



REMEMBRANCES

Stories Eminently Worth Telling of Experiences and Adventures in the Great National Struggle.

HIGH-WATER MARK OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Fierce Struggle for the Four-Gun Battery at Resaca.

Editor National Tribune: It is universally recognized that every old soldier who fights his battles over again with his mouth belongs to "the regiment which put down the rebellion." We did. But did you ever think that this much-ridiculed boast has a substantial basis in fact? Nearly every regiment with ordinary length of service would have been fighting in the line in which they were enabled to render their country such supreme sacrifices that had they fallen in duty, the history of the war would have been grossly incomplete or possibly reversed. The experiences of the 22d Wis. are so bound up with those of its brigade, which has the almost unique record of existing from the almost three years of service without change of organization (except for the short time that the 20th Conn. was with us) that its history can hardly be separated from that of the brigade. Within that brigade, however, and bearing its full share in whatever strenuous work Coburn's or Dustin's men were called upon to do, there were several supreme moments in which we may confidently claim to have been first.

Our "baptism of blood" came at Thompson's Station, that marvellously-fought field that calls for nine pages of close description and eulogy in the Comte de Paris's History of the Civil War in America. On the morning of the 24th, the respect which its conduct inspired in its foes may be gleaned from the official reports of Gen. Van Dorn, Forrest, Jackson, Bragg, and others. The 22d Wis. were ordered to march to the rebel lines near the burial party. The 22d Wis. were ordered to march to the rebel lines near the burial party. The 22d Wis. were ordered to march to the rebel lines near the burial party.

The success of the line where rebel prisoners were taken than at any other on the Atlanta campaign, was unquestionably due more to Gen. John Coburn and his brigade than to any other agency. At Atlanta, Col. Coburn and detachments of his brigade were the first to enter the city. At Averasboro the gallant conduct of his brigade for Col. Dan Dustin his star as Brigadier-General.

I have said that members of the 22d Wis. were more numerous than any other who participated in the desperate charge and capture of the four-gun battery at Resaca, and in present the story of that engagement. I Emerson, of Co. A, as told to me by himself a few years ago. Billy carried a rebel bullet from that bloody field, and as a result of his wounds he was in army service in a hospital, so I never had an opportunity of hearing him tell what happened behind the captured guns until I met him in Iowa, 22 years after the war. I cannot give the story in exactly his own graphic language, but will tell it as near as I can, preferring to give the facts rather than the engagement derived from official reports and from 49 published letters of participants preserved in my scrap books.

On the 15th of May, 1864, the brigade was formed, and marched into town, where we spent the balance of the night on the streets, as well as all day Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday morning we were ordered to fall back quietly and march for the pontoons, so we knew we were on the retreat. As we went out at the night, the 19th Mich. and the 22d Wis. were ordered to fall back quietly and march for the pontoons, so we knew we were on the retreat.

The column of assault was to be directed against a rebel work containing four guns, which were in a depression in the earth so close to the brow of a hill that slight excavations in front of each muzzle served as embrasures. The main rebel line of works ran about 80 yards in the rear of this work and commanded it. In its front the hill sloped gently over a cleared valley, then descended to a wagon road. The ridge on the Union side of this valley was heavily wooded with trees and underbrush, making its passage difficult and slow. In fact, it was practically impossible that they could keep true alignment or avoid confusion that impaired their effectiveness.

The massed column of the First Brigade moved promptly as ordered. On debouching into the cleared valley it was met by a storm of canister from the lunet in front and shells from another rebel battery to its right, as well as by a hail of musketry from the rifle pits manned by Gen. Carter L. Stevenson's Division of Gen. Hood's Corps. (Gen. Jno. C. Brown's Brigade of six Tennessee regiments, Gen. Alex. W. Reynolds's Brigade of two North Carolina regiments, and the Virginia regiments and two regiments of Gen. Alfred Cumming's Georgia Brigade. The battery captured was Capt. Henry's White Star Division appeared from the right, marching in five or six columns to their position on the left in support of the Red Stars. With their usual disregard of other people's rights

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

An Iowa Veteran Supports His Memory By His Diary.

