WASHINGTON IN WAR TIME.

The National Capital During the Great Struggle.

THE DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.

Extensive Plans for the Protection of the Capital City.

BY JOHN GROSS BARNARD,
Major-General by Brevet and Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

When, after the disaster of Bull Run, it became apparent that the war was to be a struggle of long duration, the necessity of the thorough fortifying of Washington ceased to be doubtful. The situation was indeed such as to admit of no elaborate plans, scarcely of the adequate study of the ground necessary to a judicious location of a line so extensive. The first exigency was to fortify the position on the hights of Arlington, the most obvious manner of doing which was to connect Forts Corcoran and Albany by intermediate works, within musketry or cannister range of each other, and thus form, with Fort Runyon, a chain or a "couronne," covering at the same time the bridges and the hights. The ground, furrowed by numerous ravines, proved sufficiently favorable, and the large lunets (1), with stockade gorges (2), Forts Craig, Tillinghast, Cass, Woodbury and De Kalb (subsequently called Fort Strong), were speedily laid out and begun. The location of these works, as also their design and construction, were principally due to Majs. Woodbury and Alexander. Fort Corcoran being on a "step" or small plateau of inferior level to that of the hights, it was necessary to continue the line, by Fort De Kalb toward the river, along the higher level. As it requires many days to obtain, in regularly-profiled field forts, so much cover as will make them partially defensible, a temporary expedient for improvising defense was found in making a wide "slashing" through the forest in advance of the line of these intended works, and a marginal slashing around its edge. Half-sunk batteries for field-guns were prepared between the sites of Forts De Kalb and Woodbury and near that of Fort Craig.* From the hights north of the Potomac, between Georgetown and the Distributing Reservoir, which overlooked and commanded the ground in advance of the defensive line, a formidable flanking fire was obtained by the erection of Battery Cameron for two rifled 42-pounders.

The wooded ridge which lies north of and parallel to the lower course of Four Mile Run offered a favorable position from which the city, the Long Bridge and the plateau in advance of it could be overlooked and cannonaded, and from which it was important to exclude the enemy so long as our defensive line was thus limited. Access to it was made difficult by felling the forest with which it was covered (about 200 acres), and the construction upon it of the large lunet (Fort Scott) was begun as soon as the site could be fixed. The subsequent extension of the line to embrace Alexandria threw this work and Fort Albany into the rear, but it retained, nevertheless, a considerable importance, since, taken in connection with Forts Richardson, Craig and others, it completed a defensive line for Washington independent of the extension to Alexandria.

While these operations were going on Gen. Richardson, whose division held position along the Columbia Turnpike, had occupied and pointed out the importance of an eminence in advance of Fort Albany commanding the plateau along which that road passes and flanking the Arlington lines. The small inclosed polygonal work, Fort Richardson, was begun thereon about Sept. 1, 1861.

THE DEFENSE OF ALEXANDRIA

and its connection with that of Washington was a subject of anxious study. The exigency demanding immediate measures, the first idea naturally was availing ourselves of Fort Ellsworth as one point of the defensive system, to connect it with Fort Scott by intermediate works on Mount Ida and adjacent hights. A protracted study of the topography for several miles in advance showed that such a line would be indefensible. Not only would the works themselves be commanded by hights in advance, but the troops which should support them would be restricted to a narrow space, in which they would be overlooked and harassed by the enemy's distant fire. The occupation, therefore, of the hights a mile in advance of Fort Ellsworth, upon which the Theological Seminary is situated, seemed absolutely necessary, and examination showed their topography to be favorable to a defensive line, as points of which the sites of Forts Worth and Ward were selected and the work begun about the first of September, and the line thence continued simultaneously by Fort Reynolds to connect with Forts Richardson and Craig. Somewhat later Fort Barnard, intermediate between Reynolds and Richardson, and partially filling the gap, was begun. It commanded the valley of Four Mile Run and flanked a deep tributary ravine lying across the approaches to Forts Reynolds and Ward.

The hights south of Hunting Creek, overlooking Alexandria and more elevated Fort Ellsworth, were for some time a subject of anxiety. The fortification of the Seminary Hights, which commanded them, diminished materially the danger of their temporary seizure by the enemy. As soon, however (about the middle of September), as a sufficient force could be detached to occupy the position and protect the construction, the large fort (called Lyon) was begun, Maj. (Brevet Major-General) Newton, then attached as an Engineer officer to the staff of Gen. Franklin, selecting the site and planning the work. This extensive fieldwork occupied a month or two in construction, during which time the position was made somewhat more defensible by rifle-trenches across the plateau in advance.

