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May be found a great display of
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Inkstand and a beautiful line of
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Everything at popular prices.

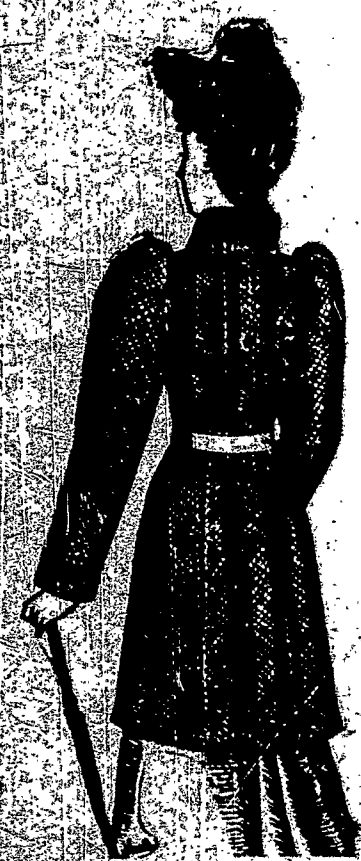
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May be found a large line of
Games, Children's Toy Books,
Booklets, Christmas Cards and a
wonderful assortment of Leather
Goods. Remember, everything
at popular prices.

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REASONABLE, ACCEPTABLE PRESENTS.

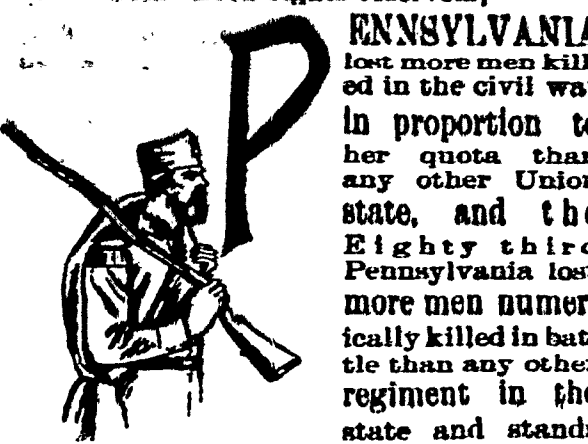
FINISHING HOUSE

COL. McLANE'S BOYS.

STORY OF THE EIGHTY-THIRD PENN-
SYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Desperate Deeds at Gaines' Mill and
Malvern Hills on the Potomac—De-
fense of Little Round Top—In Advance
at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania.

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tion. Book Rights Reserved.)



second on the list for the highest losses in
killed among Union regiments. This re-
cord was made by hard, persistent fighting,
and the ranks were filled at the outset and
afterward recruited from the men of the
rural counties in the northwest of the
state. The one thing in the regiment's fa-
vor on the start was good leadership. Its
colonel, John W. McLane, was a soldier by
nature, who had commanded militia troops
for many years, and had served as an offi-
cer in the Mexican war. He drilled a
martial spirit into his men.

The Eighty-third was organized in the
fall of 1861, drilled in the camps on the
Potomac in the winter of 1861-2 and re-
ceived its "baptism of fire" in front of
Richmond in May, 1862. The first hard
fighting encountered was at Gaines' Mill,
June 27, 1862. This was one of the most
desperate battles of the war on the Confederate
side, and one of the most stubborn on the
Union side. The Eighty-third was placed
in a hot corner, and their brigade general
went word to its commander to hold it.
"He needn't have sent me any such word,"
replied Col. McLane. "I intend to hold it."

The enemy took it, finally, after walking
around it for hours, but the Eighty-third
held on until the same brigadier had
recalled them a second time. The position
was the extreme left of the Union army,
where it rested on the Chickahominy river.
The Confederate attack was made at that
point by a fresh corps led by Longstreet.
The Union center and right were in the
line engaged in a fierce battle with Gen.
A. P. Hill and Stonewall Jackson. Long-
street's aim was to push his troops
through the Union left and sweep down
along the river bank to secure the bridges
and cut off all chances of retreat.

