CONGRESS.

Report of Proceedings From Day to Day.

Senate.

Monday, May 2.—At a conference last night of organization Senators an agreement was reached to withdraw sections 7 and 12 of the railroad bill, a poll showing the impossibility of obtaining the necessary votes to carry them.

The railroad bill was considered thruout the day, Mr. Dixon addressing the Senate on his amendment relative to the long and short haul.

The bill providing for the creation of a Bureau of Mines in the Interior Department was passed.

The nomination of Charles E. Hughes to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was confirmed without opposition.

House.

By a vote of 87 to 9 the House passed the Stevens bill, providing for the construction of dams across navigable streams and empowering the Secretary of War to fix charges for resulting water rights.

An omnibus lighthouse bill, carrying authorizations of more than $1,000,000, was passed.

A bill was passed which removes all questions concerning the legality of the admission of "Armenians, Syrians and Jews" from Asiatic countries into the United States.

A gradual increase of the Engineer Corps of the Army was provided for in a bill passed by the House.

Representative Harrison introduced a resolution demanding of the Attorney-General the documents in the Ballinger-Pinchot case, which Attorney Brandeis has been requesting.

The House adjourned at 5:20 p. m.

Senate.

May 3.—The sections of the railroad bill authorizing traffic agreements and providing for mergers were stricken out without a vote being taken. Several Republican Senators voiced their protests against what they termed an abandonment of the Republican platform.

The long and short haul clause was under debate the remainder of the day without any conclusion being reached.

The bill providing for the creation of a Fine Arts Commission for the District of Columbia was passed.

House.

The railroad bill was under discussion practically all day. The traffic agreement provision was stricken out, and the short and long haul rate feature was upheld.

Senate.

May 4.—Senator Simmons in a speech condemned the methods of the Department of Justice in its prosecution of the cotton pools.

The pension appropriation bill, carrying $155,000,000, was passed.

The Frye bill requiring ocean-going vessels carrying 50 persons or more, including pasengers and crew, to be equipped with wireless apparatus, was passed.

House.

The session was devoted to the business of Calendar Wednesday, and a number of claims bills were passed.

The bill providing for the reimbursement of the depositors of the Freedman's Bank was passed.

Favorable action on the Flint-McLachlan bill, to establish a Government steamship line on the Pacific Coast, was urged by a representative of Seattle and Tacoma interests at a hearing before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Senate.

May 5.—Senator Bourne, in an extended speech, lauded the election laws of Oregon.

Senator Bacon entered a vigorous protest against the present method of selecting Federal officeholders in the South.

In a short speech Senator Money predicted the defeat of the railroad bill.

Mr. Dixon voiced the discontent of several Senators at being classed as insurgents because they voted occasionally with the Democrats.

A tacit understanding that the Senate should adjourn until Monday was defeated thru Mr. Bacon's insistence that the reason should be properly assigned as due to the absence of Senator Aldrich and nothing else.

House.

The session was devoted to the consideration of the railroad bill. It was agreed that the vote on the "merger" section should be taken after one hour's debate to-day.

An amendment providing that when a railroad in competition with a water route lowers its rates, such rates cannot be increased without proof of a satisfactory reason for the increase.

At a committee hearing Chief Wilkie declared that the President had traveled so much that the Secret Service would need $10,000 for the work of protecting him.

Representative Martin introduced another "friars' lands" resolution, which is the first of a series to be offered daily.

Representative Sherwood introduced a bill providing for the purchase of electrical hearing devices for pensioners who are deaf as the result of injuries received in the military service.

The House adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

Senate.

May 6.—The Post Office appropriation bill, carrying $240,000,000, was passed exactly as it came from the House.

The railroad bill was not under consideration. Republican leaders say they now have the votes to defeat any long and short haul amendment.

A large number of bills on the calendar were passed, including one granting pensions of $12 a month to nurses who served in the civil war.

House.