While strengthening as rapidly as possible our most assailable and, at first, exceedingly weak position on the south shore of the Potomac, it was, though perhaps less urgent, still necessary to provide

SOME AUXILIARY DEFENSES

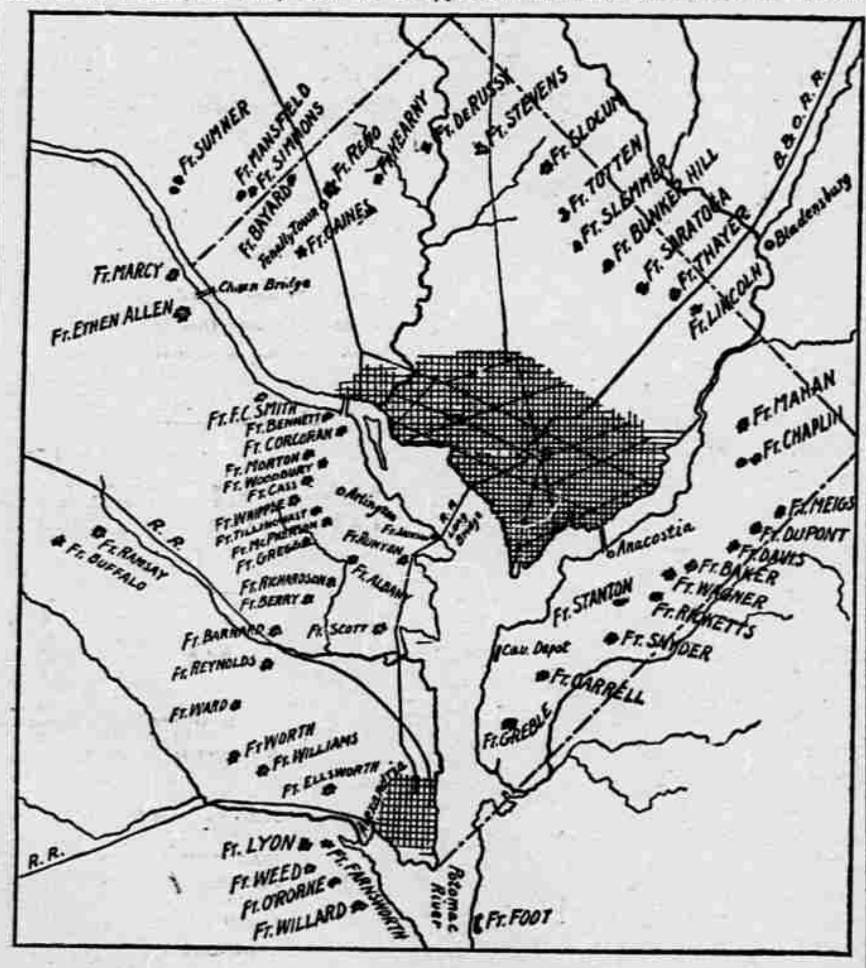
to the city itself against approaches along the northern shores. In the Summer and Autumn the Potomac is easily fordable at points not distant from Washington. The army which had been victorious at Manassas, and whose advance posts were soon visible at Munson's Hill, might, it was thought, improve the critical period which followed, ere our rapidly-arriving volunteer regiments could be organized into a formidable force, and while that which had fought that battle, disorganized by defeat, was dwindling away by expiration of three months' term of service, to cross the river and assail us, where the results of success, even if involving greater risks, would have been the most decisive.

To meet this emergency works were necessarily thrown up without that deliberate study of the topography in which the establishment of such defensive line should, if practicable, be based. The first directions given to our labors were to secure the roads, not merely as the beaten highways of travel from the country to the city, but as, in general, occupying the best ground for an enemy's approach. Thus the site of Fort Pennsylvania (subsequently called Fort Reno) was early in August selected on the hights of Tennallytown, commanding the three roads already described, which unite at that place. This position, strongly held and aided by Fort Gaines soon after located and begun, had not then the men who could be trusted to hold such a line.

Gaines soon after located and begun, made it comparatively easy to exclude hostile approach by the sector of country between the Potomac and Rock Creek. Fort Stevens, commanding the Seventh Street road, and, in connection with it, Forts Totten and Slocum, were almost simultaneously begun, as also Fort Lincoln, commanding the Baltimore Turnpike and Baltimore Railroad. As speedily as possible thereafter the intervening works, Forts De Russy, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Slemmer and Thayer, were interpolated.

THE FIXING OF THE LEFT OF THE LINE

on the Potomac was less obvious. The topography indicated its continuance from Tennallytown along the brow of the hights overlooking the valley of Powder Mill Run, at a point of which, indeed, Fort Gaines was actually being built. This would have brought the left near and behind the Chain Bridge. It was deemed indispensable not only that this bridge should be within our line, but so far within as to be protected from artillery fire from hostile batteries. It was also imperative to protect the Receiving Reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct, upon which the city depended for most of its supply of water. Hence the final establishment of the left on the hights, close to the river, beyond the reservoir and valley of Powder Mill Branch. It was deemed necessary to give the position, thus isolated, considerable strength, and the site being unfavorable to the rapid creation of a strong position by a single large work, three smaller ones were erected, which a year later were united into one, and called Fort Sumner.



MAP OF THE DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.

ON THE EASTERN BRANCH.

