



With the Eastern Army

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TO DRAW SHERMAN BACK

Hood Moves His Army Against Sherman's Communications and Threatens Chattanooga and Nashville.

It has been seen that after the battle of Jonesboro and the retreat of the Confederate army from Atlanta, Gen. Sherman assembled his forces in and around Atlanta, and that Gen. Hood concentrated his army at Lovejoy, about 10 miles south of Atlanta, on the Georgia Railroad.

There were no active military operations on either side for more than two weeks. It was not in the nature of things, however, that the two armies could remain quiet for any length of time without short a distance of each other. Their commanders were too active and enterprising to allow much time to pass without stirring up a fuss.

The Confederate army had been forced to give up the most defensible position of Georgia. It was now occupying a position of no strategic importance, and which could be easily turned; indeed, the topography of the country south of Atlanta is such that there are no positions of natural strength to be occupied and held for any length of time.

It became perfectly clear to Gen. Hood that his position was untenable. The future operations of this army became a subject of very serious consideration at the Confederate Capital. It was conceived that an offensive campaign against Gen. Sherman's lines of communication in force was the most feasible plan for riding the State of Georgia out of the hands of Tennessee and of Wheeler in both Georgia and Tennessee, with their strong cavalry force against the Union railroads, convinced Gen. Hood that all the cavalry in his service could not permanently interrupt the railroads in Gen. Sherman's rear so as to force him to abandon his position.

He therefore determined to lead his whole force against the railroads north of Atlanta. Gen. Hood set himself the task of rendering Atlanta absolutely useless as a base for further military operations by the Union forces. As a preliminary step he caused the West Point Railroad to be repaired and restocked with cars so as to make Atlanta a center of supply. He ordered Gen. Wheeler to rejoin him with his cavalry force. He also ordered that the telegraph wire and railroad line be taken up and sent for use on the Macon Road between Lovejoy and Griffin, on the Georgia Railroad, between Geneva River and Stone Mountain, and on the West Point Railroad east from Palmetto Station. His next step was to try to utterly destroy the railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga.

HOOD BEGINS HIS OFFENSIVE CAMPAIGN. On Sept. 18 Gen. Hood began his great offensive movement. Marching by the left flank he transferred his entire army from the Macon Railroad to the West Point Railroad at Palmetto Station, about 30 miles southwest of Atlanta. On Sept. 20 he extended his line to the Chattahoochee River, and on the 21st to the city of Atlanta, and next day fortified this position; the supplies were drawn from Blue Mountain. The army was here supplied with shoes, clothing, etc.

So important were the movements of this army regarded by President Davis that he visited Georgia to see the army and consult with Gen. Hood. On his way out Mr. Davis ordered Gen. Johnston, S. C., and on Sept. 22 he addressed a large crowd at Macon, Ga., and on the 25th, with two of his Aids, Mr. Davis visited Gen. Hood's headquarters at Palmetto. The next day Mr. Davis was serenaded by the 20th Ala. Band, and being called on, delivered a short and spirited speech. He was followed by Gen. Hood, Col. Johnston, and other officers of Tennessee, all of whom stirred the enthusiasm of the soldiers. On Sept. 27, President Davis left for Montgomery.

On Sept. 28 Gen. Sherman, relieved from command of his corps and assigned to the command of the Department of South Carolina and Florida. Gen. Sherman had become apprised of the fact that Gen. Hood had moved his army, and he had a spy in the camp at the time of Mr. Davis's visit, who heard Mr. Davis's speech and reported it to Gen. Sherman.

