money to buy them.

Rests for carving knife and fork are now made of heavy cut glass in several pretty and ornamental designs.

Some of the new bodices are made with a double puffed sleeve, which can not be admitted either petty or graceful.

Milliners are introducing fruits as trimming on some of the new bonnets. Grapes and cherries are apparently in highest favor.

Heavy trained skirts are said to make the girl of the period walk more erect and to give her the present peculiar locomotion.

The newest thing in scents consists of smelling-salts perfumed with the scents of different flowers, roses, carnations, violets, lilacs, etc.

A gown of striped silk, with alternating lines of green and gold on a very dark green ground is remarkably stylish. The skirt is almost plain, except for a little draping at the back, where it is caught up at each side. A jacket, shaped like a boy's Eton, of dark green cloth, lined with green satin, is worn with this skirt, and a vest of green silk beneath it. A dark green ribbon is twisted twice around the waist and tied with a bow and loop ends in front.

The Richest Woman in the World.

The richest woman in the world—she has long been acknowledged—is Dona Isadora Cousino, sometimes known



MADAME COUSINO.

as the "Cress of South America." Her various homes are in and near Santiago in Chile. She traces her ancestors back to the days of the Spanish conquest. She has been a widow for about ten years; but even during her husband's lifetime she managed her own property, worth many millions, which came from her ancestral estates.

The Cousino estate—now representing the property of her late husband, as well as her own, with the increments due to her executive ability, which is said to be greater even than were her husband's, consists of millions of money in bank, of cattle and sheep, of coal mines, of copper and silver mines, of iron steamships, of real estate in the cities of Santiago and Valparaiso, of smelting works, of railroads and farming lands.

From her coal mines alone Senora Cousino is said to have an income of \$30,000 a month, or \$960,000 a year. This income from one form of wealth alone represents a branch of her estate which should be considered, at a fair capitalization of its income, to amount to \$25,000,000. The extent of her coal mine property, however, is known only to herself; but whereas it costs only \$1.35 a ton to mine her coal, she readily realizes for it \$7.50 a ton. Her own fleet of eight iron steamships carries her coal and ore to market.

She owns every house in the town of Lota, which has 7000 inhabitants, also nine-tenths of the houses in the mining town of Soronel. The town of Lota is her favorite residence. There she has a magnificent mansion in the centre of the finest private park in the world. It is supplied with all the luxuries that untold wealth can procure, brought to her very doors from the ports of Europe, Asia and Africa by her own steamships.

She has another park and palace about an hour's drive from Santiago on the finest plantation in Chile.

Her vineyard at Macul has upon it a single cellar 500 feet long by 100 wide, which is kept constantly full of wine, and supplies the markets of all Chile.

She has another large estate about thirty miles from Santiago, also a great town house in that city built mostly of red cedar brought from California. This house is decorated by Parisian artists; it is said, by those who have seen it, to be finer than any residence in New York City.

The income of Senora Cousino is put at \$25,000,000 a year, and South Americans say her estate would realize not less than \$300,000,000. This would make her not only the richest woman but the richest person in the world.—St. Louis Republic.

Coins Over a Foot Square.

Gustavus Steinberg, a Swedish coin dealer, has received through the custom-house a collection of exceedingly unique coins which it is proposed to exhibit at the World's Fair. The coins came from Sweden, where they circulated in the sixteenth century. They bear more resemblance to pieces of boiler iron after an explosion than money. The coins are great flat pieces of copper cut into very poor squares. The smallest coin is four inches square and worth thirty cents, and the largest over a foot square and with a face value of \$4.

Each slab of copper is stamped in several places with an inscription giving its date of issue and its denomination. The largest weighed over four pounds.

These enormous and cumbersome coins were the result of an absurd craze which prevailed several hundred years ago regarding the exclusive use of copper for money. It was not until the Government of Sweden carried the coinage of copper to absurd lengths that the people discarded it.

In those days of copper coinage wealthy ladies were compelled to hire an attendant to accompany them to carry a bucket full of the coppers while shopping.—Chicago Times.

The "May-Come-Handy" Crank



Wife—"There's a poor one-legged man at the door who wants assistance; can't we give him something?"

The "M. C. H." Crank (triumphantly)—"Here you are, my dear! I bought it at an auction sale eight years ago—I knew it would come handy some time."—Puck.

Our English cousins say that the American girl is marked by an eternal craving for something new.