The Eighty-third lay in the front line be-
hind breastworks of logs hastily built for
the occasion. Three times the charges of
the Confederates were repulsed by the com-
bined efforts of the infantry and artillery,
and then it was discovered on the line of the
Eighty-third that the line had been cut in
two on its right, the enemy was advancing
from that direction and its position was
cut off from the rest of the army. This made
a crisis to try the mettle of officers and men.
They had fought from behind breast-
works to repulse the attacks on the front,
but in waiting off the new danger would
be compelled to come out from cover. There
were woods at hand to lend a partial
screen, but these woods screened the Con-
federates as well, who advanced in Indian
fashion, leaping from tree to tree and firing
as they advanced. So long as the Pennsylv-
anians had breastwork shelter the effect
of the enemy's bullets had been but
slight, but under the new order of things
the ranks thinned out rapidly.



COL. J. W. McLANE.
(Killed at Gaines' Mill.)

breastworks in the rear. There at last,
squarely about-faced, they crouched be-
hind the log barricade to defend it from
the reverse side. Two other regiments had
held on in the works during the whole
time the Forty-fourth New York and the
Sixteenth Michigan, and seeing the Con-
federates swarming on three sides, the sur-
viving officers, upon consultation, decid-
ed to let the men retreat by scattering.
Should they attempt to move off in column
they would be attacked by overwhelming
numbers, first in square and detachment
the confusion of the field and the veil of
the twilight then gathering would enable
the greater part to reach the Union lines.
The Eighty-third, lost 46 killed, 51 wounded
and 50 missing. The missing included
some killed and many wounded.

The regiment had a respite from fighting
for three days. On the fourth day, after
Gaines' Mill, on July 1, it was again called
upon for desperate duty. This was at Mal-
vern Hill. When the battle began the
Eighty-third was out of the line of fight-
ing, but a bold charge of the Confederates
on a portion of the field nearly made it
necessary to call up supports.

When the Eighty-third reached the scene
of the battle, the enemy was already de-
feating the Union army.

THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL.

for some time was moving away. The
Confederates, however, that defeat was
enemy and only stood their ground under
a fire that thinned the ranks rapidly. The
enemy wavered and the battery returned
to its position and once more opened fire.
Goaded on by the repulse that followed,
the Confederates renewed the charge, and
the Eighty-third was again in the extreme
front. The Pennsylvania fired so rapidly
that their guns became overheated, and the sur-
viving soldiers took other ones from the
hands of their dead comrades, of whom
there were plenty. The loss of the Eighty-
third was 33 killed outright, 115 wounded
and 50 missing. This number, with the
loss at Gaines' Mill, made a total of four
days of 362 out of 354 that entered the
fight. The killed and those who died of
wounds was 111, or one man in every five.
The next battle of the Eighty-third was at
Second Bull Run, Aug. 31, 1862. It then
numbered 234 men, and was led by Lieut.
Col. H. S. Campbell. In Morrell's division,
of Fitz John Porter's corps, it took part in
the charge upon Stonewall Jackson's posi-
tion at the famous railway cut. The ad-
vance was made at double quick across an
open field, swept by canister and bullets.
Lieut. Col. Campbell, the major and 1 cap-
tain were wounded, 3 lieutenants killed
and a death list of 25 rolled up in a brief
struggle. The total in killed and wounded
was 97. Campbell had been wounded at
the head of the regiment at Malvern Hill,
and so its commanding officer had been
shot down for the fourth time.

At Antietam the Eighty-third escaped
loss, at Frederickburg it charged up to
the stone wall to the relief of the storming
column, a very daring movement that cost
it few men, however, and it was successful.
It was another lucky field for the Eighty-
third, but at Gettysburg it found a place
of honor at Little Round Top, on July 2.

Col. Strong Vincent, who had succeeded
McLane in the colonelcy, led the brigade of
which his regiment formed part, and as-
sumed the responsibility of taking it upon
himself. When the position was about
to fall into the hands of the Confederates,
the Eighty-third was posted in the vale
between Round Top and Little Round Top,
a pass selected by the Confederates. Gen.
Hood to reach the coveted hill. In that
vale took place some of the deadliest fight-
ing of the war. Col. Vincent stood upon a
lefty rock to encourage his troops, and so
determined were his men to fight, that
he was killed. The color bearer placed the
color from the fallen and entered the ranks.
The color bearer placed the flagstaff in the
crucifix of a bowler and plied his rifle val-
iantly. Death was reaping a harvest all
around, and the Confederates, regardless of
the enormous slaughter in their front
ranks, swarmed on the mountain sides.



