back of the salient. Hill went to our right for this purpose, leaving me in command NEWS OF THE WEEK. for this purpose, leaving me in command on the spot. Gen. Lee soon came to the Cemetery. Then, observing the delay in Cemetery. Then, observing the delay in your expected assault and seeing that Elliott's remnant was doing well. I conceived the idea of retaking the Crater itself, ordered Weisiger to charge the position, and sent for Wright's Georgia Brigade to come up from the right and support him: also crdering the South Carolina Brigade up from the rear—all to converge on the Crater. Having made these dispositions I reported and explained them to Gen. Lee as soon as I could reach him. He grasped my hand and said: "Gen. Mahone, you have saved Petersburg!"

Active recruiting began last week for the 10 new volunteer regiments. The 26th New York State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, relative to President Kruger's latest proposals, said that in the absence of fuller information it was impossible to be certain as to the practicult, the portion of the State of New York State north of the 42d degree of latitude; the 27th will be recruited in Connecticut, the portion of the State of New York State north of the 42d degree of latitude; the 27th will be recruited in the New England States, with the exception of Connecticut, and in the portion of the State of New York State north of the 42d degree of latitude; the 27th will be recruited in the New England States, with the exception of Connecticut, and in the portion of the State of New York State north of the 42d degree of latitude; the 27th will be recruited in the New England States, with the exception of Connecticut, and in the portion of the State of New York State north of the 42d degree of latitude; the 27th will be required in Connecticut, the portion of the 42d degree of latitude; the 27th will be required in the New England States, with the exception of Connecticut, and in the portion of the 42d degree of latitude; the 27th will be required in the New England States, with the exception of Connecticut, and in the portion of the 42d degree of latitude; the 27th will be required in the New England States, with the exception of Connecticut, the portion of the State of New York S have saved Petersburg!"

"By the time Gen. Lee was saying these words to me Weisiger, with my old Virginia Brigade (6th, 12th, 16th, 41st and troops that had got into our first line, at and to our left of the Crater, and Elliott's remnant was rallying splendidly to Weisiger's

"Leaving Gen. Lee," pursued Mahone. "I rode to the coveredway, expecting to see the head of column of Wright's Georgians. to blame, because they had started by any account was done by Weisiger's Bri-gade, the remnant of Elliott's and such of the South Carolina Brigade as were able to get up from the rear before your attack execution done by the two batteries I have spoken of and two others that got up and opened just before the finish."

CONFEDERATE LOSSES.

At the conclusion of the foregoing resital Losses.

I asked Gen. Mahone what was the Con-folorate attraction actually appropriate the I asked Gen. Mahone what was the Con-federate strength actually engaged at the by his daughter, Miss Annie Wheeler,

"It is not easy to say," he replied; "because there were, and still are, different opinions among Confederate officers as to camp at Santiago in what the words 'actually engaged' there should mean. Between noon and 1 p. m. the efforts of A. P. Hill had resulted in concentrating about 5,500 to 5,800 men on that part of the line, but many of these did not pull a trigger. The force that I brough the ranks of the men, she proved herself of trupull a trigger. The force that I brought to bear on the Crater itself, including Wright's Brigade, was probably between 2,800 and 3,000 muskets, besides the artillery, and of these Wright's Brigade—850 to 900 muskets—got in as I have said, too late to materially affect the fortunes of the day."

I then asked Mahone what the Confederate losses were.

erate losses were.

"Not heavy," he replied. "I never knew just how many were involved in the explosion, but am sure the number was pointlast September, plosion, but am sure the number was within 200. The losses of my old brigade, Elliott's remnant and the South Caro-linians were about 250, and the Georgians which the work wheeler were six children of whom hinians were about 250, and the Georgians may have lost 50—mostly from your artillery fire while coming up. Anyhow, I think our loss, including the explosion itself, was less than 500, which, according to reports since published, was about one seventh of the loss suffered by your forces.

