nessee, which was sadly out of tune with the harmony that prevailed.

DEDICATION OF THE PARK.

Vice-President Stevenson Presides—Grand Concourse on Snodgrass Hill—Speeches by Gens. Palmer, Longstreet, Gordon, and Others.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 19.

Within the limits of this historic place of pleasure for the Nation to-day were upward of 75,000 people. Among the throng were some of the country's heroes, and some of its highest officials. Of President Cleveland's Cabinet there were Attorney-General Harmon, Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Secretary of the Interior Smith and Postmaster-General Wilson. There was a dozen Governors and hundreds of men of renown who took part in the conflict between the North and the South.

The ceremonies took place at Snodgrass Hill, whose top and side for a mile or more were so thickly covered with dead this day 32 years ago that, as the survivors say, one could walk all over it from crest to base stepping from one prostrate body to another.

The first event of the day was a display of arms by Battery F, 4th U. S. Art. Then there was a battalion regimental drill showing the new tactics and field movements, under command of Col. Potland.

Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson presided over the dedicatory exercises. He was introduced by Gen. John S. Fullerton, Chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission. When the Vice-President came forward he was greeted with loud applause.

The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock, and at that hour Snodgrass Hill was covered with people. The great natural arena selected by the National Commission on Snodgrass Hill was so arranged that nearly every one of the tens of thousands of auditors could hear the speeches and addresses throughout. By way of beginning there was a National salute of 44 guns by the artillery, followed by the "Star Spangled-Banner," played by one of the United States Infantry Bands. It was cheered to the echo by veterans of the blue and of the gray, and in their patriotic enthusiasm many of the veterans shed tears of joy.

When the applause had ceased

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON

said:

"I am honored by being called to preside over the ceremonies of this day. By solemn decree of the representatives of the American people this magnificent park, with its wondrous associations and memories, is now to be dedicated for all time to National and patriotic purposes. This is the fitting hour for the august ceremonies we now inaugurate. To-day, by act of the Congress of the United States, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park is forever set apart from all common uses, solemnly dedicated for all the ages, to the American people. The day is auspicious. It notes the anniversary of one of the greatest battles known in history. Here in the dread tribunal of the last resort valor contended against valor. Here brave men struggled and died for the right, 'as God gave them to see the right.'

"Thirty-two years have passed, and the few survivors of that masterful day—victors and vanquished alike—again meet upon this memorable field. Alas, the splendid armies which rendezvoused here are now little more than a procession of shadows.

"'On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
While glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.'

"Our eyes now behold the sublime spectacle of the honored survivors of the great battle coming together upon these hights once more. They meet not in deadly conflict, but as brothers, under one flag—fellow-citizens of a common country, all grateful to God that in the supreme struggle, the Government of our fathers, our common heritage, was triumphant, and that to all of the coming generations of our countrymen it will remain 'an indivisible Union of indestructible States.'

"Our dedication to-day is but a ceremony. In the words of the immortal Lincoln at Gettysburg: 'But in larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground; the brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract.'"

When he had finished, prayer was offered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee.

"America" was then sung by the audience, accompanied by the band, and the thousands of people assembled, blue and gray, sang as if inspired.

GEN. JOHN M. PALMER,

the venerable Senator from Illinois, who, 32 years ago to-day, risked his life on the battlefield, made the first dedicatory address. Never in all his life, unless, perhaps, when he was directing his men at Chickamauga 32 years ago, did he speak more earnestly. In the course of his remarks Gen. Palmer said:

"I am profoundly sensible of the honor which the Secretary of War conferred by selecting me to represent the soldiers of the United States who participated in the military events which occurred in this theater in the late Summer and Autumn of 1863. When I recall the names of the galaxy of distinguished men who took part in the drama which has made Chickamauga immortal in later history, I feel that many of them would have better honored this occasion; but, alas! where are they?

"Rosecrans, the central figure in the great campaign for Chattanooga, is now on the genial shores of the Pacific, struggling with disease, attended by a loving daughter and the prayers and good wishes of all the surrounding survivors of the posts he commanded. George H. Thomas, the earnest, distinguished patriot, the soldier, 'Rock of Chickamauga,' sleeps in a quiet cemetery near one of the beautiful cities of New York.