The first idea as to defensive works beyond the Anacostia were to fortify the debouches from the bridges and the hights overlooking the Navy Yard. With that object Fort Stanton was begun early in September. A further examination of the remarkable ridge between the Anacostia and Oxen Run showed clearly that, to protect the Navy Yard and Arsenal from cannonade, it was necessary to occupy an extent of six miles from Fort Greble to Fort Meigs. Forts Greble and Carroll were begun in the latter part of September and Fort Mahan, near Bennings Bridge, about the same time. The latter work commanded the road leading along the margin of Anacostia from Bladensburg, and served as an advanced tete-depont to the bridge just named. Fort Meigs, occupying the extreme point of the ridge from which artillery fire might be brought to bear upon the Capitol or Navy Yard, was begun somewhat later in the season, as were also Forts Dupont, Davis, Baker, Wagner, Ricketts and Snyder. These were all well advanced to completion before the close of the year. At an early date defensive measures had been taken at the Chain Bridge, consisting of a barricade immediately over the first pier from the Virginia side, with a moveable staircase, by which the defenders could retreat over the flat below, leaving the bridge open to the fire of two mountain howitzers, placed immediately at its Maryland end, of a battery on the bluff above (Martin Scott) of one 8-inch seacoast howitzer and two 35-pounders. As even this last battery was commanded by hights on the Virginia side, it was deemed proper to erect another, called Vermont, at a higher point, which should command the Virginia hights, and at the same time sweep the approaches of the enemy along the Maryland shore of the Potomac.

AT THE CHAIN BRIDGE.

But the occupation of the Virginia shore at the Chain Bridge was essential to the future operations of our army in Virginia, to the prestige of our arms, and incidentally important to the defense of Washington. It was only delayed until our force was sufficient to authorize its accomplishment. Gen. W. F. Smith's Division crossed the bridge on the night of Sept. 24, and Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy were immediately begun and speedily finished.

Comprised in the foregoing categories there are 23 forts south of the Potomac, 14 and three batteries between the Potomac and Anacostia and 11 forts beyond the Anacostia, making 48 forts in all. These works varied in size, from Forts Runyon, Lyon and Marcy, of which the perimeters (3) were 1,500, 939 and 736 yards, to Forts Bennett, Haggerty and Saratoga, with perimeters of 146, 128 and 154 yards. The greater portion of them were inclosed works of earth, though many, as Forts Craig, Tillinghast, Scott, south of the Potomac, and Forts Saratoga and Gaines on the north, were lunets, with stockaded gorges. The armament was mainly made up of 24 and 32-pounders, on seacoast carriages, with a limited proportion of 24-pounder siege guns, rifled Parrott guns, and guns on field carriages of light caliber. Magazines were provided for 100 rounds of ammunition, and some few of the more important works (Forts Lyon, Worth and Ward) had a considerable extent of bomb-proof cover, in which about one-third of the garrisons might comfortably sleep and nearly all take temporary shelter.

CONGRESS INTERFERES.

Such were the defenses of Washington at the beginning of the year 1862. But public opinion was at this period undergoing another fluctuation. The fortifications, lightly regarded before the Manassas campaign, were after that disaster eagerly demanded and their progressive advancement toward defensiblity watched with anxiety. When under Gen. McClellan's high organizing abilities, a large, perfectly-appointed and tolerably well-disciplined army grew into existence, and when the brilliant success of Dupont at Port Royal and of Thomas and Grant in the West had encouraged the belief that a "sharp and decisive" campaign would terminate the war, they once more fell into disrepute. The act of Congress appropriating money for completing the defenses of Washington provided that no part of the sum should be applied to any work "hereafter to be commenced." From the description which has been given, it will be easily recognized that, whatever assistance the works then existing might be able to afford to an army defending Washington, they were far from constituting, especially on the north of the Potomac, a thoroughly-fortified line. Nor could they, so loose were their connections, effectually repel raids. Detached earthworks, with wide intervals and no connecting lines or obstacles, could only constitute "points d'appui" for an army giving battle to an invader—not a fortified place which a garrison could defend against greatly superior force. Such as they were, however, there can be no doubt of their important influence in protecting Washington, and in saving us from further calamities, after the failure of Gen. McClellan's campaign against Richmond, and the retreat of Gen. Pope upon Washington.

The peril in which the Capital was placed in the months of August and September, 1862, by the events just alluded to, revealed the inadequacy of existing defenses and demonstrated the necessity of further development. The writer, who at this period had been assigned to the command of the place, and with it had resumed the engineering charge, was, under such circumstances, far more vividly impressed with the deficiencies and defects of the existing defenses than he could be when a few months earlier he had relinquished the charge of a work which had been regarded by Congress as already carried further than necessary.

RECONSTRUCTING AND STRENGTHENING THE DEFENSES.