On another occasion Mahone told me that some days after the affair, when the doughty little General four in all.

Miss Wheeler's services last Summer are details had become known to the rebels,
Gen. Lee, in conversation with him, praised
the conduct of the colored troops and compared it with that of the white troops under
Ledlie, much to the disparagement of the
will, her soft y

It only remains to be said that after the sweet smile and ten-Crater, disaster though it was, the phrase "The colored troops fought nobody" fell into disuse in the Army of the Potomac.

Although not trained.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

There is a particularly lively contest going on among the lawyers of the District of Columbia over the appointment of a successor to Hon. Walter S. Cox, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. There are a number of candidates, and all sorts of reasons, political the warmest praise from those in attendance.

At the time when Gen. Wheeler received a san enlisted man in the 73d Ind., and at the close of the war settled down in Washington, where he has since lived, and has gained a high standing as a lawyer and a citizen. He is deeply interested in all public matters relating as a lawyer and a citizen. He is deeply interested in all public matters relating as a lawyer and a citizen. He is deeply interested in all public matters relating as a lawyer and a citizen. He is deeply interested in all public matters relating as a lawyer and a citizen. He is deeply interested in all public matters relating as a lawyer and a citizen. He is deeply interested in all public matters relating as a lawyer and a citizen. He is deeply interested in all public matters relating to Republican of State Committee, distributed circulars appealing to Republican State Committee, distrib

The fight between Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles has reached such bitterness that when the Secretary left the city last week, to remain over Sunday, he refused to permit the General Commanding the Army become Acting Secretary, as the custom always has been. The War Department was therefore without a head until the Secretary's return, and not even a piece of mail could be opened.

The President has decided to postpone trip to St. Paul until October, if Mrs. McKinley's health will not permit her to go earlier with him. In October he has made a positive engagement to attend the cele-bration at Chicago, and if his Western trip is postponed until that time he will simply extend his journey from Chicago to the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. If the President should go West in If the President should go West in August he may go further than St. Paul but this is by no menns settled.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohr announces his candidacy for the seat of Senator Thurston of Nebraska, whose term expires March 3, 1991, and who will not be a candidate for re-election.

The Naval Board has decided to sell the old single-turreted monitor Ajax, which had quite a record in the rebellion. She has been lying for many years at League

Destroying Old Cars. The Manufacturer.

The American Car and Foundry Com-pany has lately bought 13,000 small wood-en coal cars from the Lehigh Valley Rail-road. These used to be run over the line, as well as the Philadelphia & Reading and other cont-carrying roads, but are too small for present uses, and they have had to be discarded for cars better adapted to to be discarded for cars better adapted by present traffic conditions. They were accordingly sold to the Car and Foundry Company for scrap, each car containing approximately two and a half tons of scrap, according the wheels and axles. The not counting the wheels and axles. The company has also got hold of 3,000 box cars which it was desired to break up. cordingly a piece of ground several acres in extent was leased near Detroit, Mich. and 125 men were set to work at recovering the scrap from these cars. Portable tracks were laid down, a derrick was erected shears for cutting cold iron were provided and a whole wrecking plant was fitted up. At first it was the intention of the company to turn the cars over to the Poles and such other people as might desire the privilege, giving them all the wood they might get for the tearing down of the cars. This plan was not successful, however, because it was soon discovered that the wreckers were taking more iron—worth from half a cent to one cent a pound—than was desirable, and so the process of burning the cars

Whenever it is possible to do this the body of the car is lifted from the trucks and swung over to the cremation pile. In the case of the coal cars they will not separate so conveniently. Accordingly a train of 10 or 15 cars is made up. Then a locomo-tive adjusts itself, without coupling, to this train, and with a good start the train is seni at great speed out on one of the portable tracks. When at full headway the train is abandoned by the locomotive and the car go pell-mell to the wreck heap, piling on on top of the other four and five deep. I is a veritable railway wreck, contrived i tentionally and for a purpose. charge of the work say they can destroy about 100 cars a day, but that it will prob-ably be November or December before the work is completed.

filst, Va.) was beginning to strike your that the debate be postponed pending such might desire to make in the interests of peace. The refusal of President Kruger to accede to this request has caused the Transvaal situation to reach the acute stage again. It is regarded in England as a fresh affront, and serves to clinch the belief that the President is still dominated by Dr. but they had not arrived. They were not being the blame, because they had started by Transvaal, who heretofore, it is claimed by another route to reinforce our second line, pursuant to the original program of Gen.