On Sept. 29 Gen. Sherman telegraphed to Gen. Halleck as follows: "Hood seems to be moving, as it were, to the Alabama line, leaving open the road to Macon, as also to Augusta, but his cavalry is busy on all our roads. A force, number estimated as high as 8,000, is reported to have captured Athens, Ala., and a regiment of 350 sent with relief. I have sent Newton's Division up to Chattanooga in cars, and will send another division to Rome, if I were sure that Savannah would soon be in our possession, I would be tempted to march for Milledgeville; but I must first secure what I have. Jeff. Davis is at Macon."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. GRANT AND SHERMAN. Gen. Grant, having received a copy of the foregoing dispatch, replied as follows: "City Point, Va., Sept. 28, 1864; 10 a. m." "Maj.-Gen. Sherman, Atlanta: "It will be better to drive Forrest out of Middle Tennessee as a first step, and not anything else, until you feel your force sufficient for. When a movement is made on any part of the sea coast, I will advise you. If Hood goes to the Alabama line, will it not be impossible for him to subsist his army?"

"U. S. GRANT, "Lieutenant-General." Gen. Sherman sent the following reply: "Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, "Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 20, 1864. "General: I have your dispatch of today. I have ordered my division (Newton's) to Chattanooga, and another (Cox's) to Rome. Our armies are much reduced, and if I send back any more I will not be able to hold Georgia much. There are men enough in the Georgia mountains, but they are necessarily scattered to defend the roads. Can you expedite sending to Nashville of the recruits that are in Indiana and Ohio? They could occupy the forts."

"Hood is now on the West Point Road, 24 miles south of this, and draws his supplies by that road. He has a force of 10,000 men there today, and superhuman efforts will be made to break my force. Forrest is now Lieutenant-General, and commands all the enemy's cavalry." "W. T. SHERMAN, "Major-General."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LINCOLN AND SHERMAN. President Lincoln was also informed of Gen. Sherman's dispatches, and the following telegrams passed between them: "Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1864; "Maj.-Gen. Sherman, Atlanta: "You say Jeff. Davis is on a visit to Gen. Hood. I judge that Brown and Stephens are the objects of his visit." "A. LINCOLN, "President of the United States."

"Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, "Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 28, 1864. "President Lincoln, Washington, D. C.: I have positive knowledge that Mr. Davis made a speech at Milledgeville trying to get a legislature to meet next month, but he is afraid to act unless in concert with other Governors. "Judge Wright, of Rome, has been here

Wood, and the 50th Ind., Lieut.-Col. Jefferson K. Scott, were posted at the railroad bridge at Cartersville and at points on the Georgia Railroad. "The 5th Iowa, Col. Jabez Banbury; the 10th Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Paris P. Henderson; and the 26th Mo., Lieut.-Col. John M. E. Cannon; Kingston, the branch railroad to Rome, and the 25th Iowa, Col. J. H. Smith, of this brigade being at Allatoona, Adairsville, Calhoun, Resaca and Tilton were held by troops of the Second Brigade.

RAID ON BIG SHANTY. On the morning of Oct. 2 a cavalry force of the enemy made a sudden dash upon Big Shanty from the west, threw two trains off the track and burned one train, leaving as suddenly as they came, and riding eastward. From all the information received I became satisfied that our railroad would be attacked in force and an effort made to capture some important posts, directed chiefly to Cartersville to extend and strengthen his works at Allatoona.

Gen. McCook had a small force of cavalry, and he ordered Gen. Stewart to cross the river to scout the country. I also sent out a woman to visit the Confederate camp and bring in all possible information as to the movements of the Confederate soldier in force. They were Union people, but the husband in force of public opinion had been induced to enlist. She went out under a pass ostensibly to visit her husband, and visited the Confederate camp.

On this day, Oct. 2, important steps were taken by both Gens. Hood and Sherman in his great military game. Gen. Hood ordered Gen. Stewart to move with his whole corps against Big Shanty and take possession of the place if possible, and to detach a sufficient force to capture Cartersville. Gen. Sherman, well knowing that Gen. Hood had crossed the river with most of his force, was of opinion that an army corps should be sent to Cartersville, so he made provision against an attack from that quarter, but directed that the entire army except the Twentieth Corps should prepare to move north across the Chattahoochee River.

"City Point, Va., Sept. 27, 1864; 10:30 a. m. "Maj.-Gen. Sherman: "I have directed all recruits and new troops from all the States and Territories to be sent to Nashville, to receive their further orders from you. "I was mistaken about Jeff. Davis being in Blacksville on Thursday last. He was then on his way to Macon, Ga." "U. S. GRANT, "Lieutenant-General."