The House completed the work of amending the railroad bill in the Committee of the Whole, and the bill will be brought to a vote on Tuesday.

The "merger" section of the bill was stricken out on a motion of Representative Adamson, of Georgia.

The sections dealing with the issuance of stocks and bonds and the reorganization of railroads in the hands of the receivers were allowed to remain in the bill.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying a total of $111,849,211, was reported by Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee.

Prince Tokugawa, of Japan, was admitted to the floor and held an informal reception.

Representatives Fish and Parsons, of New York, and Hayes, of California, appeared before the Rules Committee in support of their resolutions for the alteration of the rules.

The House adjourned at 6 p. m.

Remembered the Birthdays.

Corps No. 260, Department of Michigan, Oxford, held memorial exercises on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday in commemoration of both Washington and Lincoln, who are inseparable in the minds of the people—the one with the founding of the Government and the other being its savior and preserver.

Mrs. Sylvia Burmeister, Patriotic Instructor of the Corps, prepared a very fine program, and the address of the evening was delivered by Rev. B. Franklin Galloway. He took for his subject "Men of Vision," and in opening his address said: "There were two instances when the world wanted men—men of vision; men of bright vision," and then by picturesque steps he led up to Washington and on to Lincoln.

THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page one.)

should never again call retreat, never throb with the despair of a lost battle.

Swelling with joy at the loosening of the fetters that bound him, with eagerness to show the worth of the men whom he commanded, Gen. Sheridan had spent the night in swift preparation for the morn. Everyone in the corps knew that the awakening day would be big with events. The sleeping troops sprang up at the first notes of the reveille, and as the forceful gaiety of the air was succeeded by the shorter, sharper calls for roll call, stable duty and breakfast they replied to the first with prompt alacrity, then rushed off for a hasty grooming of their faithful steeds and back again to their company fires for a summary dispatch of a breakfast of the sustaining coffee, hardtack and broiled pork. Few minutes were allowed for this, when the imperative bugles commanded: "To horse!"

There are few more thrilling sights than that of well-drilled cavalry in the swift preparation for action. As the bugles sound "To horse!" carbines are snatched up, sabers and revolvers buckled on, the troops rush to the stables, and in an incredibly short time saddles are girthed, the strong riding bits in the horses' mouths, and the men stand expectantly in line, with their right hands on the reins back of the horse's mouth. The next call is "Prepare to mount!" and in obedience to this the odd numbers lead forward a horse's length, each trooper puts his left foot in the stirrup, grasps his horse's mane with the left hand, and with his right seizes the cantle, and at the word of execution all vault instantaneously into their saddles, dress the line, and at the command "Ride forward; fours, right!" the whole mass sweeps down at a trot to where the regimental colors indicate the formation. The rapidity with which well-drilled troopers go thru this complicated proceeding can hardly be followed by the eye of the unpracticed observer.

The gray of the fresh Spring morning had not fairly expanded into the real dawn of the glorious day which it presaged when regiment after regiment trotted to its place in the brigades, swelling these into long columns, each company indicated by the crimson and white swallow-tailed guidons, and at the head of each regiment the bright, yellow banner of the cavalry emblazoned with the regimental designation. Mile after mile of these magnificent riders soon filled the narrow roads winding thru the forest along the Po as the brigades swelled into divisions, and no more impressive spectacle can be imagined than the thousands of splendid horsemen, all with their faces set southward, their eyes turned to that insolent Confederate Capital toward which the whole army had been straining for three long, bloody years. Can any mind conceive of those 13 miles filled with as fine fighting men as ever sat in saddles or drew a saber? As the bugles gave the welcoming note of "Forward!" an electric impulse moved the mighty column from front to rear. The horses knew the notes as well as the men and needed no touch of spur. The bright sun came up and shone down in radiance upon this goodly host with sweeping banners and fluttering guidons.