"Death has summoned Brannan, Jefferson C. Davis, Philip H. Sheridan, Van Cleve, and Steedman. Of the brigade commanders, Lytle, the 'soldier-poet,' fell Sept. 20; Harker and McCook in the assault on Kenesaw in 1864; and others equally distinguished have since succumbed to disease, and comparatively few survive to this 32d anniversary of the first day of the battle of Chickamauga. I feel honored, too, that on this interesting occasion I am associated with that distinguished soldier and orator, Gen. John B. Gordon, who, though not a participant in the operations here, represented the Confederate cause gallantly on many other battlefields, and has described the 'Last Days of the Confederacy' with such force and eloquence that I cannot hope to equal him."

After this he gave the number of soldiers killed and wounded on both sides, and said the war was the result of a sectional challenge to American manhood, and closed by saying:

"You are now satisfied that the result of the civil war established the unity of the powerful American Republic; submitted your controversies with your fellow-citizens to the arbitrament of the battlefield, and you accepted the result with a sublime fortitude worthy of all praise, and your reward is that peace and order are restored, and 'the South,' which you loved so well, and for which you fought so bravely, now blossoms with abundant blessings."

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON,

of Georgia, was then introduced and made an eloquent speech. He began by saying: "The illustrious Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, proposed in the Federal Senate to strike from the battle-flags of the Union all mementoes of our civil war. It is due to his memory, however, as well as to truth, to say that in making it his spirit was catholic and his patriotism broad; for his purpose was to lessen passion, restore harmony to the embittered sections and unity to his divided country. His aspirations were worthy of all praise, but his apprehensions that harm would come to the Republic from cherishing mementoes of our great struggle were misapprehensions. These apprehensions were due, doubtless, to two causes. He spoke as a civilian and not as a soldier. He reasoned as a classical student rather than as a practical statesman. Had he fought as a soldier he would perhaps have thought differently as a Senator; for he would have learned from his own experiences and the promptings of his great heart that the best soldiers were destined to become the broadest citizens, and that the men who had fought would surely express their spirit of liberality on the policy of this Government, and that political intolerance and ignoble passion could not co-exist with the highest order of courage. Or had he, as a student, drawn his inspiration, not from Roman policy, however broad and commendable, but from American history and characteristics, and especially from the lofty impulses which moved the soldiers on both sides, he might have known that sectional bitterness could not long survive the cessation of active hostilities. He might have then seen even amidst the darkness around him the dawning of the coming day.

"Few, if any, there were who then saw, as we see now, that the American civil war, when fully and rightfully understood, was to become the most unique chapter in the world's history; that it was inevitable; that it came as the inevitable always comes, with no human agency competent to avert it; that it was inevitable because it was an irrepressible conflict between irreconcilable constitutional constructions, maintained on both sides with American tenacity, by brave and truth-loving people, involving momentous interests and rights, whose claims could neither be settled nor silenced except by the shedding of blood.

* * * * *

"It was Lamartine, I believe, who said of the French Revolution, that it was 'An about-face of the universe.' Our American civil war was not an 'about-face,' nor change of front by the friends of freedom. It was an advance in the cause of liberty; because among the whole American people it augmented and ennobled the manhood and womanhood essential to the future life of the Republic. It was a forward movement; because it developed the spirit of self-sacrifice and of consecration as these virtues had never before been developed since the days of Washington. It was an onward march; because, while in no sense lessening the self-respect of either, it vastly enhanced the respect of each for the opposing section; and taught the world that liberty and law can live in this country even through internecine war, and that this Republic though rent in twain to-day is reunited to-morrow in stronger and more enduring bonds.

"No wonder that Christendom was amazed that at the end of the struggle the soldiers of both armies and the people of both sections were found standing faithfully for the decrees of the battle, and all for the cherished Constitution of the fathers. No wonder that the civilized world regards our civil war as history will yet proclaim it, the most remarkable conflict in human annals."

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET

was next introduced and said in part:

"On a similar occasion, at Gettysburg, President Abraham Lincoln said: 'It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work,' and again Mr. Lincoln says, 'for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,' and as 'from such green graves some good is born,' I would look to the 'unfinished work' and the 'great task remaining before us' in which the blue and gray, and the sons and daughters of veterans on both sides can heartily join in extending, broadening, confirming and perpetuating 'a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'

"I allude, my countrymen, to happenings in 1893, to the exasperating European interference in Hawaii, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the general but steady purpose of Great Britain to nullify or encroach upon the Monroe Doctrine; and, although the guns at Appomattox had scarce ceased in their reverberations, the brave soldiers of Lee plainly indicated that they would follow Grant and Sheridan in driving any European Government from the Americas. And I believe there is an abounding patriotism, broad and deep, in all Americans; that patriotism throbs the heart and pulses the being as ardently of the South Carolinian as the Massachusetts Puritan; that the Liberty Bell, in its Southern pilgrimage, will be as reverently received and as devotedly loved in Atlanta and Charleston as in Philadelphia and Boston; that we all idolize Old Glory, and with Barbara Fritchie we can all now say:

"'Shoot, if you must this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag,' she said.