HOOD'S ARMY CROSSES THE CHATTAHOOCHEE. On Sept. 29 Gen. Hood's army broke camp and began crossing the Chattahoochee River on bridges recently prepared for this purpose. The army headquarters were at Pray's Church. On Sept. 30 the whole Confederate army crossed the river, and the 25th Iowa cavalry had advanced to Powder Springs. Gen. Hood was at Dark Corner. On Oct. 1 Gen. Jackson sent a detachment of cavalry to operate against the Chattanooga Railroad near Marietta; the balance of Gen. Hood's army bivouacked in front of Dark Corner during the day and night remaining inactive.

The great strategy between Hood and Sherman had now begun. On the same day that Gen. Hood crossed the Chattahoochee, namely, Sept. 29, Gen. Sherman moved his army up to Chattanooga and took personal charge of affairs there, having Gen. Morzan's Division of the Fourteenth Corps follow him by railroad on the same day. Of the passing events Gen. Sherman telegraphed to Gen. Halleck at Washington: "I take it for granted that Forrest will cut our road, but think we can prevent him from making a serious movement. His cavalry will travel a hundred miles while ours will only 10. "I have sent two divisions up to Chattanooga and one at Rome, and Gen. Johnston is ordered to move up to Tennessee. Our roads should be watched from the rear, and I am glad that Gen. Grant has ordered reserves to Nashville. I have ordered the 25th Iowa Cavalry to move on Milledgeville, Millen and Savannah. Hood now rests 24 miles south of the Chattahoochee, with his right wing on the West Point Road. He is removing the iron from the Chattahoochee and whipping his infantry, but his cavalry is to be feared."

Gen. Sherman found it difficult to get information as to Gen. Hood's movements, but on Oct. 1 he was satisfied that the Confederate army had crossed the river. Gen. Sherman telegraphed Gen. Grant as follows: "Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, "Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 1, 1864. "Lieut.-Gen. Grant: "Hood is evidently across the Chattahoochee, and is now on the road to get on over road, this side of the river. I shall attack him, but if he goes to the Selma and Talladega Road, why will he not take the route to the forces which Thomas has, and the reserves which I have sent to Nashville, and for me to destroy Atlanta and march across Georgia into the mountains, breaking roads and doing mischief, but I must not remain on the defensive."

"W. T. SHERMAN, "Major-General." From this and other dispatches it will be seen that the plan of a great raid down through Georgia to the sea coast was the chief thought in Gen. Sherman's mind. Now that Gen. Hood, with the full approval of President Davis, had abandoned the Georgia mountains, Gen. Sherman thought the time had come to carry into execution the second part of the great plan and Gen. Grant discussed at Nashville during their interview on March 17, 1862.

On Oct. 2 Gen. Hood moved his army in a northerly direction towards Lost Mountain and established his headquarters for the night at Big Shanty. Gen. Stewart was now ordered to move with his entire corps against the Chattanooga Railroad at Big Shanty, and if possible to take possession of that place, and to detach a force to seize Acworth. REGARDING THE RAILROAD. On Oct. 2 the fact that Gen. Hood had crossed the Chattahoochee River with his army was known by commanding officers from Atlanta to Nashville. The railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee to Chattanooga and beyond was protected; there had been no abatement in guarding the line after the capture of Atlanta; in fact, as has been seen, three divisions of men had been sent to Rome and Chattanooga and held intact at those posts, for the express purpose of reinforcing any points that might be attacked by the enemy. There were garrisons well fortified at all important points along the line, and Gen. Elliott's cavalry, with Kilpatrick, Garrard and McCook as Division Commanders, stationed at various points north of the Chattahoochee River for scouting the country.