Notwithstanding the recent legislation, the most energetic means were taken to increase the strength of the line, whether by the construction of new works or by the enlargement and improvement of old ones. Many of the latter, occupying sites of which the commanding character had prompted an early and hastily-executed occupation, were entirely too small. Such were Fort Stevens, Fort Slocum, Fort Ward. At other localities the proper occupation of the site required more or less extensive auxiliary constructions. Such were the sites of Forts Lyon, Sumner, Reno, Lincoln, Meigs and others. Numerous gaps existed, requiring the interpolation of new works. Ravines or depressions of surface, unseen from the works, intersected the line at various points or lay along its front, to control which numerous auxiliary batteries were necessary. Finally it was evident that, even with all such improvements, the defenses would yet remain only a system of "points d'appui" to a line of battle unless they were connected by works which would cover the troops occupying the intermediate foreground and offer some obstacle to the passage of the enemy. Besides the foregoing demands for new construction or further development, there was a necessity for repairing and even rebuilding much of the interior structure of the original works, and for providing nearly all of them with so much bomb-proof shelter as would protect their garrisons against a concentrated fire of artillery. Finally, a great change in the character and arrangement of the armament was urgently needed. The demand for field-guns for our armies had stripped our arsenals of them and compelled the substitution in these forts of large numbers of 24 and 32-pounders on barbette carriages. Such guns made a very improper armament. Not only were they too heavy and unmanageable, but so exposed that at close quarters they would be nearly unserviceable. To replace most of these as rapidly as possible by light guns on field or carriages placed in embrasure, was deemed imperative, in doing which another expedient to enhance the efficiency of the artillery fire suggested itself. Along the extended belt of country on which the line was located were numerous points, either in the works themselves or within the lines, which overlooked the external approaches, and from which a flanking fire from heavy rifled guns to an extent of three or four miles could be obtained. Battery Cameron, near Georgetown, had already been built to answer such a purpose in relation to the Arlington lines. It was now proposed to mount rifled 100-pounders at intervals of two or three miles for the same object. An enemy attacking or approaching any part of the lines would not only have to contend with the artillery before him (which he might, indeed, hope to silence), but would be taken in flank by a distant fire of heavy projectiles, with which his own artillery could not contend.

AGAINST NAVAL ATTACK.

Another object, quite independent of the original purposes of the defenses, suggested itself at this period as important, namely, the better defense of the river against naval approach, by the construction of water batteries.

The above - projected developments would, if carried out, involve an amount of labor and expenditure far exceeding what had originally been bestowed upon the works and they would necessarily require considerable time. With the sanction of the Secretary of War, the late E. M. Stanton, who gave the most cordial and unqualified support to the efforts of the engineers, everything that it was practicable to undertake was begun at once, the Secretary assuming the responsibility of applying thereto moneys available for general purposes of the kind. It was obvious, however, that the expenditure would continue indefinitely and ultimately amount to a very large sum. In face of the recent formal prohibition of Congress to begin new works, it seemed desirable, in order to justify the Secretary in applying means at his command, or in calling upon Congress for further appropriations, that some other sanction than the irresponsible will of the Chief Engineer of the defenses should be obtained, not only for the course taken, but also for the judiciousness of the plans proposed for its execution. A commission consisting of Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. G. Totten, Chief Engineer, United States Army; Brig.-Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, United States Army, formerly of the United States Engineers; Brig.-Gen. W. F. Barry, Chief of Artillery; Brig.-Gen. J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer Defenses of Washington; Brig.-Gen. G. W. Cullum, United States Engineers, Chief of Staff to the General-in-Chief, was appointed by the Secretary of War Oct. 25, 1862, "to examine and report upon a plan of the present forts and sufficiency of the present system of defenses for the city." The Commission devoted two months to the study and personal examination of the system. As no more authoritative exposition can be given, I shall quote from their report at some length:

REDUCED TO A SYSTEM.

"The system of works constituting what are called the defenses of Washington may be divided into four groups:

"First—Those south of the Potomac, commencing with Fort Lyon below Alexandria, and terminating with Fort De Kalb opposite Georgetown.

"Second—Those of the Chain Bridge.

"Third—Those north of the Potomac, between that river and the Anacostia, commencing with Fort Sumner and terminating with Fort Lincoln.

"Fourth—Those south of the Eastern Branch, commencing with Fort Mahan and terminating with Fort Greble, nearly opposite Alexandria.

"The perimeter thus occupied, not counting the interval from Fort Greble to Fort Lyon, is about 33 miles, or including that, 37 miles.

"In the first group are 23 field forts. In the second group two forts (Ethan Allen and Marcy) and three batteries for field guns. In the third are 18 forts, four batteries, permanently armed with heavy guns, besides about 14 batteries for field guns, some of which are of heavy profile, with stockade gorges and magazines. In the fourth group are 11 forts, besides the armed battery connected with Fort Carroll. There are therefore, in the whole system, as it now exists (December, 1862), 53 forts and 22 batteries.

"The total armament actually mounted in the different works, at the date of this report, is 643 guns and 75 mortars.

"The total infantry garrisons required for their defense, computed at two men per yard of front perimeter, and one man per yard of rear perimeter, is about 25,000.

"The total number of artillerymen required (to furnish three reliefs for each gun) is about 9,000. It is seldom necessary to keep the infantry supports attached to the works.

"The artillerymen, whose training requires much time, having learned the disposition of the armament, and computed the distances of the ground over which attacks may be looked for, and the ranges and service of their guns, should not be changed; they should remain permanently in the forts.

"The 25,000 infantry should be encamped in such positions as may be most convenient to enable them, in case of alarm, to garrison the several works; and a force of 3,000 cavalry should be available for outpost duty, to give notice of the approach of an enemy.