"And to stimulate and evolve this noble sentiment all the more, what we need is the resumption of fraternity at the ratio of 16 to 1—16 strong heart-strikes of mutual esteem and love to a feeble, expiring one of waning sectionalism—the hearty restoration and cordial cultivation of neighborly, brotherly relations; faith in Jehovah and respect for each other; and God grant that the happy vision that delighted the soul of the 'Sweet Singer of Israel' may rest like a benediction upon the North and South, upon the blue and the gray. Strengthen the Army and Navy, look to the armaments of our warships and render more efficient our sea-coast defenses. In a word, make the United States the first naval power of the world, and when another landing by England at Corinto is attempted; when European colonization is attempted; when European colonization in Venezuela is essayed; and when British greed in Nicaragua is repeated, or any other invasion or encroachment of the Monroe Doctrine is threatened, the followers of Lee and Grant, the sons of the veterans of the blue and gray, some Decatur, Jones, Perry, Farragut, Semmes or Maffit upon the quarter-deck of an American man-of-war will unfurl the flag of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and Lee in the English Channel, and the Yankee huzza and rebel yell will resound along the British coast."

Gen. Longstreet was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. When the applause following his speech had ended the vast audience sang "Auld Lang Syne." A few short speeches were made by other distinguished visitors, after which the exercises were adjourned.

THE STATE MONUMENTS.

The Governors of Many States Present at the Ceremonies—Eloquent Speeches and Interesting Exercises.

MICHIGAN.

The dedication of the State monuments began Wednesday, Sept. 18, Michigan taking the lead. The ceremonies took place on Snodgrass Hill. Gov. J. T. Rich was present with his staff and a number of prominent citizens of the State, including several ex-Governors.

The monuments and markers erected upon the battlefields of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and Orchard Knob were presented to Gov. Rich by Captain and ex-Congressman C. E. Belknap, President of the State Park Commission. The Michigan organizations taking part in the campaigns and battles were the 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 21st, and 22d regiments of infantry, 2d and 4th Cav., 1st Engineers and Mechanics, and Batteries A and D, 1st L. A.

After Gov. Rich had accepted the monuments on behalf of the State, Gen. Henry M. Duffield, of Detroit, who commanded the 9th Mich., delivered an oration. The monuments were then turned over to Gen. Fullerton, and with prayer by the Rev. Washington Gardner, Secretary of State, the exercises ended.

OHIO.

Ohio made the greatest demonstration of all, and the Ohioans took possession of Snodgrass Hill as soon as the men from Michigan finished. Gov. McKinley was attended by a numerous and brilliant staff, by a large concourse of distinguished citizens of the State, the swell Troop A of cavalry from Cleveland, the 14th Ohio N. G. and the Toledo Cadets, mounted on bicycles. The ceremonies were under the direction of Gen. John Beatty, President of the Board of Commissioners. Bishop Joyce, of the Methodist Church, offered prayer, and addresses were made by Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, ex-Gov. James E. Campbell and Gen. Aquilla Wiley, who turned the monuments over to Gov. McKinley, and he in turn to Gen. Fullerton. Members and officers of the State Commission also spoke. Gov. Campbell's address was largely a eulogy upon Gen. Ferd Vandeveer, a fellow-townsman, who took a conspicuous part in the battle.

INDIANA.

A distinguished gathering marked the dedication of the Indiana monuments at the Camp established near Cave Springs. Besides Gov. Claude Matthews, the occasion presented as speakers Gen. Lew Wallace, Col. I. N. Walker, the newly-elected Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.; Gen. J. R. Carnahan and Judge D. B. McConnell, of the 9th Ind.

The exercises closed with a salute fired by Indiana veterans who had fought at Chickamauga.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois dedication took place at the Widow Glenn House, which was Gen. Rosecrans's Headquarters.

It was 2 o'clock when Gov. Altgeld and his party arrived. Several thousand people, principally from Illinois, or those who had served in Illinois regiments, were there to witness the ceremony.