The Third Division, Fifteenth Corps, of which was then commander, held and guarded 80 miles of the railroad, and the 22d Wis. Battery, 150 guns, 150 miles, commanded the Third Division, with headquarters at Kingston; Col. Joseph F. McCoy, 63d Ill., commanded seven companies at the Etowah River, D. Dean, 26th Mo., commanded the Third Division, with headquarters at Kingston; Col. R. H. Weaver commanded the Second Division, headquarters at Resaca, this line of 120 miles to be guarded resulted in small garrisons at all the posts; the force stationed at Allatoona was the strongest; this point, four miles south of the railroad bridge across the Etowah, was naturally very strong. Early in the campaign it had been made a base for storage of large quantities of supplies. Lieut.-Col. John E. Tourtelotte commanded this post. The garrison consisted of the 93d Ill. Maj. James M. Fisher commanding, with 200 men, and seven companies of the 18th Wis. Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Jackson, 150 guns, 4th Minn., Maj. James E. Edson, 450 guns; Battery, Lieut. Marcus Amstrong, six guns, making a total of 905 muskets and six pieces of artillery.

The 63d Ill., Lieut.-Col. James Inman; the 48th Ind., Lieut.-Col. Edward J. Wood, and the 50th Ind., Lieut.-Col. Jefferson K. Scott, were posted at the railroad bridge at Cartersville and at points on the Georgia Railroad. "The 5th Iowa, Col. Jabez Banbury; the 10th Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Paris P. Henderson; and the 26th Mo., Lieut.-Col. John M. E. Cannon; Kingston, the branch railroad to Rome, and the 25th Iowa, Col. J. H. Smith, of this brigade being at Allatoona, Adairsville, Calhoun, Resaca and Tilton were held by troops of the Second Brigade.

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TO WHICH GEN. SHERMAN REPLIED: "Chattahoochee River, Oct. 4, 1864; 2 p. m. "Gen. Davis: "Your division up towards Marietta, I judge, is on the station. Your trains will be safe, for Kilpatrick is off to your left; still, you should leave a guard with them. Howard's troops are moving down the river. I want as strong a force up to the left of Kennesaw as possible tonight. Hood is at Dallas; his cavalry is on our road and Elliott is at Resaca."

W. T. SHERMAN, "Major-General." WOMAN SECURES IMPORTANT INFORMATION. About 11 o'clock on this day, May 4, my woman scout returned to Cartersville. She brought important news. She had learned of the intended attack upon Allatoona, and reported the same to me. Our telegraph line south was temporarily out of order, so that I could not communicate with Col. Tourtelotte. I put five men on a hand-car and sent them down the road with a message to the Colonel, to prepare himself for an attack.

I at once telegraphed to Gen. Corse at Rome, informing him of the proposed attack, and requesting him to reinforce Allatoona with his division at once. A number of dispatches were interchanged between us in regard to this movement, and arrangements were finally made for two trains of cars to run over from Kingston to Rome to transport the troops. There was some delay in securing the trains, but at last they were ready.

"Kennesaw Mountain, Oct. 4, 1864. "Commanding Officers, Allatoona, Kingston and Rome: "I am sending you a message from Allatoona; hence to Rome. "SHERMAN." This message was delayed on account of the fog, but later in the day Gen. Vandever was able to get the following dispatch through: "Kennesaw Mountain, Oct. 4, 1864. "Gen. Corse, Rome: "Sherman directs you to move forward and join Smith's Division with your entire command in cars, to be ready to start at a moment's notice. Do not lose time. "VANDEVER, General." Gen. Vandever, at Kennesaw, used the Signal Station for the following dispatch: "Kennesaw Mountain, Oct. 4, 1864; 2 p. m. "Gen. Sherman is moving in force; hold out. "VANDEVER, General."

Then, at 6:30 p. m., he sent Gen. Sherman, who did not reach Kennesaw Mountain until the next day, the dispatch celebrated in story and song: "Kennesaw Mountain, Oct. 4, 1864; 10:30 a. m. "Commanding Officers, Allatoona: "Gen. Sherman says hold fast. We are coming. "VANDEVER, General." This dispatch was received by Col. Tourtelotte, and was a great inspiration to him.