ON ROCKY ROUND TOP.

Capt. Hazlett, whose battery was aiding
Vincent's men, was killed at his guns, and
Col. O'Rourke, of the One Hundred and
Fortieth New York, was shot down as he
led his regiment to their support. Col.
Vincent soon fell with a mortal wound, but
the fight went on until Hood's charge was
effectually repulsed.

The loss of the regiment was 46, the
death list being 18. The men had fought
behind sheltering bowlders, and thus the
casualties were comparatively slight.
The Eighty-third entered the Wilderness
campaign in the spring of 1864, in Bartlett's
brigade, Griffin's division, Warren's (Fifth)
corps. Bartlett ordered the battle at the
Wilderness on May 7, and the regiment
was killed and wounded in the fight.
At Spottsylvania Bartlett again opened the
fight. Warren's corps led the march in the
attempt to seize the court house. The gen-
erals expected to encounter nothing more
than Stuart's cavalry outposts, but when
the Eighty-third attempted to brush away
the opposition met at Laurel Hill it found
a line of Confederate works, manned by
infantry, blocking the road. A galling
musketry fire saluted the advance, but the
Pennsylvanians fixed bayonets on the
march and dashed upon the barricade.
Many men crossed over and plied the bay-
onet, even taking some prisoners and send-
ing them back to the rear.

Every man that entered the works was
wounded and some of the number severely.
The regiment meanwhile held its line with-
in a few paces of the barricade and poured
in a fusillade until its ranks were fearfully
depleted. The color bearer was wounded
at the beginning of the charge and the col-
or left his hands. He subsequently re-
turned, and the regiment planted its flag
on the breastworks, but receiving another
wound in the breast, buried the banner
back to the rear, where it was secured by
other hands. Lacking support, the regi-
ment finally retreated after losing 164 killed,
wounded and missing. The death list in
the end reached 57. Spottsylvania was
the sixth and last great battle of the regi-
ment. The loss of the regiment was 115
killed, 115 wounded and 50 missing. The
Hill, Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Wilder-
ness and Spottsylvania—the death list on
the field amounted to 232, and the record
shows how great the loss of life may be
in negative fighting. The regiment had
stormed no batteries and carried no key po-
sitions—simply stood its ground valiantly
while there was hope, sometimes vainly,
and again with success.

During the remainder of the campaign
to Petersburg the loss was slight. At Pee-
bles' Farm, Petersburg, on Sept. 30, 1864,
the regiment, reduced to a battalion,
charged upon a Confederate redoubt,
planted its banner first upon the parapet
and learned after long years of bloody
work how easy it is to take a redoubt. Its
loss in that affair was 10 killed. The mem-
bership of the regiment first and last was
1,508. Of this number 971 were killed or
wounded. The total deaths in battle was
263, the deaths by disease, etc., amounted
to 153. Of the wounded 307 were perma-
nently disabled, and hence the waste in
aggregate amounted to 822, or 40 per cent.
of the hardy young country boys who went
out in the bloom of health to battle for
their country. To this should be added
the permanently disabled by disease and
hardship, and it would be interesting to
know what proportion of the men who
stood to the colors escaped either wound
or disease.

General L. KENNEDY.

Looking for More Money.

The national Republican committee,
through Chairman Thomas H. Carter, is
sending out most urgent letters to the
leaders of the party for funds to pay the
deficiency in the national campaign
fund. One of these letters to a southern
member of the national committee was
shown your correspondent. This letter
was signed by Chairman Carter and
stated that the national committee had a
deficiency after the election of nearly
\$285,000.

It stated that at the eleventh hour
Republican leaders had decided that defeat was
inevitable, and though the campaign
committee had kept campaign expenses
well within the limits of subscriptions
thereto, it was found that subscribers
who had pledged a half million dollars
to the party refused to fulfill their obli-
gations, and the result is that the com-
mittee is urgently pressed to meet debts
with an empty treasury. He states that
after carefully considering where to get
the amount the committee has made an
assessment on good party men of an
amount sufficient to pay the deficit.