Col. H. S. Reeves, President of the Illinois Commission, called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered, after which Gov. Altgeld was introduced and made his address, turning the monument over to the Government. Responses were made by Col. Smith D. Atkins and Col. J. G. Everest. Vice-President Stevenson and Senator Palmer also made brief remarks.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts monuments were dedicated at Knob Hill at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The ceremonies were short, simple, and impressive. Gov. Fred T. Greenhalge called the assembly to order and made the address of the occasion. He briefly reviewed the part that Massachusetts took in the awful battle, and then of the part she took in the rebellion. In conclusion, he spoke of the dedication of the field as a National Park in honor of the heroes who fell there. At the conclusion of his speech the Governor and his staff, together with the State Commission, went to the National Cemetery and decorated the graves of the Massachusetts soldiers buried there.

WISCONSIN.

Kelly's Field was occupied by the Wisconsin people. The monument was erected to the 1st regiment of that State. The Rev. Jackson E. Webster, Chaplain of the 10th Wis., opened with prayer. Addresses were made by Gov. W. H. Upham, ex-Gov. Hoard, W. W. Watkins, Chairman of the State Board, and others.

MINNESOTA.

Forty members of the 2d Minn., under command of Col. John W. Bishop, escorted the members of the State Commission to the field, and this afternoon joined a Reunion of the brigade with which they served in Brannan's Division. Besides the 2d Minn. there were the 9th Ohio, Col. Kammerding; 87th Ind., Col. Hammond; 35th Ohio, Col. H. V. Boynton. Speeches were made by Col. Bishop, ex-Gov. Campbell and others.

In his speech ex-Gov. Campbell said that Ohio intended to erect a statue of Gen. Boynton at the top of Snodgrass Hill. It is said here that citizens of Chattanooga have in contemplation the placing of a tablet in the park, expressing their appreciation of Gen. Boynton's services in connection with the enterprise.

OTHER STATES.

Gov. Morton, of New York, and Gov. Woodbury, of Vermont, dedicated the monuments of their States with brief and appropriate ceremonies.

Missouri and Pennsylvania Commissions had expected to dedicate their monuments or some of them to-day, but found that they were incomplete. The Pennsylvania monuments are in the shape of bronze panels, which it is the intention to bolt to the rocks on the face of Lookout Mountain. The Pennsylvania ceremony has been postponed until Nov. 18; the Missouri ceremony to a date yet to be fixed.

GRAND PARADE

With Blue and Gray Veterans, Governors and their Staffs—Speeches Harmonious and Inharmonious—Presentation to Gen. Boynton.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 20.

One of the leading features of to-day's events, one that caused, perhaps, more comment, more enthusiastic cheering, and which will make a lasting impression upon those who saw it, was a company of Confederate veterans, attired in their tattered old uniforms of gray, carrying the Stars and Stripes. They formed a part of the big parade this morning; and as they passed through the miles and miles of streets, they were tendered an ovation that would have honored an Emperor. Not one of these old war-dogs was under sixty, and yet they marched with a precision of step that would have done justice to West Point Cadets. And one of them, the one next to the color-bearer, carried an olive-branch, an emblem of peace and love.

The day's doings started off with the parade, and all Chattanooga and the tens of thousands of visitors turned out to see it. There were 22 carriages in line, containing the most distinguished of the citizen-guests remaining in the city. In the first carriage was Vice-President A. E. Stevenson and Speaker of the House of Representatives Charles F. Crisp.

The second was occupied by Hon. J. W. Maddox, of Georgia, and Hon. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, and in successive carriages were seen Gen. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa; Hon. H. C. Van Voorhis, of New York; Maj. J. A. Atherton, of Ohio; Senator Peffer, of Kansas; Judge C. G. Burton, of Missouri; Hon. C. H. Morgan, all of Congressional delegation, under the care of Capt. A. Barnes, Acting Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, and G. W. Hazen and J. W. Jones, of the Capitol Police.

Following the Congressional carriages was one containing Lieut.-Gen. Longstreet, Col. Tom Fort, J. W. Leigh, Mrs. C. C. Sanders, and Miss Sanders.

The next bore Bishop Gailor, Gen. F. A. Shoup, and Rev. Dr. Pettis, of this city.

Brig.-Gen. Fullerton, Grand Marshal of the day, accompanied by Col. J. R. Shaler, Chief of Staff, and his Aids.

Col. H. E. Jones was in the next carriage.