Gen. John E. Smith, at Chattanooga, temporarily commanding the District of Etowah, had the general direction of the military operations of the army, and was kept advised of affairs. On Oct. 4 I sent the following telegram: "Chattahoochee River, Oct. 4, 1864. "The enemy in heavy force has struck the railroad and has destroyed several miles from Acworth south. One hundred and twenty-five feet of the Resaca and Chattahoochee bridges have been washed away. Sherman is making a demonstration near Tilton and Dalton, with say, 200 men. Gen. Wheeler has ordered Gen. Corse to reinforce this division. I have ordered that the advance be sent to Allatoona, and that the rest of the force be sent to Resaca soon. The safety of 4,000 head of cattle being endangered, I send Col. Heath from here and the 10th Iowa from Kingston to Atlanta, where he will be in position to protect the cattle. Col. Heath is with the other four miles above Adairsville. Everything quiet at Allatoona. Please send construction train to Resaca soon. The railroad will be ready in ten days, and it will be used to move Gen. Corse's Division."

"GREEN B. RAUM, "Brevet Brigadier-General." Gen. Corse telegraphed Gen. Smith at Chattanooga, as follows: "The information is that a large force is moving on Allatoona. In accordance with Gen. Sherman's instructions I will move my entire command to Cartersville and unite with Gen. Raum in attacking the enemy from Allatoona." "J. M. CORSE, "Brigadier-General."

When I called for reinforcements Gen. Corse decided to send one brigade to Cartersville and place it at my disposal, but he was not so confident as to reinforce Allatoona with his entire command. (To be continued.)

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. This medicine is on every box, 25c.

CAUTIOUS PIGEONS. Know When They Had Enough and Went Home With Their Jags. (New Orleans Times-Democrat.) "Speaking of pigeons and the queer antics they sometimes play, reminds me of a funny thing that happened to a well-known fancier in this city," said a man who lives uptown, "and I may say right here that the man who doesn't believe the pigeon is a cunning member when it comes to the business of regulating its own affairs is very much mistaken. "The man in question had a few birds in his flock he wanted to get rid of. He could not get close enough to put his hands on them, and he was a little suspicious. He caught the wild members. He got a lot of rice and soaked it in whisky. By getting them to eat a lot of this whisky-soaked stuff he thought he would make them drunk and then he would be an easy matter to catch them. He thought they would eat until they were drunk and then he would take them to a little wharf, and there he would catch them. He shelled out enough rice to make a drowsy of hogs drunk; and he began to think his little experiment was going to prove a failure. The pigeons did not fail to show the effects of the whisky. They were decidedly boozed, and seemed to be having a deal of fun out of the game. They would hop around on the ground quite merrily, and they would hop up on the little wharf, and in the air just for the fun of the thing. Directly one of the pigeons flew up to the little house in the rear of the wharf. Soon after that he flew up to the little wharf, and the last one of the birds was kept up until the pigeon house. There was a noisy clatter in the house which had been taken charge of by the bird for a while, and then suddenly a noise died out. There it was, all went to sleep and did not venture out until they had slept their jag off. "The little expedient had proved a failure, and up to that time the man had never been able to get rid of the bad lot of pigeons, and the chances are that he will not get rid of them until he shoots them."

Spider Life. In a rather interesting account of spider life, Dr. Dallinger describes the ruthless habits of the German spider, and by certain wasps. The young of some wasps can live only on live spiders, and the mother wasp, therefore, renders the spiders powerless by her sting—after which she sends her young to the spider. They then in the cocoon where she has placed her egg. On hatching out, the wasp grub feeds on the bodies of the living spiders. The spider, however, is not dead, and it is the spider, which is the true life, and is fed upon by the wasp grub.

PERSONAL. Col. Edwin F. Brown, Inspector-General of the National Military Homes, died in New York, Jan. 10, from heart trouble. He was born in Medina, N. Y., in 1823, served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 28th N. Y. from 1861 to 1863, when, having lost an arm in battle, he was mustered out. He was appointed Governor of the Central Branch at Dayton, O., upon its inauguration, and served in that capacity until promoted to Inspector-General.