At the head of the long surge of armed horsemen, the incarnation of the spirit of the whole, rode the undersized, square-faced, fierce-eyed young man, leader of them all, leader of himself to a high notch in the temple of Fame. Philip H. Sheridan was always 22—TRIBUNE an imposing figure, an inspiration to battle when in his secure seat upon a fiery steed, leading his men. His impressive face was radiant with hope and determination now, and his confidence infused itself into all who followed him.

Sir Walter Scott sings of some of the inconsequential brawls among the highland clans:

"I'were worth 10 years of peaceful life
To glance at their array."

What a picture will some day be painted, what a song sung by somebody of these 10,000 splendid troopers in their saddles, starting on the great raid against Richmond!

Sheridan's Tactics.

Any ordinary leader would have divided the long column into several, moving by parallel roads upon a common point. Sheridan, nothing if not daring and original, formed his whole corps into one long column, with himself at the head. Immediately behind him rode the fair, long-haired, dashing Custer, with his magnificent Michigan Brigade. This was for a swift, lightning stroke upon whatever might be encountered in front. Gen. Henry E. Davies's Brigade was intrusted with the care of the rear of this mighty torrent.

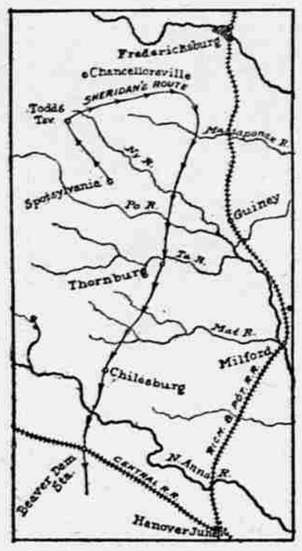
So eager had Sheridan been to start that he could not wait for rations or forage, but left with the scanty supplies remaining from what had been issued to the men. He had been confident that he could supply himself from the enemy, and this expectation, as was customary in Sheridan's calculations, was realized. He was not starting out in search of his enemy, Stuart; he was going to make the enemy search him. Sheridan proposed to give Stuart something infinitely more important to think about than picking up one of our trains loaded with hardtack and pork. The first objective of the head of this resolute army of troopers was Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, some miles in rear of Lee's line of battle. Turning south on the Telegraph road which led to Richmond the column was well past Lee's flank by sunrise, and across the clear crystal waters of the Mattapony. The bold dash took the enemy's cavalry unawares, but the alert Suart was not long in recovering from his surprise. He thought of arresting the strange eruption in the old-time way of striking viciously at the rear, and sent in his nearest troops, Wickham's Brigade. The day, however, for the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac to turn back simply because the enemy happened to be in its rear was gone by. The 1st N. C. Cav. charged that steadfast regiment, the 6th Ohio Cav., and a section of the 6th N. Y. Battery. The charge was spirited and heavy, and a fierce saber fight took place over the guns, with a North Carolina officer cutting his way up to one, upon which he placed his hand, exclaiming: "This is my piece." "Not by a —— sight," replied one of the artillerymen, knocking the Confederate officer off his horse and taking him prisoner. The rear brigade drove off Wickham as contemptuously as a man kicks at a yelping dog running after him, and the march was not interrupted for a moment.

Stuart then struck at the column wherever he could along its length to receive the same treatment. He soon perceived that this was a very much more serious proposition than any he had had to contend with before, and that none of his old-time tactics would now succeed. It is to his high credit as a soldier that he lost no time in recognizing this, but called his men off for a gallop to interpose between this daring rider and Lee's supplies at Beaver Dam Station.

The first halt Sheridan made, and that was only for a few minutes, was at the little hamlet of Childesburg to close up his column. With such a perfectly disciplined organization as the Cavalry Corps had now become this was accomplished in a short time. Then the whole column went forward toward Beaver Dam on a brisk trot.

(To be continued.)

A NORTH CAROLINA OFFICER CUT HIS WAY UP TO ONE OF THE GUNS.