The assessment of the man who re-
ceived the letter was fixed at \$1,000.
He was asked to collect the money or
forward it in five days by check or draft
made payable to Duane, treasurer of
the committee, at his address in New
York—Mobile Cor. Louisville Courier-
Journal.

The Popularity of Astrology.

It will surprise a large majority of
readers to be told that astrology as a
science is not only holding its own in
England today, but has during the past
ten years made such strides that it is
felt by many that the "Rogues and
Vagabonds" act, which prevents the
casting of horoscopes for gain, will by
this next parliament stand a chance of
being repealed.

A large number of regular profes-
sional astrologers live in London, and
they one and all agree that the science
has distinctly become more popular
since 1886. Previous to that date they
carried on their horoscopic practice in
fear and trembling, but there has been
no prosecution of an astrologer, qua
astrologer, in England for four years
now, the last being at Bow street,
when "Neptune," an intuitive seer, was
multed in five pounds for casting a
horoscope; a barrister in court, who had
never seen or heard of him before,
springing up to defend him gratuitously
on the sole ground that he himself was
a believer and a practitioner of astrology.
Six years ago there were no periodicals
in England devoted to astrology. There
are now three.—Edgar Lee in Arena.

Lord Rosebery's Ambitious Success.

As a young man Lord Rosebery set
out with a determination of making a
mark in the history of his country, and
hitherto everything that he has attempt-
ed has been attended by success. He has
won the Derby, he has married the rich-
est heiress in the United Kingdom, he
has become a cabinet minister, he has
just been created a Knight of the Gar-
ter, and if he avoids the royal union pro-
jected he will eventually blossom forth
into prime minister of the empire. On
the continent his talents are held in even
still greater estimation than in Eng-
land, especially at Paris and at Berlin,
and he is a particular favorite of Prince
Bismarck.—Chicago News-Record.

The Khan of Khiva in Europe.

The Khan of Khiva, Lyed Mohammed
Rahim, is now paying a visit to the
courts of Europe. He has visited St.
Petersburg and will visit Berlin, Vienna,
London and Paris. The khan is in his
fifty-third year. He speaks several lan-
guages, including the Persian, Arabic
and Russian, and his dress is that of a
European, although his connections are
those of an orthodox Mussulman. He
travels in company of his mollah or
priest and his own cook, as he eats no
food but that prepared according to the
rites of his religion. The khan's annual
income is about \$200,000. His court is
quite modern in its rules and observ-
ances.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Serenaded by 20,000 Swallows.

The swallow nuisance continues with
unabated vigor at the Naval academy,
Annapolis. From 8,000 to 20,000 swal-
lows gather every evening in the five or
six maple trees in front of the superin-
tendent's residence and make evening
and morning hideous with their cries.
All efforts to drive them away have
failed, and a bell and gong are kept go-
ing at intervals to drive the pests from
the two trees next the superintendent's
house. Every year this disagreeable
rendezvous is maintained by the swal-
lows.—Baltimore Sun.

Transferring a Pension by Marriage.

A peculiar marriage was celebrated at
San Antonio Wednesday. C. J. Ennis,
aged eighty-six years, an old Mexican war
veteran, who was in a dying condition,
was married to Elizabeth Baccus, aged
seventy-seven years. Ennis is in receipt
of a monthly stipend of eight dollars
from the government. In gratitude to
the woman who is now his wife and
nursed him for the past two or three
years he desired that the marriage take
place, so that his faithful nurse will re-
ceive his pension after his death.—Cor.
New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Lovers Drowned Together.

Miss Lola Burnett and Mr. George
Kennecutt, engaged to be married, fell
through the ice while skating on a pond
about three miles south of Nebraska
City and were drowned. No one was
with them. Their prolonged absence
led to a search. The bodies were recov-
ered. Miss Burnett was a graduate of
the high school here. Kennecutt was
the son of a prosperous farmer.—Ne-
braska State Journal.