The citizens of Carlinville, Ill., have started a movement to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. John M. Palmer, commander of the Fourteenth Corps, Governor of Illinois and Senator from that State. He was born in Tennessee, but removed to Carlinville, where he became prominent in the law and started upon his public career. His widow still lives, but she is hopelessly infirm, and it is a comfortable but declining years, and unless something is done, the grave will remain practically unmarked. The Legislature will be asked to make an appropriation, which will certainly do for Gen. Palmer was one of the most eminent men produced by the State.

Gen. Robert A. Friedrick died Dec. 31, at Juneau, Alaska, and was buried at Alameda, Cal. He was born in Lincoln County, N. C., and served in the army, and took an active part in the politics of that State on the Republican side, being at one time a candidate for Governor. He was a drummer in the Kansas regiment, and rose to the rank of Major. He was a zealous Grand Army man, and held many important positions. Four years ago President McKinley appointed him Major-General, and he was promoted to President Roosevelt's appointment.

Maj.-Gen. Ernest Von Vegesack died at Stockholm recently. He was an educated Swedish soldier, who came to this country at the beginning of the war and offered his services, which were gladly accepted. He served in the regular army in the Regular Army as Major and Aid-de-Camp. He was instrumental in raising the 20th N. Y., also known as the United States Rifles, a two years' regiment, which he commanded until it was mustered out, June 1, 1863, when he resigned from the army and went home. He was brevetted a Brigadier-General, March 13, 1862. He resumed his place in the Swedish army, and rose to the rank of Major-General.

Col. John W. Eln, who served as a Captain in the 15th N. H., and was a strong factor in the Civil Service Reform Association and the National Business League, died at Chicago, Dec. 17, after attending a meeting of the Civil Service League at Philadelphia, at which he made an excellent speech. He was born in Meredith, N. H., in 1838, and became President of the Civil Service Association of Chicago in 1894.

Ex-Governor Rowell P. Farnham died at his home in Bradford, Vt., Jan. 5. He was the eighth in descent from Ralph Farnham, who came from England to America in 1633, and settled in Andover, Mass. He graduated from the University of Vermont with honor in 1849, entered upon the practice of law, achieving prominence, and was three times elected State Attorney. He went to the front under President Lincoln, and served as a Second Lieutenant of the 1st Vt., a three months' regiment, and returned to the service in 1862 as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th Vt. He commanded the regiment when it was sent to the front at Fairport, Conn. House, Dec. 28, 1862, and was in the battle of Gettysburg. In 1890 he was elected Governor of Vermont by upwards of 100,000 votes, the largest ever cast for that office in the State. He was a member of the G. A. R., Loyal Legion, and of the Congressional club.

Mrs. Mount, wife of Col. I. V. Mount, a leading jeweler of Petaluma, Cal., has a long record. She was the daughter of Col. W. F. Petaluma, who served in the Mexican War, and then raised Co. G, 5th Iowa, for the war of the rebellion, and commanded it until he was taken prisoner at Mississippi, where he was held for 18 months, and then returned to the United States. In both wars he served nearly six years. His daughter married I. V. Mount, who served in the 8th Iowa, was captured at Gettysburg, and held for 18 months in the prison, and served till the close of the war—in all four years and six months. He was in command of a regiment of the Iowa National Guard when the war broke out, and he was a member of the company for that service and went to Manila as part of the 1st Iowa, which did grand work in the Philippines, where he served nearly 10 years. Mrs. Mount has a fine collection of military and naval relics, and she is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and she is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and she is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Discovery of Another Ancestor of the Equine Family. Prof. Ewart has recently described a new species of horse from the Western States, and he has shown that it is a variety from the walls of caves indicate that the horse may have been domesticated in Europe before the arrival of the Neolithic man. The donkey and zebra differ markedly from the horse in that the latter have no callosities such as the horse possesses. The discovery of a new variety of small horse in Central Asia, which is generally well remembered, and now Prof. Ewart describes still another variety. It was a pony, not a dwarf horse, with no callosities on the hind legs and resembling the horse of the present day. It had only short hairs on the upper part of the tail. As the most typical specimen of the new variety was found in an out-of-the-way place, it is not likely to be known elsewhere. It is the result of a cross with the Przewalsky horse, though it was exactly of the color of the Central Asian horse. Not having callosities, it agreed with the asses and zebras, and like them, it was highly specialized in the size, form of the head, ears and under lip and in the position of the eyes.