Lieut.-Cols. S. E. Crook, S. R. Ward, A. H. Stevens, and R. C. Smith followed in another hack.

The next party was composed of Gen. McIntyre, of Colorado; Cols. Parkhill and Masses, followed in a second carriage by Ass't Adj't-Gen. Klee and Cols. Orahood and Holden, all of Colorado.

Brig.-Gen. Peck and Cols. Henry S. Smith, Packer and Chaffee were in the next carriage.

Indiana's delegation was made up as follows: Gov. Claude Matthews, Adj't-Gen. Robbins and Q. M.-Gen. Compton; Col. I. N. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R.; Col. R. E. Stone, Surgeon-General; Col. L. E. Martin, Paymaster-General; Lieut.-Col. Fassit, Maj. A. M. Merchamber, and Maj. J. M. Healy, Aids.

In the second carriage was the Indiana State Commission.

In the next carriage were Gov. Morrill, of Kansas; Adj't-Gen. E. M. Fox, Col. Charles S. Elliott, Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, U.S. A.; Maj. W. S. Metcalfe and Maj. Rankin.

The State of Massachusetts was represented by Gov. Greenhalge and staff and the largest delegation in the parade, the party occupying 15 carriages.

Gov. Rich, of Michigan, and members of his staff were in two carriages.

Gov. Holcombe and staff also had two carriages.

The procession of civilians was brought to a close by Gov. Peter Turney and staff, of Tennessee, and prominent officials occupying four carriages, in the last of which rode His Honor George W. Ochs, Mayor of Chattanooga.

Following the carriages came the military feature of the parade. There were regiments from Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, and Georgia, and from the United States Regulars.

The formal exercises of the day were held in the big Barnum tent, near the Government building, and was presided over by Vice-President Stevenson.

After music by the band the Rev. Dr. S. T. Niccolls, of St. Louis, offered prayer. The first address was by Geo. W. Ochs, Mayor of Chattanooga.

When the applause following Mayor Ochs had ceased Senator Bate, of Tennessee, delivered an eloquent oration. He was heartily applauded. Next there was music by the band, and then Gen. Chas. Grosvenor, of Ohio, spoke. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

When Gen. Grosvenor had finished Govs. Morton, of New York; Woodbury, of Vermont; Matthews, of Indiana, and Turney, of Tennessee, each made short talks. Gov. Turney caused something of a sensation in his speech. It came about in this way:

Gov. Woodbury said that during the war each side believed it was right, but that now the Southerners would have to teach their children the South was wrong.

Gov. Turney took exception to this in his speech.

"I believed I was right during the four years and 19 days I served in the Confederate army," he said, "and at the end of that time I thought I was right; I still think I was right, and shall teach my children so. No one is more loyal to the Stars and Stripes than I, and no one is more loyal to the Government, but I never can be convinced that the South was wrong."

This rather frank expression caused a great stir in the audience, and when the meeting adjourned was the topic of general conversation on all sides.

Barnum's big tent was filled again to-night. There was a gathering there of the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia and that portion of the Army of the Potomac which fought at Chickamauga. Gen. E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, presided. In calling the meeting to order he said, in part:

"To be chosen to preside over an assembly like this is a proud distinction for which I am profoundly grateful. My selection for such a duty involves the flattering implication that I am deemed worthy to represent the soldier of the South and all he stands for.

"The story of the fiery struggle tells what he did and how he suffered for his duty, as he saw it, while the strife was raging, and the sequel shows that when the conflict ceased the name and fame he won in battle were never tarnished by any breach of a paroled soldier's pledge of peace.

"He raised his hand against the North because he had been taught it was his duty to battle for the rights and institutions of his State. A sentiment he had inherited, ingrained in his nature, sustained him through the fierce, long struggle in which he was destined to be beaten.

"After the lapse of 30 years since his banners went down, for him, in his name, it is my pride and pleasure to greet his former foemen, whom he joins in doing honor to our reunited country's flag.

"True as yourselves to the Union now, he yet dearly loves the sunny land he lives in—tenderly cherishes the memories and traditions of the South, and is proud of her history and the achievements of her noble men and women. His tattered banner and his sword have been laid away forever, but his army record will always be his pride, and Lee his idol of a soldier and a man. Such he is, and such he must ever be, and as such he would meet you, and cordially would greet you as his friends and fellow-countrymen, with whom he has a common interest in the greatness and glory of our common country."