"Whenever an enemy is within striking distance of the Capital, able by a rapid march to attempt a coup-de-main, which might result in the temporary occupation of the city, the dispersion of the Government, and the destruction of the archives, all of which could be accomplished by a single day's possession, a covering army of not less than 25,000 men should be held in position, ready to march to meet the attacking column.

"Against more serious attacks from the main body of the enemy, the Capital must depend upon the concentration of its entire armies in Virginia or Maryland. They should precede or follow any movement of the enemy seriously threatening the Capital."

THE WORK OF 1863.

The various operations recommended by the Commission, sanctioned by the Secretary of War, were prosecuted with great vigor during the early part of the year 1863. The new works recommended were entirely completed during that year, and ready indeed to render efficient service by the time the season of active field operations commenced. That on the spur behind Forts Cass and Woodbury—Fort Whipple—and that at the Red House, Fort C. F. Smith, became the most perfect and beautiful specimens of what may be called "semi-permanent" field-works. So also was Fort Foote, designed as a water battery in conjunction with Battery Rodgers.

The operations of 1864 (during the latter half of the year), under charge of Lieut.-Col. B. S. Alexander, whose aid during their whole progress had been of great value to the Chief Engineer, were confined mainly to the repairing, strengthening and perfecting existing works. An exception to the above statement is to be found in the beginning of a large fort, styled Fort McPherson (but never completed), behind Fort Craig, to fill the gap in the second line, between Forts Whipple and Albany, and of three small works over the Anacostia, between Forts Mahan and Meigs.

Thus, from a few isolated works covering bridges or commanding a few especially important points, was developed a connected system of fortification by which every prominent point, at intervals of 800 to 1,000 yards, was occupied by an inclosed field-fort, every important approach or depression of ground, unseen from the forts, swept by a battery for field-guns and the whole connected by rifle-trenches, which were in fact lines of infantry parapet, furnishing emplacement for two ranks of men and affording covered communication along the line, while roads were opened wherever necessary, so that troops and artillery could be moved rapidly from one point of the immense periphery to another, or under cover, from point to point along the line.

A STRONG LINE AT LAST.

The woods which prevailed along many parts of the line were cleared for a mile or more in front of the works, the counter-scraps of which were surrounded by abatis. Bomb-proofs were provided in nearly all the forts; all guns not solely intended for distant fire placed in embrasure and well traversed; secure and well-ventilated magazines ample to contain 100 rounds per gun, constructed; the original crude structures, built after designs given in text-books for "field fortifications," replaced by others, on plans experience developed, or which the increased powers of modern artillery made necessary. All commanding points on which an enemy would be likely to concentrate artillery to overpower that of one or more of our forts or batteries were subjected not only to the fires direct and cross, of many points along the line, but also from heavy rifled guns from distant points unattainable by the enemy's field-guns. With all these developments the lines certainly approximated to the maximum degree of strength which can be attained from unrevetted earthworks. When in July, 1864, Early appeared before Washingtcn, all the artillery regiments which had constituted the garrisons of the works and who were experienced in the use of the artillery, had been withdrawn and their places mainly filled by a few regiments of "100-day men" just mustered into the service. The advantage, under these circumstances, of established lines of infantry parapet, and prepared emplacements for field-guns, can hardly be overestimated. Bodies of hastily-organized men, such as teamsters, Quartermaster's men, citizen volunteers, etc., sent out to the lines, could hardly go amiss. Under other circumstances it would have been almost impossible speedily to have got them into any proper position and to have kept them in it. With equal facility the movable batteries of field-guns found, without a moment's delay, their appropriate places where, covered by the enemy's fire, they occupied the very best positions which the topography afforded.

At the termination of the war in April, 1865, the "defenses of Washington" consisted of 68 inclosed forts and batteries having an aggregate perimeter of 22,800 yards (13 miles) and emplacements for 1,120 guns, 807 of which and 98 mortars were actually mounted; of 93 unarmed batteries for field-guns having 401 emplacements; and of 35,711 yards (20 miles) of rifle trenches, and three blockhouses. Thirty-two miles of military roads, besides the existing roads of the District and the avenues of Washington, served as the means of communication from the interior to the defensive lines, and from point to point thereof. The entire circuit, including the distance across the Potomac from Fort Greble to Fort Lyon (four miles), was 37 miles.

*It is interesting here to remark that, with the experience our troops and engineers acquired two or three years later, this whole position would in 24 hours have been formidably intrenched by a continuous line of (so-called rifle-pits, strengthened by "slashings," etc. But we had not then the men who could be trusted to hold such a line.

(1)—A lunet is a half-moon-shaped embankment, with the open part toward the stronger work in the rear, which overlooks it.

(2)—The gorge is the entrance side of the fort.

(3)—The perimeter is the outside boundary of the fort.—EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

National Officers Visit San Francisco to Arrange for the Big Reunion.

Special correspondence to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 25, 1903.

Yes, we are to have a great big, record-breaking time here in San Francisco this year, and the comrade who fails to come as delegate or as plain, untitled comrade is going to miss the time of his life.

Did you ever get up early in the morning and go out into the streets of a great city when the first gray streaks of dawn were faintly struggling on the eastern horizon?

You saw then an empty, silent, passive thoroughfare, asleep in the arms of Time.