The result of the theory that if they Hill (commar-ling the corps). The result was that they did not arrive in time to exert any material influence on the issue of the battle. On our side the whole work of any account was done by Weisiger's British forces in South Africa. Mean-line to the battle of the ba

who goes as a volunteer nurse. In the fever-stricken

which robbed them of

vices last Summer are with her soft voice. wherever she went.
Although not trained for a nurse she fol-lowed the physicians'

as a nurse.

Gen. Wheeler's orders direct him to report to Gen. Otis.

SULTAN OF THE SULU ISLANDS. The Mahometan Sultan of the Sulu Islands, whose names are legion, will be given a present of \$10,000 Mexican by the United States Government. The money will be forwarded to him by Gen. Bates. The only conditions of the gift are that he

accept American sovereignty.

The Sulu Sultan holds sway over the greater part of Mindanao, as well as over the group of islands of which Sulu is the



THE SULTAN OF SULU.

largest, known as the Sulu Archipelago which comprises the lower part of the Philippine group. The population over which he rules is estimated at about 120,-000. He is called the "Stainless One," and is chief of both church and state. He ives in considerable style at Maybun, his capital, where he was visited a few days ago by Prof. Schurman, of the United

States Advisory Commission. THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION. Brig.-Gen. Summers, in command of the Oregon volunteers, under date of July 13, said that Aguinaldo's forces were badly said that Aguinando's forces were badly demoralized when the Oregon men left, 29 days before. He is of the opinion that peace will be obtained before the end of the next dry season. A much larger force is necessary to hold the country and the

"Little Strokes Fell Great Oaks."

The giants of the forest must yield at last to the continual blows of the woodsman. When the human blood has become clogged and impure the little drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla, properly taken, will fell the oak of bad blood.



evacuated towns. He thinks that starv-ation will cut a large figure in bringing Aguinaldo to terms. The Oregonians took part in 27 fights. Active recruiting began last week for th

date.

Mr. Chamberlain, on Wednesday, stated before the new franchise bill was introduced in the Volksraad, requested that the text be communicated to him, and suggested that the debate be postponed pending such friendly representations in regard to alterations therein as the imperial government ations therein as the imperial government wight desire to make in the interests of New Mexico; 35th regiment, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico; 35th regiment, California, New Mexico; 35th regiment, Chifornia, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and South Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory; 33d regiment, State of Texas; 34th regiment, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Minnesota, North Dakota, Arkansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory; 33d regiment, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Missouri, Arkansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory; 33d regiment, South Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory; 33d regiment, South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and South Paris and Paris Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and

The volunteers returned from the Philiprine voluntees returned riols the Third-pines are greatly debilitated from their hard campaigning through three months of tropic weather. The dispatches from San Francisco announcing this are under date of June 11, and state that since the middle of May no volunteer regiment has had a sick list of less than 20 per cent. Most of them at the present date have 25 per cent. iil, and a few regiments have less than one-third of their number on duty. The Ne-braska regiment has suffered the worst-It came in from San Fernando a few days ago with less than 200 men in the ranks.

A CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION. The Civil Service Commission sat at Concord, N. H., for a few days last week to



MAJ.-GEN. JOE. WHEELER.

have been sent out. On one of the days of the investigation Senator Chandler remarked that the Commission had seemed to find out everything except who wrote the assessment penned to the office holders, who fixed the sums to be assessed, who directed the envelopes, and who sent them out. A dispute followed between Commissioner Brewer's objection. and on Senator Chandler charging that lenator Gallinger had kept away the most important witness, the lie was passed, and the two men would probably have come to blows but for the bystanders. Senator Chandler declares that Mr. Brewer conducted the investigation in a partial man-ner and made it impossible for the case to be fairly presented, and that he will ask for Brewer's removal by President McKinley.

AMERICAN RULE IN CUBA. Brig.-Gen. Rosser, who called on Presi dent McKinley last week, declared that every man on the Island of Cuba (whence he has just come) with a dollar's worth of property never wants to see the American lag hauled down. They know it means anarchy, chaos, and oppression. The Cubans did not fight with the sword, but the torch. Desolation is seen everywhere now, and the conservative people do not like to think what would happen if the American forces were withdrawn Gen. Wood, in command of the Depart-

ment of Santiago, has issued a general order establishing absolute quarantine. Officers have all been detailed for the present to look after the treatment of the fever, and all officers of the Government except hose belonging to the department have been forbidden to enter the city. No travel-ers are allowed to leave without having first undergone five days' detention in camp. No ships are permitted to touch the wharves, and the railroads are forbidden to bring passengers into the city. NOTES.

Latest advices from the Upper Yukon River indicate that several vessels now due at San Francisco from the gold regions will bring a large amount of dust, the total being estimated from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. recent letter from Dawson to San Fran-

A recent letter from Dawson to San Fran-cisco says that the conditions there are quite satisfactory, and that the output will be larger than at first predicted, though it will be impossible to obtain a correct esti-mate because of the number who leave the place, packing dust in grips, sacks, boxes and tin cans, and no one knows what be-comes of them. A great many disappointed and ill prospectors come back in the steamers, more than those prospectors who have become enriched by their labors. The State Department soon expects to

done at The Hague Conference. It will include the formal draft of the treaties and protocols which the United States is expected to accept. These will be signed and eturned to the American delegation at The returned to the American delegation at The Hague. They must of course be submitted to the Senate at the next session.

Herr Rose, the German ex-Consul, stopped in Washington on his way to Germany, last week, and was presented to the President. It was his action in supporting Mataafa for King which brought about the fighting with the natives in which several British and American sailors lost their lives. Herr Rose claims that the friction

THE NATIONAL

nterviews With the Patsidents Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Pensions, and Several Comrades.

In accordancee with the call, Acting Commander-in-Chief Johnson and the National G.A.R. Pension Committee met in this city, Tuesday, July 11. The full committee was present, as follows: Past Department Commander R. B. Brown, of Zanesville, O., Chairman.

Past Department Commander H. B. ase, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Past Commander in Chief John Palmer, of Albany, N. Y.

ass. Besides these came Commander Jos. W.

Kay, of the Department of New York, and Commander O. H. Coulter, of the Departent of Kansas. Tuesday evening the Committee held a ession at the Ebbitt House, calling in one witness after another, and having his testi-mony taken down by a stenographer. Wednesday the Committee went to the

spent an hour and a half with the President, who talked with them frankly and geniully. It was agreed that nothing should be given out as to their interview with the President, further than the general statement that "The Grand Army will be very glad of our visit to the President."

The reports current about Washington and the president of the president of the president of the president."

Avonce the new 'uns, and there to night we 'uns, and the president we 'uns niggers—niggers we brung up jes' like our own children—an' teach 'm to fight we 'uns, and the president we 'uns niggers—niggers we brung up jes' like our own children—an' teach 'm to fight we 'uns, and the president we 'uns niggers—niggers we brung up jes' like our own children—an' teach 'm to fight we 'uns, and the president with the president with the president with the president we 'uns niggers—niggers we brung up jes' like our own children—an' teach 'm to fight we 'uns, 'she said.