General Armstrong, of the Hampton
Institute, Virginia, although much im-
proved in health, still gives some evi-
dence of his paralytic shock of a year or
two ago.

The queen's preferences are now said
to be toward Devora, the Irish poet, for
the vacant laureateship.

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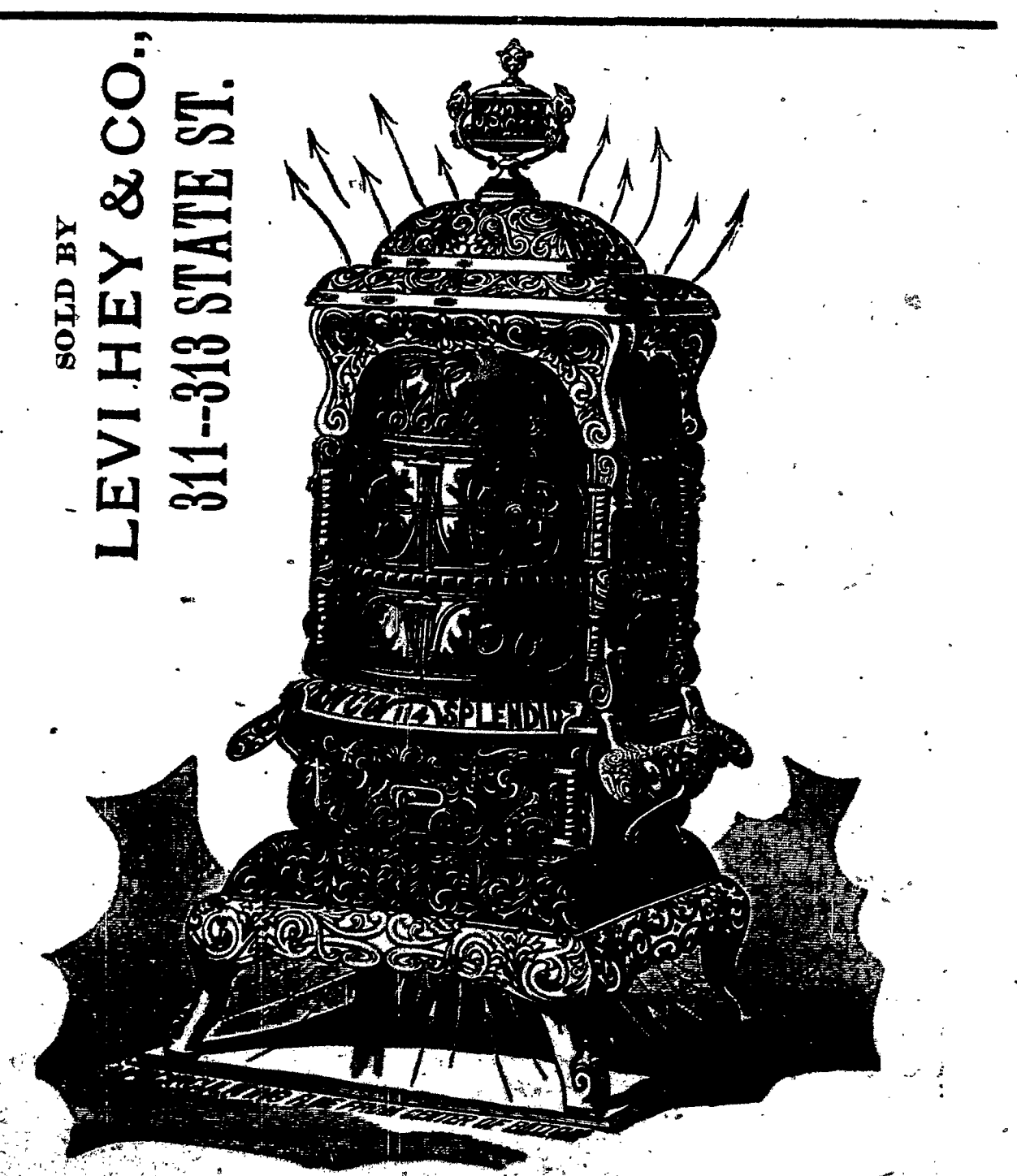
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