Editor National Tribune: The burning of Columbia, S. C., is a subject which has been mentioned in your issue of May 23, and in your issue of June 11. I have seen the facts as they existed after he and Gen. Howard rode into the city. There was a very high wind prevailing all day Sunday, the 16th of February, and the night. Now, as I have my old diary before me, I will quote some extracts from it. I shall go back to Feb. 15, 1862, when the 25th Iowa was ordered to march to Columbia. The 1st Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, skirmished with rebel cavalry for four or five miles, when we found the enemy in the rear. A good number of our men, commanding a brigade across Congaree Creek. Our division formed a line of battle with the 4th Iowa as skirmishers, flanked the rebels, and the 25th Iowa was ordered to march to the rear. We were ordered to march to the rear. We were ordered to march to the rear.

A Favor Done By Wirz. Editor National Tribune: I want to tell you that from the article published in your paper I received several replies, and among them came one from the Hillboro, of the 86th N. Y., who made his escape with me on the way from Andersonville to Florence, S. C., in September, '64. The article in your issue of the 24th of July, 1897, which is a very happy one, also got information of the parties I inquired for. I was very glad to hear of the escape of Wirz, and I learned, from Salisbury, N. C., after having made his escape, which resulted in his being recaptured.

Wm. Quigley, 67th Ohio, Willoughby, O., says that Comrade Lyon, 24th Mass., was the first to see the burning of Columbia. The 6th Conn. was the first to see the burning of Columbia. The 6th Conn. was the first to see the burning of Columbia.

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The Execution of a Guerrilla and Robber. Editor National Tribune: About August 12, 1862, I was captured by a guerrilla and robber near Lawrenceburg, Tenn. He was executed there at Lawrenceburg—shot by the 12th Tenn. The 12th Tenn. was the first to see the burning of Columbia.

The 12th N. Y. Editor National Tribune: Say, I am a veteran from April 19, 1861, to July 1865, and understand matters pretty well that occurred in the Army of the Potomac. I remember that you state that the 12th N. Y. was in the battle of First Bull Run. I was in the 12th N. Y., Col. Butterfield, and was in the neighborhood, whose action caused our defeat in the first Bull Run battle.

The Gatling Guns at Knoxville. Editor National Tribune: So much has been said about the so-called Gatling guns that I thought I would send you my mite. There was one, or possibly two, guns at Knoxville during the siege. They had an iron barrel, and were mounted on a carriage. They were mounted on light wheels like grain drill wheels. The trail had a cross bar at the front, and the carriage was on wheels. The gun was elevated, or depressed, by a screw mechanism. The cartridges were fed to the side on a steel half circle at breach. One of these guns was on the hill behind the depot, in the direction of Fort Mitchell. The other was on the hill in front of the depot. The cartridges were fed to the side on a steel half circle at breach.

Who Captured Them? Editor National Tribune: Can you tell me thru the good old National Tribune what company or regiment captured the 16 Confederates May 30, 1862, having with them 18,000 gun caps and dispatches from Gen. Johnston to Gen. Pemberton at Vicksburg, Miss.? Ben. T. Gardner, Grand Island, Neb.

Care for Liqueur and Tobacco. The Kansas Anti-Liqueur Society is making free a recipe for the cure of the liquor habit. It is a very simple and effective one. It is a very simple and effective one. It is a very simple and effective one.

Yates's Phalanx. Editor National Tribune: I am a veteran of the 39th Ill. (Yates's Phalanx), and I am a great admirer of your paper. I do not meet my regiment at Reunion since we broke ranks at Camp Butler in December, 1865. The reason I have been so far away at every Reunion is that I could not get away from my home. I have been so far away at every Reunion is that I could not get away from my home.