LINE OF SHERIDAN'S RAID TO BEAVER DAM STATION.

CHAMPIONS SHORT-TERM MEN.

They Deserve to Get as Much in Pensions as Possible.

Editor National Tribune: I am an old-time reader of your good old paper, and I am always anxious for Saturday to come, as I am sure The National Tribune will show up. I read it all, and note what I do not like about it, and I can assure you that is very little. I have noted one thing. Some of our boys say that the short-term men should not receive as much pension as the long-term men. Now, I think that is wrong. Some of the 90-day men did some good fighting, and many of them were killed or crippled for life. That I know, for I have been with them in places where they were tried. Now, I am sure I am entitled to a kick or two if anyone is; but I cannot work myself up to the kicking point, for the reason that I wish them luck and to get all they can. What they get does not reduce my pension in the least, and if I can get more I will not raise an objection. I know there are not many that served longer nor more faithfully than I. When the war was getting under way I went in at the first call for State troops. I enlisted in Capt. John Seaton's company at Alton, Ill. Our company was sent to the Belleville (Ill.) Fair Grounds, and was kept there in camp, and did guard duty with old muskets half full of mud and gravel for 30 days. We were all sent home, thinking that we had stopped the war while it was young. We received our pay in gold coin thru the post office. We soon found out after we had left Belleville that the rebels had taken courage and broke out anew. The consequence was we knew that it would all quiet down as soon as they found out that we had again taken up arms to subdue them. Therefore, I enlisted at Staunton, Ill., in Co. L, 3d Ill. Cav., for three years. I served the straight three years, and I can assure you that the rebels were so well pleased that we were going to get out of their way that sent Gen. Forrest and his command to serenade us upon our departure for home. They did it to perfection, altho we did not appreciate the music they gave us. Consequently we were forced to stay awhile longer with them, and made them play second to our music for about five or six hours longer than was intended. Our transport was lying at the wharf at Memphis, and we were ready to embark when they called on us. I then returned home, helped to raise Co. H, 28th Ill., and returned with the determination to end the war, which extended my service from August, 1861, to September, 1866. I was mustered out at Brownsville, Tex. I went in as a private, and returned home in 1866 as First Lieutenant of Co. H, 28th Ill. Boys, don't kick. Let all that are entitled to a pension get as much as they can, for we all need and are entitled to all they give us. I believe that anyone who objects to an old soldier getting a little more than himself is prompted by jealousy and nothing else, and I ask them not to waste the precious few days they have left kicking against their comrade, but turn and help him get more.—P. M. Wagner, Co. H, 28th Ill., Cushing, Tex.

Mexican and Indian War Pensions.

Editor National Tribune: The inquiry of Charles A. Linn, of Ripley, O., in The National Tribune of Dec. 2 raises an odd question of pension policy, but as between the Mexican veterans and the Home Guards during the period of the rebellion probably the Mexican veterans have the best of the argument; but as between the Mexican veterans and those who rendered actual war service in the field, however short, in the great rebellion, the question of the difference of time is not so clear and just. When the Mexican War survivors' pension act was passed, Jan. 29, 1887, there were very few pensioners in the Southern States, and most of the beneficiaries under that act resided in those States. That act was made as broad as possible by shortening the period of service to 60 days to give title to pension under the act, and by reporting section 4716 of the Revised Statutes on the subject of disloyalty, so far as the same might relate to applicants for pension under the act. The same may be said of the Indian War survivors' act of July 27, 1892, and the subsequent acts enlarging its scope, which requires but 30 days' service of the applicant for pension thereunder. Under these acts of Congress also most of the beneficiaries are residents of the Southern States, the policy being to throw as many pensions as possible into the Southern States with a view to everling up pension payments among the States as far as that can be done. In carrying out this policy it will be observed that when an allowance is made to a Southern citizen, since the Spanish-American War, the pension is generally a good big one. I for one, however, do not begrudge this discrimination to the galvanized Yankees, and I would be glad to see more of them thus favored. Pensions are the best disbursements made by the Treasury, as the money goes where it will do the most good to the great body of the American people. The same, however, cannot be said of many of the other expenditures which do not benefit the masses.—John Guthrie, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

Birthday Celebrations.