"I haven't the least doubt of it, Madam,' I said, and my friends hustled me away, fearing that my tongue would get me into the president we 'uns, 'she said.

Avon 'm to fight we 'uns, 'she said.

"I haven't the least doubt of it, Madam,' I said, and my friends hustled me away, fearing that my tongue would get me into the president we 'uns niggers—niggers—niggers —niggers—niggers —niggers—niggers —niggers

The reports current about Washington are that the President expressed the greatest astonishment at some of the things they presented to him; said that he had never had the resolutions adopted at the Cincinnati National Encampment presented to him; that he knew nothing of the unconscionable delays in the granting of pensions; nothing of the \$96 limit to widows pensions, which he considered wholly unjustifiable, and favored at least a \$300 limit; knew nothing of the cheese-paring, with microscopic divisions into eighteenths; knew nothing of Orders 164 and 225, and similar other complaints against the admin-istration of the Pension Bureau. He was surprised at all told him. He took the recommendations of the Committee, promised to consider them, consult with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Penions regarding them, and secure needful

The Committee came away in a very pleased frame of mind, and went again to the Pension Bureau, where Commissioner Evans exerted himself to prepossess them in his favor. They had some cases to present to him, which he generally explained

The Commissioner sent around a general order for all the veterans and widows of veterans employed in the Pension Bureau to come to his office at 3:30 and meet the Committee. As this was not in the nature committee. As this was not in the nature of a request or an invitation, but an order, it was generally complied with. At the head of the parade was Mrs. Pickett, widow of the General who led the famous charge against our lines at Gettysburg.

against our lines at Gettysburg.
In the everling Commander-in-Chief
Johnson went to Philadelphia, Comrade
Adams to Boston, and Comrade Brown
returned to Zanesville! Past Commanderin-Chief Palmer went home the next day.
Comrade Burst remained a day or two
longer visiting some friends.

public service. The President listened at-tentively, and promised to make the amend-ments urged by Commander Kay. He then asked Kay about the pension situation, Kay, with his customary straightforward-ness and frankness, told him of the intense ness and frankness, told mm of the intense dissatisfaction of the comrades of New York with the administration of the Pen-Bureau; that he must not be deceived by the assertions that the resolutions passed by the New York Encampment demanding the removal of Evans were the work of ne sion attorneys. On the contrary, they represented the real feelings of the comrades, and nothing else could have been done. He remembered but one pension attorney among the hundreds of delegates present in the Encampment. The Presi-dent seemed deeply interested in the matter, and Kay talked frankly and freely. Kay went on to enumerate some of the more glaring faults that had been found with the conduct of the Pension Bureau. Kay took the occasion to remind the President that he—Kay— was a Democratic veteran, who had gone on the stump to advocate Mc-Kinley's election on account of the mal-administration of Lochren; that he had never asked any personal favors of the Administration and had none to ask now. Consequently what he had said was wholly liginterested, and actuated solely by love of the compades, and desire for the success of President McKinley's Administration. The President admitted that if these things were as represented there was just cause of complaint, and said that he would have the matter investigated. Commander Kay left the President highly elated, and feeling that the Chief Magistrate was animated by a genuine desire to have justice done his old mrades, and that if the National Pension Committee was firm and explicit in its recommendations a very substantial im-provement in the conditions in the Pension Bureau might be secured. COMMANDER O. H. COULTER.

of Kansas, appeared before the Committee on Wednesday evening with a mass of evidence, obtained from the veterans of Kansas, who have suffered more severely than those of any other State, possibly be-cause there are more of them, and they form a larger proportion of the population. Among other things, he read the following telegram from the largest Post in his De-

partment:
TOPEKA, KAN., July 12, 1898.
Col., O. H. COULTER, Department Com-

mander:
Lincoln Post, No. 1, of Kansas, membership of over 500, largest in the State, unanimously adopt resolutions condemning the administration of Pension Commissioner Evans, and request President McKinley to The resolutions fully specify the reasons for this request.

