The BULL RUN CAMPAIGN

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XVII.

RESCUING WEST VIRGINIA.

The Decisive Campaign of Rich Mountain Overthrows the Confederate Power. Route of Garnett's Army and Death of the General—Secession Completely Exterminated West of the Alleghenies.

Gen. Robert S. Garnett in Command.

"The Philippi Races" had opened the Union campaign with such brilliance that it was incumbent upon the Confederates to make extraordinary effort to offset it.

Therefore, Gen. Robert Selden Garnett, an officer of high esteem in the old Regular Army, was assigned to command on that important line. He was born at Elmwood, Va., about 1822, and graduated from the Military Academy, with respectable rank, in 1841. He was commissioned in the artillery, and entered the Mexican War as Aid on the staff of Gen. Wool. Later he was on the staff of Gen. Taylor, and distinguished himself at Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey and Buena Vista, receiving brevets up to Major. He became Major in the 4th U. S. in 1855, and distinguished himself in operations against the Indians in Washington Territory. Then he was Instructor at West Point, but his health breaking down he secured a leave of absence, and traveled in Europe. The outbreak of the war brought him home, and he resigned his commission April 30, 1861. He was immediately appointed Adjutant-General of Virginia, and when Porterfield met with disaster at Philippi was sent to command in that section. It was hoped that his prestige would not only inspire confidence in the Confederate cause, but also stimulate a rush of recruits to the Confederate standard. His predecessors had had very poor success in that direction, and in spite of his brilliant record Garnett was to do no better. July 1 he reported that in a month he had only secured 23 recruits.

He reported to Richmond that "the West Virginians are thoroly imbued with an ignorant and bigoted Union sentiment." Of course, the bitter proscriptiveness on his own side, the guerrillas who were harrying the Union men, were neither "ignorant" nor "brutal."

With the same intent of rousing the secession sentiment and bringing in a rush of recruits, ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise was commissioned a Brigadier-General, and sent to command in the Kanawha Valley. Wise, who was a brilliant orator and a skilful politician, had attained prominence in connecton with the hanging of John Brown.

He had little more success than Garnett. Troops had to be sent him from the eastern part of the State, until he had a force of about 4,000. Several Virginia regiments were sent to Garnett, and the 1st Ga., raising his strength, according to his report, to 4,500, tho Gen. McClellan persistently placed it at about 10,000.

McClellan's Forces.

Such was the promptness and vigor with which Ohio and Indiana had supported the Government that Gen. McClellan soon had approximately 50,000 men under his command, with 20,000 in northwestern Virginia, along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. These were the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 22d Ohio; the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th and 15th Ind., 1st and 2d Va., Howe's U. S. Battery, Barnett's Ohio Battery, Loomis's Mich. Battery, and Daum's Va. Battery, Burdsall's Ohio Dragoons and Baker's Chicago Dragoons.

All the Indiana troops, except Lew Wallace's 11th Ind., were with Gen. T. A. Morris at Philippi; Brig.-Gen. C. W. Hill, of Ohio, with some 5,000 troops, was guarding the railroad some 200 miles east to Oakland. The remainder of the troops were divided into three brigades, under Brig.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans and Newton Schleich and Col. R. L. McCook, and were intended to be under the immediate command of Gen. McClellan when he should take the field, which he did June 23, arriving at Grafton, and issuing the following proclamation to the people:

"Headquarters Department of the Ohio, Grafton, Va., June 23, 1861.

"To the Inhabitants of Western Virginia:

"The army of this department, headed by Virginia troops, is rapidly occupying all Western Virginia. This is done in co-operation with and in support of such civil authorities of the State as are faithful to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The proclamation issued by me under date of May 26, 1861, will be strictly maintained. Your houses, families, property and all your rights will be religiously respected; we are enemies to none but armed rebels and those voluntarily giving them aid. All officers of this army will be held responsible for the most prompt and vigorous action in repressing disorder and punishing aggression by those under their command.