Capt. J. L. Fussell, Box 444, Geneva, Fillmore County, Neb., of Co. D, 34th Ind. (Morton Rifles), and wife, Jane B. Fussell, will celebrate the 55th anniversary of their marriage May 10, 1910. Postal cards are solicited.

"Your Cancer Cure A Marvel"

"Cure is Quick, Certain and Painless" Says Prominent Brooklyn Real Estate Man. You should Try To Get Rid of Your Cancer In Privacy of Your Own Home.

"The Cedar Hill Sanitarium treatment for Cancer places it at the head and front of the world's benefactors," says J. B. Ridge, for many years a prominent real estate man, residing at 460 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. B. RIDGE,
Prominent Brooklyn Real Estate Man.

"Your treatment has entirely cured me of the cancer on my temple. The hole that was left after the growth came out was about the size of a silver half dollar, and has healed so there is hardly a mark left from it. Your cancer cure is certainly a marvel, quick and certain. No pain in my case. Its discovery places you at the head and front of the world's benefactors. You may use this letter any way you deem advisable. "J. B. RIDGE."

The Cedar Hill Sanitarium Treatment for Cancer is not a new, untried discovery, but a scientific preparation. By means of this treatment you can treat yourself in the privacy of your own home painlessly. Nearly all physicians and surgeons admit that the cutting of a cancer simply hastens its growth. Most cancers result fatally unless treated early and wisely. Before you resort to the surgeon's knife, send your name and address today, and learn how to treat yourself in the privacy of your own home without risk or danger. It may be the means of saving your life. Do it today.

The Cedar Hill Sanitarium is one of the finest sanitariums in the country for the treatment of cancer, tumors, birth-marks and skin diseases. It is furnished throughout with all modern conveniences; every room electric-lighted; steam heat, hot and cold water, and every home comfort. Those who wish may come and have the doctor's personal attention. However, you can treat yourself just as well and satisfactorily right in your own home, the same as Mr. Ridge did. Any bank or business firm in Lebanon will tell you of our splendid success and reliability.

If you suffer from cancer in any form, simply send your name and address today to The Cedar Hill Sanitarium, 107 North Broadway, Lebanon, Ohio. You will be surprised how easily you can treat yourself at home without risk or danger.

This great $100,000 painting has been reproduced into a beautiful photo-etching. Size 14 x 31 inches. Read description below and special price to veterans.

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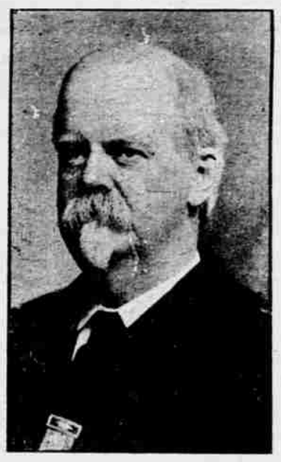
SAMUEL M. HENCH.

Candidate for Commander of the Department of Indiana, G. A. R.

Comrade Samuel M. Hench was born near Port Royal, Juniata County, Pa., in 1846. Soon after he attained his 16th year he enlisted in Co. F, 126th Pa., and on Dec. 13, 1862, he was badly wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. In June, 1863, his regiment was mustered out of service in Harrisburg, Pa., on account of expiration of term of service.