The Celtic pony differed decidedly from the Przewalsky horse. The limbs were slender, with small joints and narrow hoofs, and on the Hebrides, probably in Iceland, and in the New Forest. There is no evidence, however, that it exists anywhere in the Orient. All of the Oriental ponies have the characteristics of the Arab horse—doublet long necked ears, tails covered with long hairs. It is conceivable that the Celtic pony in its present form never existed in the East and that it is the modern descendant of a small horse which left the ancestral home in Central Asia and reached Europe before the advent of the Neolithic man. Some of the drawings suggest the existence of a small horse which was a very well corresponded to the Celtic pony.

The Sword Should Go. In the recent military maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kan., Gen. Wagner, of the Adjutant-General's Department, who acted as umpire, says the sword was a positive detriment to the success of plans and operations, as it was the means of revealing the presence of troops whose position it was desired to conceal. "In many cases," said Col. Wagner, "the first indication of the opposing force was given by the flashing of a bright scabbard in the sun. The sword is a picturesque adjunct for mysterious officials of secret societies, a convenient and comparatively harmless weapon for the duelist of the German and English, and a darling accessory for a dramatic star, but in the hands of military men under the existing conditions of warfare it is simply an antiquated nuisance, retained solely because of sentimental conservatism, and might as well retain the cuirass, the morion, or the spontoon."

It was a bright reformer who said: "We want good men and we want 'em bad!"—Baltimore News.

Will Give a New Steel Bridge for a Wooden Bridge 50 Years Old. (The Indianapolis News.) The old black walnut bridge which spans the Pine River in Warren County, near Covington, Ind., built so long ago that no one seems to know when it was erected, is doubtless the most valuable of the town's property. It was a glass at least 50 years ago by the County Commissioners, when black walnut timber was common in this section. It is between 150 and 200 feet long, and the timber in it is worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Lumber men and bridge companies have several times tried to get possession of the structure. The bridge companies have offered to replace it with an iron or steel bridge, taking the walnut lumber as pay for the new bridge. The Commissioners think that on this basis the companies would have much the best of the deal, and they have declined to make the trade. The structure stands on strong abutments of stone and the walnut timber in it is as good today as when the bridge was put up.

DISCOVERY IS TESTED. Cincinnati Physicians Experiment with New Cure for Consumption with Marrow of the Bones. (Cincinnati Times.) CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 15.—For the benefit of the local medical fraternity, Dr. Marshall Beatty, principal of the National Dispensary at 21st and Erie streets, who has become world famous through his recent discovery of the antiseptic cure for consumption, has just completed a series of test treatments on ten patients specially selected to cover every degree of tuberculosis from the most advanced consumption in the lowest emaciated stages. The result has been a series of revelations to the local physicians, who have watched with interest every stage of the treatment. The local papers have devoted columns to the progress of the treatment, and Dr. Beatty is the hero of the hour. One of the most interesting features of the treatment was the rapid increase in the weight of the patients. One woman whose case had been considered hopeless by other local physicians, gained thirty pounds in weight within four weeks. In Dr. Beatty's mail each day are hundreds of letters from all parts of the country requesting treatment. In speaking of this he said: "The duty of every physician is to alleviate as much suffering as he can, and I will reply to every bona fide request made to me for treatment. I am too busy with my practice, however, to answer all requests, and I am glad to have my name written merely out of courtesy."

IN Defense of the Righteous. (Pittsburg Bulletin.) Mother—You naughty boy! You've been fighting. Little Son—No, mother. "How did your clothes get torn and your face get scratched?" "I was trying to knock a bad boy from hurrying a good little boy." "That was noble. Who was the good little boy?" "Me."

"Widowhood makes a woman unselfish." "Why so?" "Because she ceases to look out for number one and begins to look out for number two."—Town and Country.

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