You listen. There is a footfall, an early pedestrian, his somber pattering making slow-time, dismal music on the funereal air. He looms up in the distance and goes plodding by. Another comes, and still another, by twos and by threes, until at last the sun breaks out in all his splendor and then you look about and see the world awake, crowds sweeping here and there like the wash of a restless sea. The pattering footfall has swollen into the pounding throes of commercial activity.

We are in the early stages of that busy day. Comrade Putnam has loomed up in the early dawn, getting up betimes that he might secure pleasant quarters for his New England comrades, who are coming in a body.

Mrs. Lodusky Taylor, National President of the W. R. C., and Commander-in-Chief Stewart have arrived, bringing with them their train of delighted tourists. Already, therefore, the sun has appeared, the highway is open to travelers and the door wide open for the coming guests. Yesterday two very delightful receptions were given—one to Mrs. Taylor by Lincoln Corps, 3, Mrs. C. Mason Kinne presiding. Congratulatory and complimentary speeches were made and everybody was happy. Ice cream, cakes, coffee and sandwiches were too numerous to mention. Last night Commander-in-Chief Stewart was received by George H. Thomas Post. Commander Stewart gave the comrades a very enjoyable talk. It was a very busy day for him. In the afternoon he had been taken to the Assembly Hall of our City Fathers, where he addressed the Board and was formally welcomed by Mayor Schmitz. During the day a steady stream of comrades had poured in upon him at his hotel. He stands it well, however, and in answer to my application for a message to the comrades on the other side of the Rockies, he exclaimed, very heartily:

"Yes, tell them I am in Paradise and feel like flying. Why, over there in the East they are shivering with the cold, and here I see sunny skies, beautiful flowers and a balmy air. Just tell them to come—come to this land of sunshine, and they will realize the practicability of the old story of a land flowing with milk and honey."

To-day the Commander went up to Sacramento to pay a visit to the State Legislature and to interview Governor Pardee. You should know, by-the-by, that last month a delegation from the various Posts, consisting of Maj.-Gen. Shafter, Gen. Warfield, Col. C. Mason Kinne, Col. H. C. Dibble, Past Department Commander Salomon, Commander John E. Sheehan, of Meade Post; Commander Cutler, of Thomas Post; Col. Smedburg, Past Department Commander Geo. Stone and others, went up to the State Capitol and asked the Legislature for an appropriation in order that we may fittingly receive the war heroes of '61-'65. Maj. Eugene E. Schmitz accompanied the party.

The proposition was readily acceded to. A resolution was offered the following day appropriating $25,000 for the purpose of properly entertaining our old comrades; it was adopted unanimously. Thus, you see, Success was given its christening, had its breakfast and is now floating in our summery winds with the godspeed of the pillars of the State. Indeed, we gave the Encampment a local send-off also. On Lincoln Day veterans from the various Posts visited the public schools and addressed the children. In the evening Union Square Hall was filled to overflowing by comrades and their families. The several Posts of the city had united for the occasion and given a most magnificent entertainment under the auspices of the Lincoln Monument League. Instead of the usual set oration, a representative from each of the city Posts gave a short, sharp address, referring in glowing terms to the assured success of the coming National Encampment.

To-night Gen. Stewart will be again received and feted at Bnai Brith Hall by the comrades of Lincoln, Thomas, Garfield, Meade and Cass Posts. If he is not rendered speechless by this preliminary round you will hear from him again, sounding the assembly call with a blast that will make Bunker Hill shiver and Bull Run Creek run dry.

Hotels? Boarding-houses? Places of accommodation? Restaurants? My dear inquiring comrades, set your minds at rest. Comrades Warfield and Hooper, of the California and Occidental, have each an India-rubber hotel of infinite capacity, and there are 50 more. As to lodging-houses, they are without number. In regard to restaurants, put me down as saying on my reputation for veracity that living is cheaper here, of its kind, than in the city of New York.

I will make this little reservation: I have heard of fellows living on 10 cents a day and getting bloated. They undoubtedly thrive on a diet with which I am not familiar, but for those who want a good, substantial, Christian meal, one which will enable you to forgive your enemies and go to sleep as if shriven from all iniquity, commend me to the restaurants of San Francisco.—W. W. STONE.

New Idea in Balloon Propulsion.

The novel method of propelling balloons, proposed by Dr. T. D. Cooke, of the British Aeronautical Institute, is an imitation of that of fishes. These animals propel themselves in a wavy line by the use of tail and head, a stroke of the tail from side to side, forcing the body forward, and the head counteracting the tendency to veer from a direct course. Two propellers, one on each side, would be placed near the rear end of the navigable balloon, with a rudder at the forward end. Alternate motion of the propellers would give progress in a wavy line with less resistance than would be encountered in a direct line, and the rudder would prevent turning aside.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him, at 804-19 Winthrop Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

This Fine Apron FREE

Every lady wants a work apron. This is just the one you will like. All new subscribers for the People's Popular Monthly may own one free. The People's Popular Monthly is a fine 24-page, beautifully illustrated home magazine for women, filled with bright, interesting stories and well edited departments on home dressmaking, fashion, cooking, chats with girls, flowers, events of the month, etc. It is really a dollar magazine, but will send it one full year and a pattern with complete instructions for making the work apron to any address on receipt of 25 cents. This apron is a prize pattern. Takes 4⅞ yards of material, one yard wide. Only two buttons. Small, medium and large size. This is a special offer in order to introduce this fine magazine to new readers. The magazine for one year and the pattern sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents silver. Send to-day.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR MONTHLY, 724 Manhattan Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

$3.50

A Gold Watch and Chain for $3.50

20 YEAR GUARANTEE

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

GENTS or LADYS

Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 352-356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

BAYARD'S COURIER.