In August, 1863, Comrade Hench located at Fort Wayne, intending to make that city his home, but in 1864 he enlisted in Co. F, 83d Ind., and served in said regiment until after the Grand Review of Sherman's army at Washington, D. C., in May, 1865, at which time he was transferred to Co. E, 48th Ind., and was subsequently discharged with said regiment at Indianapolis the latter part of July, 1865. He then returned to Fort Wayne, and for three years attended school in that city. In December, 1869, he was admitted to the bar. In August, 1874, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the Criminal Court of Allen County, and served in that position for nearly seven years. In 1882 he was elected Judge of the Criminal Court of said County, and served a term. Subsequent thereto he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of that County, and served a term. Comrade Hench was a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1891 and 1893. During the session of the Legislature of 1891 he introduced a bill now known as Chapter 132, Laws of 1891, page 341, providing for the completion of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at Indianapolis, and providing a "five-mill" tax upon each $100 worth of taxable property in this State, from which "five-mill" tax there was collected by the Treasurer of State the sum of $132,209.85. At the same session of the Legislature there was passed an act concerning the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and providing for the maintenance and improvements thereof and making appropriations therefor.



SAMUEL M. HENCH.

This bill was first introduced in the lower branch of the Legislature by Comrade S. M. Hench, and a copy of the same bill was introduced in the Senate about the same time, but owing to some complications that arose in the House concerning it the Senate bill was finally passed and was approved by Gov. Hovey. Comrade Hench was one of the main supporters of this bill in the Legislature. He worked and labored to have the bill passed by the Senate, and when it came into the House of Representatives he used his best efforts to have the bill pass that body, which it did a few days before adjournment. This bill carried an appropriation of $147,000, and from this appropriation six additional cottages for the use of pupils and necessary employes of said institution were constructed, costing about $18,000 each. Comrade Hench also gave his support during the same session of the Legislature to the law that was passed at that time exempting honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from working on the public highways; he also supported the act to authorize the Board of County Commissioners of this State to make donations and receive subscriptions for the purpose of erecting monuments to the memory of those from their several Counties who lost their lives in the civil war for the preservation of the Union.

Department Commander Stormont, in his address to the G. A. R. Encampment at Indianapolis, in March, 1891, mentioned the name of Comrade Hench and complimented him upon his work in the Legislature of that year in behalf of the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1861-65.

Comrade Hench is at the present time engaged in the active practice of the law at Fort Wayne, and has been for many years, and he is considered one of the very able lawyers of the State.

"The Student's Friend."

Dr. Thomas Harwood, our good friend, who has done such an amount of missionary work among the Spaniards and Indians in the Southwest, has begun the publication of a handsome little magazine, entitled "The Student's Friend." This is intended to extend his missionary work, and he publishes it at Albuquerque, N. M. Comrade Harwood was a fine soldier in the 25th Wis., and as a Sergeant of Co. G carried his musket for two years, until Col. Rusk promoted him to Chaplain. He was as much on the firing line after this promotion as before, and won the love of every member of his regiment. He is a minister of the Methodist Church, and after the war went to the Southwest to devote himself to the missionary work, in which he has made a great name.

The 7th and 24th Ky.

Editor National Tribune: Please give me a short sketch of these regiments.—George W. Doan, Pine Hill, Ky.

The 7th Ky. was organized at Camp Dick Robinson Sept. 22, 1861, the original members mustered out in October, 1864, and the veterans and recruits consolidated into a battalion of four companies and retained in service until March 11, 1866. It was commanded by Col. Theophilus T. Garrard, promoted to Brigadier-General Nov. 29, 1862, succeeded by Col. Reuben May, mustered out Oct. 5, 1864, succeeded by Col. George W. Monroe, resigned Sept. 25, 1865. It took part in the battles of Cumberland Gap, Perryville, Arkansas Post, Black River Bridge, Jackson, Richmond, Chickasaw Bluff, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg and Sabine Crossroads, belonged to Osterhaus's Division, Thirteenth Corps, and lost 43 killed and 276 from disease, etc.