"To my great regret I find that enemies of the United States continue to carry on a system of hostilities prohibited by the laws of war among belligerent nations, and, of course, far more wicked and intolerable when directed against loyal citizens engaged in the defense of the common Government of all. Individuals and marauding parties are pursuing a guerrilla warfare, firing upon sentinels and pickets, burning bridges, insulting, injuring and even killing citizens because of their Union sentiments, and committing many kindred acts.

"I do now, therefore, make proclamation and warn all persons that individuals or parties engaged in this species of warfare—irregular in every view which can be taken of it—thus attacking sentries, pickets or other soldiers, destroying public or private property, or committing injuries against any of the inhabitants because of Union sentiments or conduct, will be dealt with in their persons and property according to the severest rules of military law.

"All persons giving information or aid to the public enemies will be arrested and kept in close custody, and all persons found bearing arms, unless of known loyalty, will be arrested and held for examination.

"George B. McClellan, Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department."

Lew Wallace Captures Romney.

Col. Lew Wallace, with the 11th Ind., had pushed on over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad until he reached Cumberland, Md., in the Potomac Valley, where he came under the command of Gen. Robert Patterson, of the Department of Pennsylvania. There he carried out a successful little expedition against Romney, Va., which helped secure possession of the railroad and also to throw Gen. Joseph E. Johnston back from Harper's Ferry to Winchester. Col. Wallace made this report:

"I left Cumberland at 10 o'clock on the night of the 12th of June with eight companies, in all about 500 men, and by railway went to New Creek Station, 21 miles distant. A little after 4 o'clock I started my men across the mountains, 23 miles off, intending to reach the town by 6 o'clock in the morning. The road was very fatiguing and rough—with the utmost industry I did not reach near Romney until about 8 o'clock. I afterward learned that they had notice of my coming full an hour before my arrival. In approaching the place it was necessary for me to cross a bridge over the South Branch of the Potomac. A reconnaissance satisfied me that the passage of the bridge would be the chief obstacle in my way, although I could distinctly see the enemy drawn up on the bluff, which is the town site, supporting a battery of two guns, planted so as to sweep the road completely. I directed my advance guard to cross the bridge on the run, leap down an embankment at the farther entrance, and observe the windows of a large brick house not farther off than 75 yards. Their appearance was the signal for an assault. A warm fire opened from the house, which the guard returned, with no other loss than the wounding of a Sergeant. The firing continued several minutes. I led a second company across the bridge, and by following up a ravine got into a position that soon drove the enemy from the house and into a mountain to its rear. My attention was then turned to the battery on the hill. I pushed five companies in skirmishing order, and at double-quick time, up a hill to the right, intending to get around the left flank of the enemy, and cut off their retreat. Between their position and that of my men was a deep, precipitous gorge, the crossing of which occupied about 10 minutes. When the opposite bridge was gained we discovered the rebels indiscriminately blent, with a mass of women and children, flying as if for life from the town. Having no horse, pursuit of the cannoneers was impossible. After searching the town for arms, camp at 11 o'clock at night."

The Theater of Operations.

As has been before explained, the State of Virginia was separated by the double ranges of the Appalachian system of mountains, with the Shenandoah Valley, 60 miles wide, lying between the two high central ridges. The western of these ridges, the Alleghenies, has other ranges lying parallel and separated by deep, narrow valleys and drained by rapid streams, part of which flow northward to empty into the Potomac and the Monongahela and the others flow southward to the Kanawhas.

The most western of these ranges is that known as the Greenbrier or Laurel Mountains, which rise to a hight of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. To the westward a tableland about 1,000 feet above sea level and broken by smaller ranges and the deep canyons cut by the streams, extends to the Ohio River. To the east of the Laurel Mountains the Cheat River cuts a deep, narrow canyon to reach the Monongahela and the Greenbrier, to fall into the Great Kanawha. To the west Tygart's River flows northward to the Monongahela and the Gauley to the Great Kanawha.