(Continued from first page.)

ever, did he give credence to the rumored suspicion; he knew Morgan too well to believe him guilty.

"I am confident that Dan is a prisoner," he said, "and we'll see him again some day. What did you boys think of me when I was away so long? Did you think I had deserted?"

Armstrong knew that there was strong contrast between the two cases; he himself had seen Morgan acting the Federal more than once, while as to George there had never been the smallest suspicion.

On the next day, near nightfall, Stuart's pickets were advanced to the east of Goose Creek, Armstrong on duty, mounted, in place of a comrade who wanted some time for personal matters. With few intermissions a torrential rain kept falling until daylight, keeping Stuart awake in bivouac, his men awake everywhere. The roads were soaked; the creeks were out of their banks. The pickets were not relived by others, but about midday an officer shouted across to them that they might consider their duties at an end, and ordered them to meet the brigade at Salem by the next morning. He did not add that from Salem Stuart would begin his march into Maryland between Hooker's army and Washington; but rumors of this advance had already been circulated, and the order to meet at Salem gave the rumor strong coloring. Armstrong's mind was fixed on going with his company; he determined to make a last effort to get a horse from some neighbor of his father's, and the three friends rode toward Middleburg.

Even though the Federals had gone, and though on that account he could have no fear of their punishing him for the deed he had done, yet Armstrong was still reluctant to speak; he was unwilling to inflict upon his comrades his own terrible certainty in regard to Morgan; he trusted that the Federals had removed the body, so that Joe and George would never hear of what he had done.

They approached the dwelling. In the lot were two strange bay horses—a carriage team, seemingly. At the rack in front of the yard-fence another horse, saddled, was hitched; this horse, both Charley and Joe knew full well, was Mr. Gibbs's.

Armstrong's preoccupation was so great that he said no word of hospitality, but he dismounted, and his friends did as he had done; they could see that their comrade was struggling; they looked for a moment into each other's eyes.

They went up six steps of the veranda, Armstrong leading, head high, eyes from the floor. Sency was amazed that no inmate had yet been visible. Now a strong monotone was heard in the rear room—some one there was reading in a loud voice.

The noise of their entrance was heard by those who had not seen them coming. Old Squire, bare, solemn, backed away from the door of the rear room, where he and Judy were standing; he raised his hands high; then he stole quickly to Armstrong.

"Mahs Chahley," he whispered, "he not daid!—he not daid! You didn't kilt him!"

The words lifted the weight of hell from Armstrong's soul; speech failed him.

"But you betteh not go in dah yit, Mahs Chahley; heap o' comp'ny in dah, an' de pahson is dah."

Squire was confronting the three, his legs apart, his arms extended in deprecation.

"Howdy, Mahs Joe! Howdy, Mahs George! I knows Mahs Dan'll be mighty glad you come to see him, but he ain't much betteh yit. Mahs George, you is sho' be'n gone a long time! Mahs Dan'll be mighty glad you got back, dat he will!"

The negro's manuvers succeeded in backing the men to seats on the veranda, two of them perplexed at the sudden change which had come over the third, and yet more bewildered at the words which Squire had spoken.

"Boys," said Armstrong, "I've not toted fair with you. Morgan is here. He is a Federal. I shot him, myself, and thought I'd killed him, but Squire says not—says he's getting better, * * * and to tell you the truth, I'm mighty glad of it!" He gave a great expansion to his lungs.

Sency looked at Squire: "Is Serg't Morgan in that room?"

"Yassah."

Sency looked at Armstrong: "You say he has joined the Federals?" His tones were sharp; in the voice his hearer felt strong malice.

"My God! Sency, do you suppose I'd have shot him if he hadn't. Ask Squire. He is not only a Federal, but am important one! They must have paid him well! He was carrying the orders in the battle—and from Pleasonton himself, I reckon, for I saw the whole staff! And not the first time! Ask Squire!"

Sency sprang to his feet.

"Oh, Charley! God bless you, man; that's not our Dan Morgan! That's another Dan Morgan! That's Pleasonton's Dan Morgan! I talked with him myself in Maryland! I thought he was our Dan, but he wasn't! By God!" he shouted, "I'll stake my salvation that our Dan is as good as gold and that you shot the man I saw in Maryland!"