Col. W. C. Oates, Governor of Alabama, was the first speaker, and he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. In his introductory remarks, Gov. Oates referred enthusiastically to the significance the dedication of the battlefield of Chickamauga portended. The Union veteran by this ceremony extolled his own gallantry, by which alone he was able to triumph over such determined foes as were those of the Confederate army. It was complimentary to the Confederate veteran in this manly way to acknowledge defeat, accomplished by overpowering numbers, and to strike hands with his adversaries as honorable men. He next recited the action of his men at Chattanooga, telling of the heroic fight they made. Then he spoke of the causes of the war. As to slavery, it was contrary to natural right, but it was a lawful State institution, and was so recognized by the Constitution of the United States.

Being a State institution it was a right of the State in which it existed to continue or abolish it. The responsibility, moral and otherwise, for its continuance belonged alone to the people of the State wherein it existed.

The institution had been handed down through generations. Its character was not generally understood in the North. It was abused by leading men of the Puritanical type, who abused and traduced Justices of the Supreme Court for deciding that slavery was lawful, and who denounced the institution of slavery and polygamy as twin relics of barbarism, as the sum total of all villainy, as a league with death and a covenant with hell, until their doctrines incited a band of fanatics to believe that they were inspired by Heaven to light the torch of revolution in Southern homes and to invade a Southern State for the purpose of inciting the slaves to insurrection, arson, and indiscriminate murder of white people; and when the chief of these malefactors was executed church bells were tolled in some of the Northern cities to canonize him as a martyr.

These were the irritating causes which aroused the feelings of indignation and prepared the minds of the Southern people for secession from the Union.

It was not for slavery the South fought, for the majority of the soldiers were laboring men and never owned a black. It was the horror of seeing 4,000,000 slaves turned loose; the invasion of their rights to local State Government. They fought for the right as God gave them to see the right.

Continuing he told how the North had unlimited credit and resources, while the South had none; how the North had an army of 2,800,000 men, the South a little over 600,000 men. Superiority of numbers enabled the North to win. But for four years the immortal Confederates stood their ground. But when all their strongholds were captured, men half starved; 200,000 dead, when widows and orphans became numberless, then their sublime courage failed.

Col. J. A. Williamson, of New York, and Col. L. B. Stegnan, of New York, also spoke, after which the meeting adjourned.

At noon to-day the citizens of Chattanooga paid their compliments to Gen. H. V. Boynton, who originated the idea of making a National Park out of the battlefield of Chickamauga. A number of citizens, headed by Capt. H. D. Chambers, Chairman of the Executive Committee, of Chattanooga, and Hon. Adolph Ochs, of the Chattanooga *Times*, went to the General's office in the Government Building and presented him with a silver dinner set containing 225 pieces. It was a complete surprise to the venerable veteran, and he was so overcome that he could scarcely express his thanks.

In Western Tennessee.

Situated in the western portion of Tennessee there is a County (Obion) that since its organization, in 1823, has never had a crop failure.

The State Agriculturalist reports of the products of the 96 other Counties in the State, place Obion in the lead in the production of corn, clover, wheat, &c., &c. This section is just now being brought to the front as an agricultural country, and quite a number of Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and Illinois farmers are getting in on the ground floor. Do you want to go? If you do, write to the undersigned and receive free descriptive pamphlet, price-list of lands, maps, &c.

J. B. MEACHAM, Troy, Obion Co., Tenn.

OUR SLEEPING HEROES.

BY EMILY COPPER, VETERAN'S DAUGHTER, LODI, CAL.

Away in the earth's cold bosom
They sleep in sweet repose,
Life's battles for them are ended,
Their eyes are forever closed.
They peacefully sleep where the sunshine
Gilds with golden light their graves;
They sleep where the silver starlight
Falls o'er them, our honored braves.

They sleep 'neath the willow bending,
'Neath the whispering, murmuring pine;
They sleep on the battlefield gory,
They sleep on the picket-line.
Oh, brave ones, sleeping in silence,
Awaiting the last bugle call,
You have taught us the worth of our country,
For its freedom you gave up your all.

Sleep on, oh heroes of Freedom,
Your work has been faithfully done;
Your comrades who survived you in battle
Are joining your ranks one by one.
Soon all shall be numbered among you,
When the last bugle blast shall have blown,
Your battles will all then be over,
Your brave work on earth then be done.