There had been an epoch of turnpike building in Virginia, during which a great trunk road had been constructed thru the mountains to connect the western part of the State with Richmond. This ran by the way of Staunton and Huttonsville to Beverly, on the east side of the Laurel Mountains, where it forked, one branch running thru a gap in the Rich Mountain to Weston and Parkersburg and the other following down Tygart's River to Philippi and Grafton, turning off at the latter place to Wheeling.

Another route from Richmond to the western part of the State followed what is now the route of the Chesapeake & Ohio and reached slackwater navigation on the Great Kanawha at the picturesque falls, two miles below the mouth of Gauley.

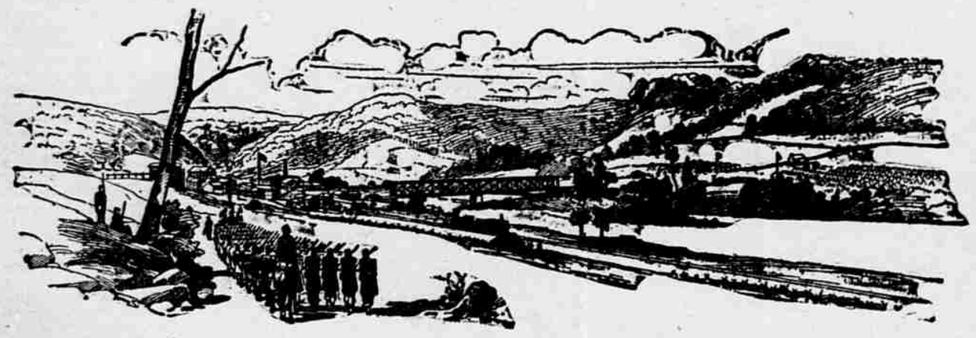
The first step, therefore, on both sides was for the possession of these great thorofares. As the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was quickly passing into the grasp of the Union troops the greater attention was bestowed upon the other two. Immediately upon the passage of the Ordinance of Secession Gov. Letcher had begun assembling troops at Huttonsville, and when Gen. Garnett was placed in command, after Philippi, he made his base at Beverly, and threw his forces forward to Rich Mountain, the gap thru which the Beverly and Buckhannon road passed, and also to the gap thru which the branch of the road past leading to Grafton and Wheeling. Garnett thought the Rich Mountain gap the stronger position, and sent thither Lieut.-Col. Pegram, with 1,300 men and four pieces of artillery. Pegram threw up rude but strong intrenchments of logs with slashed timber in front. Garnett went himself to the other gap, five miles from Rich Mountain and 16 miles from Beverly, where he threw up some intrenchments and stationed his 3,000 men with four cannon.

His first great mistake was that he put his back to a poor country, from which he could get no supplies. He at first foraged out in front toward Buckhannon, but the advance of the Union troops rapidly circumscribed his feeding ground.

Tygart's Valley.

Comrade E. R. Monfort, Past Department Commander of Ohio and a Captain in the 75th Ohio, gives this description of Tygart's Valley, in which the main part of McClellan's army assembled:

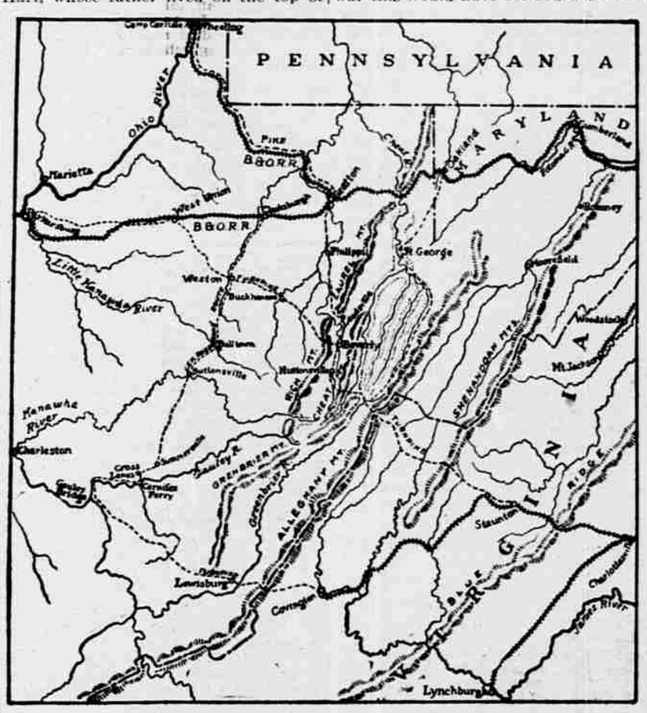
"The Tygart's is indeed a beautiful valley, nestling under the shelter of the Alleghenies, and hemmed in by crested mountains covered with rich forests of oak, chestnut, pine, beech and a score of other varieties, fringing its borders and softening the harsh aspect of the rugged mountains. It is 80 miles in length, and varying in width according to the caprice of the hidden forces that lifted the crags and cliffs to mark its natural boundary. On the very summit of the highest of the Cheat Mountain range bubbles forth the fountain spring, which, gathering strength and volume from the multitude of sparkling brooks along its tortuous course, forms the Tygart's Valley River, one of the feeders of the Monongahela. Almost from its source to the point where it pours forth its refreshing waters to gladden the valley it has a fall of 400 feet to the mile. The rapid descent, thru piles of broken rock and under cliffs, gives it the aspect of a continuous cataract, clouded with forest shade, and almost bridged with mosses, ferns and lichen, luxurious in their growth, because of the continuous spray. From the mountain the river takes its sinuous course thru beautiful farms, and for nearly 100 miles is clear and cold."



McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS AT GRAFTON, W. VA

ADVANCE OF ROSECRANS'S DIVISION THRU THE FORESTS AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

Gen. McClellan allowed more than two weeks to elapse before he began his movement against Garnett. He had arrived at Grafton June 23, and July 6 he moved McCook with two regiments to Middle Fork Bridge, about half way to Beverly, and on the same day ordered Gen. Morris to march with his brigade from Philippi to within one and a half miles of Gen. Garnett's position on Laurel Mountain. Morris moved promptly, and after some skirmishing, in which he lost four men killed and six wounded, reached a point within sight of Garnett's position, tho the dense woods and thickets prevented any reconnaissance of it. His instructions from McClellan were to threaten Garnett with an attack from that side, while the main attack should be made farther down. July 9 McClellan concentrated his three brigades at Roaring Creek, about one mile in front of Col. Pegram's position at the pass of Rich Mountain. Such an examination as could be made in the dense woods and laurel copses convinced McClellan that it would be very dangerous to assail Pegram in front, but preparations were made to do so, and orders were sent to Morris to press up as closely as possible to Garnett and keep him occupied. Rosecrans, as usual, full of activity and resourcefulness, had been studying the country carefully, and in the evening took to McClellan a young man named Hart, whose father lived on the top of the mountain some miles in the rear of Pegram. Hart thought he could guide a column to his father's farm by a circuit around Pegram's left flank. After some persuasion McClellan agreed to let Rosecrans take his brigade of about 2,000 men with a troop of cavalry and make the effort to reach the point designated and attack. At the sound of this McClellan was to attack in front with all his remaining force.



MAP OF THE WEST VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

Rosecrans's Flank Movement.