Sency's first words had been heard in Lucy's room, and as his voice grew loud, Lucy herself had come to the door. "Another Dan Morgan!" had rung in her ears, startling her dead soul into life; she came out, facing the men, and heard Sency's last words, and saw his earnest truth; yet only for a single instant had her eyes trolled his anger. Not for a moment, however, fallen on Sency, and she looked not at Lewis or at her brother, though she continued to come; her face was white and rigid and her gaze was fixed on space beyond them. Pale as a lily, dead seemingly except as to motion, she glided to the veranda, and went across it, the men staring at her as though they saw a spirit, for in her eyes there shone a transcendent light; she went on and out, down the steps, and then she raised her hands high and began to run.

And then Sency sprang forward, and he too started to run, for he also had seen! Yet, after but few steps, he stopped, feeling in his soul unworthy to witness so sacred a thing, and he returned to his seat and wept with his sobbing companions.

Old Squire had seen. He slipped back to the door of Lucy's room, and cried, "De Je-e-e-susgawd! Dey is two Mahs Dans! * * * an' de yotheh one is a-comin'!"

The wounded man was completely deserted, and everybody stood speechless on the veranda, as Serg't Morgan, almost as pale as the girl he was sustaining, marched through the yard and up the steps. The crowd gave way before him; he saw George Sency and smiled, and saw George's distorted features impotently respond; he saw Charles Armstrong convulsively sobbing; he saw old Joe, more composed than any other because Joe had not fully grasped the meaning in the fact that his Dan could have a double; he saw his Lucy's parents, and the preacher, and Frank Beverly, all stiff and silent and astounded; he saw Squire and Aunt Judy, the whites of their eyes great round rings; he saw Mrs. Berry's thin stupefied old face, and stepped to her and kissed her and thanked her for coming, and then seized her and prevented her falling to the floor.

Whose voice was this, at which the great deeps were broken? Although Sency had caught Morgan's smile and had smiled back, yet one instant had told him that Pleasonton's courier might also smile in remembering; but when he saw the man speak to the lady and kiss her, he knew that this was the real Confederate. Sency, Joe, Squire, Charley, Gibbs, everybody, crowded upon this man in Federal clothing, all eager, disputing, amazed—Lewis, with but the one thought that his friend had escaped, crying above the din, "They thought they had you, Dan, but, 'y juj! they missed it!"

Mrs. Armstrong had seized upon Lucy. Aunt Judy was trying to comfort Mrs. Berry, who was raving words without meaning. Morgan, pressed on all sides, desperately weary, covered with mud higher than his knees, haggard, utterly ignorant of the cause of all this excitement, thrust out one hand and seized a chair, and sank upon it at once.

"Now tell me what this means!" he demanded brokenly.

For a moment no one spoke in reply; no one wanted to take the burden of telling Morgan that he had been suspected. The silence was broken by the minister.

"It means for one thing, that you are to be married at once! This is your adjourned wedding day! How does that suit you?"

"That's what I have come for!" exclaimed Morgan.

Mrs. Armstrong rose, and began to lead Lucy away, Dan's longing eyes following her.

"Now, Mr. Morgan," continued the preacher, "we must tell you what has occurred in your absence."

"Mr. Gibbs," interrupted Mr. Armstrong, speaking connectedly for the first time, "let me ask you, seriously, what force the marriage with that other man has!"

Now was Morgan's astonishment redoubled, and that of his comrades renewed; and Mrs. Armstrong and Lucy paused to hear the reply:

"None whatever! That marriage was but an empty form, based upon a false supposition—the supposition that the man in yonder was Daniel Morgan!"

"But Mr. Sency says that there are two of that name!"

Morgan could not even try to comprehend.

"Yes," cried Sency; "I talked for an hour with a man who told me his name was Daniel Morgan. He was so exactly like you, Dan, that for a long time I thought he was you. He was a courier for Gen. Pleasonton. He said that his father also was named Daniel Morgan!"

"Oh! my God!" cried Mrs. Berry, staggering to her feet; "he is Andy! he is Andy!"

* * * * * * *

Not yet could they understand, but gradually light broke on all the mystery. Once wrung from her through excitement, the old lady adhered to her confession.

The name Daniel Morgan had been as dear to her own pride as it had been to her visitor who more than 20 years before had taken one of the boys; she had deceived everybody, even to her husband, and had given the old man Andrew rather than Daniel.

Lucy and Dan were married, not in the midst of general rejoicing, but in sorrow over Andrew's desperate condition.

* * * * * * *

But skill and devoted nursing gave Andrew back to earth.

(The end.)

Bayard's Courier.

A Story of Love and Adventure in the Cavalry Campaigns.

BY B. K. BENSON,
Author of "Who Goes There?" and "A Friend With the Countersign."

WITH EIGHT FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS, BY LOUIS BETTS.

Cloth. 12mo. $1.50.

The closing chapter of "Bayard's Courier" appears in the present issue of The National Tribune, and in response to the demand from our subscribers for the book in more permanent form, we are pleased to announce that we have secured a number of copies, which we can supply, postpaid, at the price above mentioned. This story is pronounced one of Mr. Benson's best, and easily takes rank with two other serials by the same author, which have appeared in The National Tribune: "Who Goes There?" and "A Friend With the Countersign."

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH

writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $3.00 to $8.00 every day I work." MRS. L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $3.80 to $6.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you FREE. Write—offer free.

G. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, A Miami Bldg., Cincinnati, O.