The 24th Ky. was organized at Camp Temple from December, 1861, to January, 1862, and mustered out Jan. 31, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Lewis Braxton Grigsby, who resigned July 16, 1863, succeeded by Col. John S. Hurt, in command at the time of muster-out. It belonged to Cox's Division, Twenty-third Corps, and lost 430 killed and 177 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 20th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: Please write a short history of the 20th Ind.—Henry M. W. Whitney, 604 Woodville street, Toledo, O.

The 20th Ind., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Lafayette July 22, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments was mustered out July 12, 1865. On Oct. 19, 1864, the 19th Ind. was consolidated with it. It was commanded by Cols. Wm. L. Brown, John Wheeler, Wm. C. Taylor and Wm. Orr successively. The 20th, while encamped at Newport News, took part in the fight between the Merrimac and the Congress, being deployed on the beach under the fire of the Confederate vessels. It joined McClellan's army in May, 1862. At Oak Grove the 20th received the principal attack and sustained the heaviest loss, its casualties being 11 killed, 82 wounded and 32 missing. Col. Brown was killed at Manassas. It belonged to Birney's Division, Third Corps, and lost 201 killed and 113 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 771 and 25 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

The 131st Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 131st Pa.—W. C. Taylor, R. F. D. No. 1, Gladerun, Pa.

The 131st Pa. was organized at Harrisburg in August, 1862, for nine months, and mustered out May 23, 1863. It was commanded by Col. Peter H. Allabach all thru its service, belonged to Humphreys's Division, Fifth Corps, and lost 38 killed and 45 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 16th Ill. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a short history of the 16th Ill. Cav.—Thomas Benton, Priest River, Idaho.

The 16th Ill. Cav. was organized in June, 1863, and consisted of the consolidation of several cavalry organizations, Thielemann's battalion of two companies, Schambeck's Independent Company, McClernand's Bodyguard, etc. It was mustered out Aug. 19, 1865. The 16th was commanded by Col. Christian Thielemann, who was discharged Aug. 9, 1864, and at the time of muster-out by Lieut.-Col. Robert W. Smith. Maj. Friedrich Schambeck was killed in action before Atlanta. It belonged to Stoneman's Division, Cavalry Corps, and lost 33 killed and 229 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 26th Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 26th Ohio.—W. L. Hedrick, Palmyra, Mo.

The 26th Ohio was organized at Camp Chase July 24, 1861. At the expiration of its term of service all but the veterans were mustered out, the members of the 97th Ohio whose terms had not expired were transferred to the 26th June 10, 1865, and the consolidated force mustered out Oct. 21, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Edward P. Fyffe, discharged Dec. 18, 1863, succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Young, resigned March 28, 1864, succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Squires, resigned in November of the same year. Lieut.-Col. Wm. Clark then took command, retaining the same till muster-out. It belonged to Newton's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 122 killed and 116 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

Service Aplenty.

Editor National Tribune: How does this look for service? Zachary Reidell, born in Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 14, 1848; enlisted Oct. 13, 1861; musician, 93d Pa.; re-enlisted, musician, Co. K, 127th Pa., Aug. 4, 1862; re-enlisted Jan. 13, 1864, in Battery L, 2d Pa. Art.; re-enlisted May 23, 1866; assigned to the 34th Inf., later being consolidated and designated as Co. A, 11th U. S. Inf., and later as Co. A, 16th Inf.; discharged May 23, 1869; re-enlisted Oct. 25, 1869, in Co. I, 16th U. S. Inf.; discharged Oct. 25, 1874; re-enlisted Oct. 25, 1874, Co. I, 16th U. S. Inf.; discharged Oct. 25, 1879; re-enlisted Nov. 3, 1879, in Co. A, 10th U. S. Inf.; discharged Nov. 2, 1884; re-enlisted Nov. 6, 1884, Co. F, 23d U. S. Inf.; discharged Nov. 5, 1889; re-enlisted as First Sergeant, Co. F, 23d U. S. Inf., Nov. 6, 1889; appointed Ordnance Sergeant July 13, 1891; retired Ordnance Sergeant (30 years' service) Oct. 30, 1891, at the age of 43 years and 16 days; died at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 11, 1910; was buried by the 26th U. S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Wayne, Mich.—C. A. Johnston, Detroit, Mich.