Returning at once to his camp, Rosecrans issued orders for the troops to parade at daybreak the next morning in silence, without their knapsacks, with one day's rations in their haversacks and their canteens filled with water. Col. Pegram had kept close watch of Rosecrans's camps, and when, by mistake, the assembly was sounded in the 19th Ohio's camp at midnight and lights flared up, Pegram thought that the attack was about to begin, but that it would be made on his right flank, where he prepared to receive it. The column moved promptly at daybreak, with Burdsall's Cavalry leading, and followed in order by the 8th, 10th and 13th Ind. and 19th Ohio, numbering altogether 1,917 fighting men. Gen. Rosecrans, accompanied by Col. Lander and young Hart, led the way thru the pathless forest, over rocks and ravines, keeping far away from Pegram's position as to be out of sight and using no ax to clear the way. A heavy rain set in as the march began and lasted until 11 o'clock, but the eager men pushed forward with remarkable energy over all obstacles, and after eight hours of tiresome progress succeeded in reaching the crest of Rich Mountain. There they lay down for a brief rest, while Rosecrans and Lander examined the country. Pegram seems to have sent out an observation party, for as the march was resumed the head of column was fired into, and Serg't James A. Taggart, 10th Ind., was killed and Capt. Miller, of the same regiment, wounded. The column pushed on thru the dense brushwood until it arrived at an open space in front of the enemy's works, when it received a fire of cass shot and shells. The regiments were hurriedly placed into such positions as could be found and returned the fire upon Pegram, who was now hurrying his own troops over to meet the enemy. He had seen the danger of a flank column and promptly struck it, hoping to demoralize it before it could form a line. There was sharp firing for a few minutes, and that of the 19th Ohio aroused general admiration. It came up into line and fired two solid volleys, which apparently had a crushing effect. Rosecrans realized the importance of keeping his raw, untrained troops in motion, and ordered charges all along the line, before which Pegram's forces gave way and fled in disorder, leaving the cannon, dead and wounded.

Garnett had hurried up a regiment to Pegram's support, but it only arrived in time to receive the fugitives and retreat with them to Beverly. Not knowing what forces he might have to encounter, Rosecrans prudently halted his men, recalled the pursuit and went into bivouac. The two brass guns captured were put in position to resist any return blow from the enemy. Rosecrans had captured 21 prisoners, two brass six-pounders, 50 stand of arms and some corn and provisions, with a loss on his side of 12 killed and 49 wounded. He found some 20 wounded Confederates on the field, but could not ascertain the number of killed. He estimated it to be 135 from the graves found scattered over the mountain. The next morning Rosecrans felt his way carefully down the mountain to Beverly, which he took possession of without resistance, capturing 63 prisoners, mainly sick and wounded, two brass cannon, four caissons, 100 rounds of ammunition, two kegs and one barrel of powder, two stand of colors, 204 tents and a large amount of clothing and tools, wagons, horses and mules.

McClellan Does Nothing.

The opening guns of the conflict were plainly heard in McClellan's camp, and he formed his troops for the attack. Then the long continuance of the cannonade and other signs made him think that Rosecrans had been repulsed. The messengers which the latter had sent did not reach him, and he left Rosecrans to fight out his own battle, tho he should have greatly feared that his small force might be overwhelmed from the shorter interior lines of Garnett. Toward evening McClellan began to cut a road thru to a point where he could place 12 guns to overlook Pegram's position, but he seems to have changed his mind about this, and at nightfall withdrew all his men beyond Roaring Creek. About one-half of Pegram's men succeeded in passing around Rosecrans's right flank during the night and escaping to Beverly. Garnett learned toward nightfall that Pegram had been swept from Rich Mountain, and that his own rear was greatly endangered by the advance upon Beverly. About nightfall he began evacuating his position and started for Beverly. When within five miles of that place he received incorrect information that the Union troops had occupied the place, whereupon he turned back, and, leaving the turnpike at Leadsville, he started off on a rough country road over Cheat Mountain into the Cheat River Valley to follow that to the northeast, cross the river at St. George and pass thru the gap at the end of the mountain, and reached his old line of communications by a long, tedious detour. If he had not been misled he could have spared himself this labor, because Rosecrans did not reach Beverly until noon of the next day, by which time Garnett could have been safely on his road to Huttonsville.

Pursuit of Garnett.