Comrades, Read and Profit Now! A FORMULA FOR LION LEATHER DRESSING (Black or tan). Not a Polish or Oil, but a Genuine "New Leather" Dressing. Really the very best thing I ever saw. I bought the formula many years ago, used it ever since and know it has saved my shoes. It is a very simple and effective one. It is a very simple and effective one. It is a very simple and effective one.

FREE REMEDY

Bishop's Am-Or-Ou

Editor National Tribune: I am always pleased to read articles from the boys giving their experiences during the war, but especially with the article by Comrade Wm. H. Rochester, Co. B, 2d N. Y., giving his experience with castor bean coffee. Now, I think I can go him better on that. Early in November, 1862, my regiment was stationed on Flat Creek, south of Sedalia, Mo., to repair and operate a saw mill for Government purposes. Our supply commissary was a man named Johnson, who was a very good man, but he was a very good man, but he was a very good man.

A Defense of Fox. Editor National Tribune: I wonder if our comrades who are always giving a slap at Fox's book "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," have ever read this book? In his introduction to chapter 10, describing 500 fighting men of the 25th Iowa, Fox not only claimed that these are the 500 fighting men of the Army, but that they are 500 regiments which evidence of their fighting and I believe that every comrade who will take the trouble to look over the author's record of these regiments will admit that this is true. Fox is a great many erroneous ideas are entertained all the time thru their ignorance.

A Malicious Slander. Editor National Tribune: In reading The National Tribune I now and then find a writer who feels he cannot do justice to himself and his command. The writer of the article headed "Battle of Antietam," by Edward Fisher, Co. I, 134th Pa. Milroy, Ind., in Jan. 3, 1897, is one of these. He says: "They (120th Pa.) seemed eager for the fray and it was only a short time before they reached the front. They met the 5th Iowa, and when they met the 5th Iowa they had been on the skirmish line, but who were now getting back to the rear as rapidly as men could go without wings."

The McNumber Law. S. R. Bowman, Commander, Harris Post, H. I., says that the McNumber law is all right as far as it goes, but in these days when Congress is voting away a billion dollars every year for building a new navy, it is of much less importance. It ought to be willing to give more than \$10, \$15 or \$20 a month to the aging veterans. He thinks that the law is a very good law, and would be to add a dollar a month to the pension which every soldier is now receiving. It would make something of a difference in the quarterly pension check which would be very grateful to him.

The Sunday Law. Adelford Potter, 11th Ill. Cav., Bluffs, Mo., writes to the National Tribune's statement with regard to the Sunday law, saying that Americans demand freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. There are great numbers of people in this country who believe that Sunday is not the Biblical Sabbath, but that Saturday is, and they conscientiously observe that day. He believes, therefore, that all people have the utmost right to follow the dictates of their conscience, so long as they do not trespass on any law restraining any one in this respect.

Dead at Gettysburg. R. H. Ely, Hawley, Pa., can not recall the fact of there being but 3,626 men in the National Cemetery with the general report of losses of the Union army. The explanation is that only those were buried there who were actually shot dead on the field of battle. Those who died in hospitals were buried elsewhere.

Bentley Pianos. See Beatty's piano advertisement in another column, and write Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J., for his latest illustrated catalog.

SALES LION LEATHER DRESSING. Men who possess well-worn leather can not do better than to purchase the most reliable and effective preparation for the restoration of their old leather. Exclusive territory and active cooperation given to buyers. Excellent agencies and liberal terms for sale. Write for literature to Dept. 7, Continental Casualty Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST TRUSS MADE. WOOLY DAY AND NIGHT. COMFORT AND RELIEF. This is the only Elastic Truss protected by U. S. Patent. It is a very simple and effective one. It is a very simple and effective one. It is a very simple and effective one.

Books Free. DISEASES PECULIAR TO MAN. THIS BOOK contains many illustrations and is a valuable work for all who are suffering from excess, loss of vitality, indigestion, blood poisoning, stomach, kidney and bladder diseases, etc. It can be successfully cured at home.

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