The 76th Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Some time ago I requested a short history of this regiment. Will you please give it?—Isaac I. Keene, 1427 Jackson street, Seattle, Wash.

The 76th Pa., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Harrisburg Oct. 18, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments mustered out July 18, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. John M. Power, D. C. Strawbridge, John C. Campbell and John S. Littell in succession. The 76th is particularly associated with the assault on Fort Wagner on July 11, 1863. This was made by three regiments only, the 9th Me., 76th Pa. and 7th Conn. The 76th had the center of the line, and its advance exposed it to the fire of the fort, which it met unflinchingly, losing 180 of its men. It took an active part in the successful assault on Fort Fisher, where Gen. Pennypacker was badly wounded. At Drewry's Bluff it lost 15 killed, 119 wounded and 10 missing. It belonged to Turner's Division, Tenth Corps, and lost 180 killed and 194 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 623, and 52 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

The 45th Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of this regiment, and I would like to hear from any of the old 45th boys.—Serg't Theo Lucas, Berthoud, Colo.

The 45th Pa., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Harrisburg in October, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments was mustered out July 17, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Thos. Welsh and John I. Curtin in succession. At South Mountain the 45th drove the Confederates from a strong position, which gallantry cost them 27 killed and 107 wounded. The regiment took part in the Wilderness campaign and at Cold Harbor, where over half its number were killed or wounded. It also took part in the hard fighting at Petersburg, where Col. Curtin fell severely wounded. In the fighting at the Crater it captured the flag of the 6th Va. It belonged to Potter's Division, Ninth Corps, and lost 227 killed and 252 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 873, and 98 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

The 32d Mass.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 32d Mass.—Henry K. Ellis, 43 Fremont street, Wollaston, Mass.

The 32d Mass., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Boston and other places in the State from Nov. 25, 1861, to Aug. 13, 1862, and mustered out June 29, 1865. The 32d was organized originally as a battalion of six companies for garrison duty at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor. After a month's encampment on Capitol Hill, Washington, it left for the Peninsula to join McClellan's army. Five more companies joined the regiment after Malvern Hill. At Gettysburg the regiment fought in the Wheat Field, losing 13 killed, 62 wounded and five missing out of 229 taken into the battle. At Spotsylvania it did hard fighting, and in the actions near that place lost nearly one-half its effective strength. Col. Prescott was killed in the assault on Petersburg. It belonged to Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps, and lost 144 killed and 145 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 516, and 14 of its members died in Confederate prisons. It was commanded by Cols. Francis J. Parker, Geo. L. Prescott and Joseph C. Edmonds in succession.—Editor National Tribune.

Free Asthma and Hay Fever Cure.

D. J. Lane, a chemist at 118 Lane Bldg., St. Mary's Kan., manufactures a remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever in which he has so much confidence that he sends a $1 bottle by express to anyone who will write for it. His offer is that he is to be paid for it if it cures, and the one taking the treatment is to be the judge.

Addresses Wanted.

A. L. Swap, Albion, Pa., wants the address of any survivor of Co. I, 11th Ill., first three months' service. He was a member of that company, and would like to hear from some of his comrades.

ANDERSONVILLE.

A diary, kept by a Catholic priest, with record of his observations, and **names of dying Federal Soldiers** to whom he ministered at **Andersonville**, and later, at **Savannah, Ga.**, has for the first time been made public through the efforts of the **Connecticut Association of Ex-Prisoners of War.** A most thrilling and truthful account of conditions as he saw them, illustrated by five views of the **"bull pen,"** taken in August, 1864. Mailed to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address **George Robbins, 27 West Main St., Waterbury, Conn.**

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