Morris learned of Garnett's retreat at dawn, and started in pursuit as soon as rations could be issued. He marched first to Leadsville, where he halted to get further orders. These reached him at night, and he began the pursuit the next morning, July 13. Later in the war this would have seemed unaccountable slowness, but then it past for great energy and rapidity. Gen. McClellan sent urgent orders to Gen. C. W. Hill to gather up everything along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and head off Garnett as he attempted to pass thru the St. George Gap around the northern spur of the mountain. Hill did not get his orders until noon of the 13th, when he put his men on all the trains that he could seize and hurried forward, directing Col. James Irvine, of the 16th Ohio, to move forward, occupy Red House and other possible crossings. McClellan kept telegraphing Hill that the one opportunity of his liftime was now before him and to summon all his energies. Hill made the most extraordinary efforts, but was unable to put himself across Garnett's path, for which failure he was held severely, tho unjustly, responsible by McClellan.

Carrick's Ford and Garnett's Death.

In spite of the slowness with which the pursuit was conducted, it overtook the rear of the retreating Confederates about noon of July 13, and began skirmishing with the rear guard. Garnett took charge of the rear guard himself, and handled it with much skill, withdrawing all his men and wagons under its cover. A skirmish of more than usual sharpness took place at Carrick's Ford, and a mile or two further the skirmishing was renewed. One of Garnett's cannon had become stalled in the ford, and behind it were 40 wagons. Sending most of his men forward, Gen. Garnett remained at the ford with some 10 or a dozen skirmishers, whom he placed behind a pile of driftwood. While the skirmishing was going on he exposed himself freely, and was shot down by a member of the 14th Ohio. A young Aid, who was bravely following his chief, was also killed, and the skirmishers fled, leaving the cannon and wagons as Morris's booty. The pursuit was there discontinued, and the rest of Garnett's force made good their escape.

Capture of Pegram.

After Pegram was forced from Rich Mountain Gap he retreated in good order, with about one-half of his command, intending to join Garnett, but he became entangled in the maze of mountains, lost his way completely and wandered all of July 12 in his baffling efforts to reach his chief. His men were starving, and there was no hope of obtaining provisions for them in that wilderness of mountains. One hundred miles of wilderness and a half dozen great ranges lay between him and his supplies, and late at night he called a council of his officers, and by their advice decided to surrender to McClellan, which was done at Beverly the next day, 30 officers and 529 men being included in the surrender. McClellan moved down the Staunton road to Huttonsville, where he halted and his West Virginia campaign terminated. He sent the following dispatch to Washington:

GEN. ROBERT S. GARNETT.

"Huttonsville, Va., July 14, 1861.

"Col. Townsend:

"Garnett and forces routed; his baggage and one gun taken; his army demoralized; Garnett killed. We have annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia, and have lost 13 killed and not more than 40 wounded. We have in all killed at least 200 of the enemy, and their prisoners will amount to at least 1,000. Have taken seven guns in all. I still look for the capture of the remnant of Garnett's army by Gen. Hill. The troops defeated are the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseeans and Carolinians. Our success is complete, and secession is killed in this country.

"George B. McClellan, Major-General Commanding."

Momentous Consequences of a Little Battle.

The engagement at Rich Mountain Gap would a few months later have made a very brief report in the Records of the Rebellion. It had consequences, however, far more stupendous than many of the heaviest and most sanguinary battles. It was the beginning of the mighty struggle between the sections, and its merest trifles gained more notice than did the essentials of great campaigns later. The great States of Ohio and Indiana had their eyes strained in watching every step made by the men they sent to the field. It was the first time the telegraph had been used in war, and McClellan had an operator near him all the time, and let few hours pass without sending a message, which was eagerly devoured by millions of excited watchers. At that time Napoleon's fame still filled the world, and every aspiring officer studied his achievements and imitated his examples. McClellan's dispatches had an amazing Napoleonic ring, quite out of character with the modest young officer whom his friends in the old Army had known.

The campaign, ending with the incidental and unnecessary death of Gen. Garnett, was singularly complete and decisive. In a very few weeks secession had been exterminated in the whole of West Virginia, clear to the giant wall of the Alleghanies, with the General in command killed and his army either prisoners or in demoralized flight.

McClellan became the "Young Napoleon," and the Nation's brightest star of hope.