Sleep on, take your rest, you deserve it,
The struggle was mighty and long,
But you conquered at last, and above you
The zephers waft Freedom's sweet song.
The campfires have died on the mountain,
The tide of the river's now clear;
Sleep on through the night, for the dawning
Of the last great awakening is near.

Read "Better than a Pension," page 3.

According to Orders.

Road Contractor (angrily)—See here, I told you to break those stones so they would be small enough to go into a man's mouth.

Laborer—Yaas, sah, you did, sah, an' dat's what I's been doin'. I used my own mouf, sah.

Look Sharply

To the condition of your bodily health at this time. It is now that peculiar perils assail the system. Hot noons are succeeded by chilly nights. There is fog and dampness. These things bring on colds, fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis and many other serious evils. A defense against them is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives a good appetite, vitalizes the blood and makes you strong. Get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye. $1; 6 for $5. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

MAN OF RESOURCE

(Continued from first page.)

fight continued with unabated fury until our ammunition was almost expended; but by this time the enemy had almost disappeared from our front, although it was evident he was massing his troops on the left for the purpose of turning our flank.

"About this time a regiment of Col. Mower's Brigade relieved the 52d Ill., which was out of ammunition; and an order being received from Gen. Davies a few minutes after to fall back, we retired in good order and took up a position on the right of Fort Robinett. It was now 5 p. m., and a fresh supply of ammunition was here distributed to the troops.

"I will now skip over my operations until the fight commences the next day. After shifting around from one place to another during the night, I finally took up my position in the northern suburbs of the town, forming my line-of-battle on the Purdy road, facing the west; a redan with four pieces of artillery—the 1st Mo. L. A.—on my right, and two pieces in the interval between the 52d Ill. and 2d Iowa. A brigade of Hamilton's Division was posted on the right of the redan, with an Ohio battery.

"Here the brigade stacked arms in line-of-battle and bivouacked till daybreak. From early dawn until 8 a. m. a brisk fire was kept up between our batteries and those of the enemy until the latter were silenced or captured. About this time I received orders to send out a regiment from my brigade to the support of Col. Burke's sharpshooters, who were then sharply engaged with the enemy in the woods to the right and front of my position.

"The 7th Iowa was detached for this purpose, but had scarcely been deployed when it was recalled. I also ordered in two companies sent out the night before to guard the Purdy road on our right.

AN OMINOUS SILENCE

took place for a few moments, when a sharp rattling of musketry was heard, accompanied by heavy volleys, and the enemy's columns burst from the woods in front and to the right, driving the sharpshooters before them and following close upon their heels.

"Col. Burke's regiment fought like heroes, and disputed every inch of ground as they fell back on my position. I cautioned my men, who were lying on the ground, to reserve their fire until the enemy got within point-blank range, and then fire low and keep perfectly cool.

"It was a terribly beautiful sight to see the enemy's columns advance, despite of a perfect storm of grape and canister, shell and rifle-ball; still, on they marched and fired, though their ranks were perceptibly thinned at every step.

"The brigade stood firm as a rock, and the men loaded and fired with the coolness and precision of veterans, when all of a sudden the troops on the right of the redan (a brigade of Hamilton's Division) gave way and broke. The 1st Mo. Art., in the redan, and two pieces on the left of the 52d, limbered up and galloped off in wild confusion through our reserves, killing several of our men and scattering the rest. My line remained still unbroken, pouring deadly volleys into the enemy's ranks, who, taking advantage of the panic on the right, moved their columns obliquely in that direction and charged up to the redan.

"Unfortunately, the officer in command of the 52d Ill., Lieut.-Col. Wilcox, instead of meeting the enemy boldly, ordered the regiment, without authority, to fall back, and before I could halt it it broke.

"The Union Brigade gave way simultaneously with the 52d, but portions of the 2d and 7th Iowa still held their ground and kept the enemy in check until the rest of my brigade was rallied, when I ordered the colors of the 2d and 7th Iowa to fall back and form their regiments on the side hill, out of range of the enemy's fire, which they did almost immediately. I now ordered the line to charge on the enemy, who had by this time gained the crest of the hill in our front. With a shout that was heard through our whole lines the men of the First Brigade

RUSHED UPON THE ENEMY.

Those who had given way a short time before, being evidently ashamed of the momentary panic that had seized them, seemed determined to wipe out the stain upon their courage by their reckless daring. The foe, reluctant to abandon the advantage he had gained, fought stubbornly for a while, but finally was compelled to give way, retreating in great confusion through the swamps and abatis through the woods, hotly pursued by our men.