He had profited far more by circumstances than by his merits. Success was primarily due to Ohio and Indiana rushing troops into the country in greater numbers than could the Southern Confederacy. Jefferson Davis was startled by the swift concentration of troops at Washington and the entrance of the Shenandoah Valley, and did not dare spare more from Manassas, Winchester and Harper's Ferry to help Garnett.

In spite of the brilliant success of the campaign, McClellan displayed the fatal defects of character which afterward prevented him from winning success. His strategy was fine, but he seemed lost on even so small a battlefield as that of Rich Mountain Gap. There was the same halting mismanagement he afterward showed in command of the Army of the Potomac. Rosecrans, detached far to the right with one brigade, was left to fight out his battle alone, for over three hours, in plain hearing of McClellan with the other three brigades, which were not allowed to do anything, not enough even to prevent Garnett from massing his troops on Rosecrans and crushing him, if Garnett had been enough of a commander to improve that opportunity.

The sharp-tongued Rosecrans did not fail to properly characterize this failure of his commander to carry out the plan of battle and help him, which accounts for Rosecrans being allowed no place in the Grand Army of the Potomac which McClellan went East to organize.

(To be continued.)

History of the Army of the Cumberland.

Walter S. Cole, Sergeant, Co. H, 4th Mich. Cav., Lansing, Mich., writes:

Editor National Tribune: I have been much interested in the "Campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland," by John McElroy, but there is one thing I cannot too strongly condemn; that is, his concluding his history of that army. It concludes with its part up to and including its participation in the battles about Chattanooga, Tenn., in November, 1863, leaving one to infer that its history was then closed. What about its career in 1864, the year of blood, under the command of the 'Rock of Chickamauga, the indomitable Thomas; under the immediate eye of the masterful Sherman, as tho it had no share in the campaign of blood; its marching, flanking, assaulting, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, from May 5 to September. I regard such a history, lopped off in such a way, as but a little better than an outrage. One might as well have been mustered out and discharged. Many a gallant comrade was mustered out in blood during that bloody year, 1864. Almost as well might the history of the gallant Army of the Potomac be closed at the end of the year 1863, omitting its terrific battles of its baptism of blood in 1864 and early 1865. I hope Comrade McElroy will not so far forget himself and terrible history in his writing of the indomitable Army of the Potomac.

The history of the Army of the Cumberland properly ended with the capture of Chattanooga, for which it was organized. The special work of the Army of the Cumberland was to reach and occupy that great gateway, which task it gloriously completed by the charge up Mission Ridge. Afer that the Army of the Cumberland, while retaining its organization and being the largest force in Sherman's army, was merged with the Army of the Tennessee and Ohio, and lost its identity as an independent army on the Atlanta campaign. Its identity was completely lost after the Atlanta campaign, when part of the army went with Sherman to the sea and another part remained under Thomas to join with other forces to fight the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Therefore, the history of the Army of the Cumberland properly ends with the victory of Mission Ridge.—Editor National Tribune.

WAR DRUMS AND FIFES.

Musical Instruments With Histories Wanted by Memorial University.

Editor National Tribune: Memorial University wants instruments, every one of which must have a history, with which to equip a fife and drum corps. The University authorities are planning to organize a drum corps composed of students of that institution, sons and daughters or descendants of veterans of the civil war, to play the stirring music to which their fathers stept to the front, on the very instruments used in that service.

Stored away where moth and rust are rapidly corrupting, these precious relics will soon be forever lost, but many of them may be carefully preserved and at the same time may be put in commission again and assist in teaching patriotism to the coming generations. As soon as a sufficient number of these instruments can be secured the history of each drum and fife will be engraved on a metal plate and attached to the drum or kept with the bugles and fifes, and the instruments used in parades at State and National Encampments. An efficient instructor will be secured by the school to teach the girls and boys to play the thrilling music which called the fathers to action and nerved them for war almost a half century ago.

Who is willing to commit some such heirloom to the custody of Memorial University? Comrade John L. Manning, of U. S. Grant Post, 28, Chicago, has placed in the care of the writer the first drum, with a splendid history. We shall require at least 20 drums, as many fifes and a number of bugles. The bugle with the longest and best record for service will be used, instead of a gong or electric bell, to sound down thru the corridors of the College of Liberal Arts, to call the students to their classes, sound the "mess call" at noon and "lights out" at the close of each day's work.

Further information will be gladly given by corresponding with the writer. —W. J. Patton, Mason City, Iowa.

Asks a Few Questions.

Editor National Tribune: I would like to ask a few questions of Comrade Eli A. Weekly thru your paper, the best soldier paper in the United States. With regard to the F. T. McAlister, was it on the Sound or was it on the Greecha River? He said there were no torpedoes discharged. I say there was one, and one man torn to pieces in consequence. I was one of Kilpatrick's scouts, who were sent down the river to keep the Johnnies in the fort, but would say it was the nicest and quickest charge I ever saw.—J. T. Pickard, High Private, Co. I, 4th Mich. Cav., Sheridan, Mich.

FOUND DEAD IN BED!

Mr. John C. Harris, a prosperous young farmer of Chambersburg, N. Y., went to bed last Thursday night feeling as well as usual. Next morning his wife found him dead in bed beside her! Was it murder? Yes and no. No, because he died from so-called natural causes—yes, because for months he'd known that he had heart disease, and that sudden death might come from the least over-exertion, or by sleeping on his left side, and this last proved too true! And yet this bright, intelligent young man, with everything to live for, wouldn't listen to reason—either to his doctor or to the earnest pleadings of his wife to do something. "It don't amount to anything," he'd say, "only a little palpitation. "It's my stomach. I think. It will go away of itself." But delay cost his life! Was not this self-murder?

This case is only one; sixty thousand people die yearly of Heart Disease! Six in every ten have it. Many don't know it; they think it's something else and doctor the stomach, kidneys, female organs, etc., and get no better; and a good many who do know think it can't be cured. Now Heart Disease is just as curable as any other disease; we have proved this fully by curing over a hundred and thirty thousand cases! Many of these were the most chronic, serious, complicated kind, in which all other remedies and doctors had failed, and hope seemed gone, but our treatment cured them quickly and to stay cured! In very many cases of Heart Disease the Nerves and Stomach are affected also, and in such it is useless to treat the heart alone, and one reason why our treatment cures is because it sets the stomach right, removes constipation, steadies and revitalizes the nerves and builds up the whole system, besides strengthening, controlling and curing the heart. We can cure YOU! no matter how bad off, and to prove it we will send you by mail, postpaid, without any conditions, without any restrictions, and without any cost, a regular full-size treatment of Dr. Fuller's Heart and Nerve Cure, and his illustrated book with which you will know your own case as well as any doctor. Both are free.

Understand this is not a "sample" or "trial," but a regular full size treatment. Neither is it a C. O. D. scheme or anything of the kind, nothing but a fair, square chance for you to fully test this grand treatment for yourself, in your own home, without cost. If you have one of the symptoms, Nervousness, Trembling, Twitching or Nightmare, Palpitation, Fluttering or Slipping Beats of the heart, Short Breath, Fainting, Smothering, Choking, Numb or Sinking Spells, Dizziness, Nose-bleed, Swelling Legs, Asthma, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder-blade, your heart and nerves are surely wrong! Don't wait, but send now for the full free treatment and get well. Address The Heart Cure Co., 221 Masonic Building, Hallowell, Maine.

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I WILL give you my splendid outfit on a 60-day free trial entirely at my own risk, providing you are the first from your locality to accept my generous offer. I have always sold these splendid Outfits to dealers, but this season, commencing with this very day, I have made up my mind to sell direct to the wearer and save every man the enormous profit that has always gone into the pocket of the dealer. To make my new plan a success right from the start I decided to place with one reliable person in each community my complete outfit for $5.00 and not one cent more.

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To be safe in securing this offer send at once for tape, order blank, etc., for I can give to but one in a locality at this advertising price.

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