"Here I stopped the pursuit until the batteries on the hill to our left and rear should cease firing, as they shelled the ground directly in front of us. I sent an order to that effect to the officer in command of the battery, and the firing ceased in a short time. I detailed some men of my brigade to work one of the recaptured guns, there being no artillerymen present, and "Gen. Lyon" (the name of gun) did good execution on the flying enemy.

"In this charge we retook the redan and the guns that were abandoned by the artillery, 126 prisoners and four stand of colors. Among the prisoners were three Colonels, four Captains and three Lieutenants. Thus ended the battle of the 4th.

"On Friday morning the brigade left Camp Montgomery with 77 commissioned officers and 1,021 enlisted men. The Union Brigade joined it that afternoon with 15 commissioned officers and 326 men; making a total of 92 commissioned officers and 1,347 men.

"On Saturday night we bivouacked on the field so warmly contested that day, with a loss of 31 commissioned officers and 386 enlisted men; thus showing a loss of one-third of the brigade during the two days' conflict of the 3d and 4th.

"An incident occurred during Saturday's fight which is worthy of mention. When the regiment on the right of my brigade fell back, after the redan was abandoned by the artillery, a private of the regiment by the name of Murray refused to retire, saying:

"'No, be jabers; the Gineral's (myself) orders are to defend the fort to the last, and I'll not give it up!'

He was ordered by a rebel Captain to lay down his arms and surrender, which he refused to do, upon which the Captain fired his pistol at him, wounding him in the hand. The next instant

MURRAY SHOT HIM DEAD.

He was then attacked by a private, whom he also dispatched by his bayonet. By this time the troops rallied, came to his assistance and drove the rebels out of the redan. He secured the Captain's revolver and his pocketbook as a trophy of his valor. I told him he might keep both as a reward for his good conduct.

"During the fight on Friday (3d), while the battle was raging fiercest, some of the officers of the 52d Ill. came and told me that the gun-barrels had become so hot that the men could hardly hold them in their hands, and wanted to know what they should do.

"'Continue the fire, if necessary, until the guns burst,' was my answer.

"They didn't bother me any more on that point. It was no time to swap horses then, I tell you. Some of the cartridges actually exploded while the guns were being loaded.

"The enemy had about 40,000 men engaged, while our forces could not have exceeded 20,000. Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villepigue and Armstrong commanded the rebels. They acknowledge a loss of 5,000 in the action; but their real loss, including the pursuit, cannot fall short of 10,000 men, besides an immense amount of camp and garrison equipage, small-arms, ammunition, etc.

"We pursued them as far as Ripley, when we were recalled. I was in the saddle almost constantly day and night from the 3d till we returned to camp on the 14th. I was nearly used up.

"This is the most complete victory that has been gained during the war. The enemy acknowledged the corn at once. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing amounts to 1,600.

"My Brigade went into the fight with 77 commissioned officers and 1,021 men; the Union Brigade—composed of fragments of regiments cut up at Shiloh—joined it on Friday afternoon with 15 officers and 326 men; making a total of 92 commissioned officers and 1,347 men. Our loss was 31 commissioned officers and 326 men; one-third, you perceive, of the brigade. A pretty good showing, wasn't it?

"As for myself, the only injury I sustained was being struck by a spent ball and having my horse shot under me. I hardly felt as if I had been in a fight at all, on account of getting off so cheaply." * * *

(To be continued.)

Read "Better than a Pension," page 3.

It Was Not He.

[*New York Herald.*]

Miss Summit—There was a man in church this morning that looked exactly like you.

Dashaway—How do you know it wasn't I?

Miss Summit—I saw him put some money in the contribution-box.

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Mention The National Tribune.

WANTED—ADDRESSES.

WANTED—By Philip Ripper, Lewisville, Monroe County, Ohio—The names of two cooks at Camp Copeland, Battery C (Thompson's), in March, 1864. One gave me a ring with his initials on same. They went with me from Pittsburg to Allegheny before they had their discharge. I was in Nevin's Battery.

WANTED—By George E. Lemon, Washington, D.C.—The postoffice address of John Dribblebiss, who served in Capt. J. H. Prentiss' Company, 1st U. S. H. A., (Mexican war,) and Co. K, 1st Minn., late war, and who formerly received mail at Walnut Shade, Mo., and Arkansas Lodge, Ind. Ter.; or, if dead, the full name and address of his nearest relatives.

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