J. K. HUDSON,

J. W. SIDWELL,

J. W. SIDWELL, remove him.

Brig.-Gen. J. K. Hudson, the Chairman of the Committee, is a distinguished com-rade, a leading citizen of Kansas, and the only man in it who received a General's

war.

Accompanied by Assistant Secretary
Ryan, Commander Coulter visited the
White House Thursday morning and had
a long and satisfactory interview with the a long and satisfactory interview with the Peresident, who went over substantially the same ground as with Kay and others, and expressed himself similarly. Comrade Coulter represented to him strongly the feeling in Kansas, and said that u less there were radical changes in the management of the Pension Bureau the

her cheering presence. She was arrested and brought to the jail. To avoid being sent back to the front she declared her sex It Visits Washington with the Acting Commander-in-Chief.

Acting Commander-in-Chief.

Sent back to the front she declared her sex. We saw her lying down on a blanket in the lower jail hailway, the guards not having courtesy enough to offer her a chair of stool for a seat. She was clad in a man's suit, with a long butternut coat; her face was coarse, freekled and sumburnt. There was ourse, freeked and seminarit. There was no difference in her appearance than that of hundreds of the conscript boys who filled the rebel ranks. It would require a vivid imagination to make a heroine of her. In strong contrast to this deserter was a little woman who held a Captain's com-mission in the Confederate artillery. She had lost a leg by a shell wound while serving with the army defending Charleston. She came into the jall to "see the Yanks," leaning on her crutches. She was attired in the full uniform of a Confederate artillery Captain. Her short, curly hair was partly covered by a jaimty forage cap, and the snug, neatly tilting gray uniform showed a fine, plump figure. Her face was pretty, and her manners officer-like and dignified Past Department Commander John W. After chatting pleasantly with some of our officers for a few minutes, she hade us adieu. She declared her intention of re-

action. She declared her intention of returning to duty with the troops again.

Visitors "to see the Yankees were an almost every-day occurrence, and the guards never failed to designate me as "That thar little Yankee cuss is an officer in a nigger regiment." I had never made any retort, until one day a woman made the remark, "He 'un had orter be hung for makin' the niggers fight we 'ms," when I turned and said. "Ver Year of the Tribure of the tribune makin' the niggers fight we 'ms," when I turned and said, "Yes, Madam; I am an officer of a nigger regiment, and I am proud Pension Bureau and spent some hours with the Commissioner. In the evening they resumed their session, and heard more as nigger who wears blue will be a better est nigger who wears blue will be a better man than any rebel who ever wore gray! Thursday morning they called on the Secretary of the Interior, who received them very affably, and paid them much attention. At 12:15 they went to the White House, and spent an hour and a half with the Presi-

A half dozen prisoners who had escape from Andersonville were brought in. They were rugged and dirty, and from them we learned of the fearful death rate at Andersonville, and of the horrors of that place One of their number was a strong, wiry looking man, with sharp, black eyes and a square jaw. He said nothing to any one, but I saw him and the Kentucky officers exchange glances and I knew that they were acquainted. The Andersonville men were placed on the cars to be sent back to Georgia. In a day or two the papers had an account of how some Yankee prisoners had knocked down the guards, leaped from the running train and successfully made their escape. Then the Kentucky officer told me that the black-eyed man was one

vailed in the city. The Senior Reserves

old men between 55 and 65 years, and the Junior Reserves, young boys from 14 to 16 years of age, were both called out.

The spectacle of grandfather and grandson both under arms was not an uncommon one. We watched the unwilling recruits come in, each man loaded down with otton haversacks stuffed with corn bread

and sweet potatoes, and over each man's shoulders a big roll of cotton bed quilts. possible, our "Kaintuck" and Tenne Union officers would yell at the conscript and inform them that "Sherman's me would walk through them like eating pie!

TYPICAL SENIOR RESERVE.

One poor old "Senior Reserve" came into town on a little old two-wheeled cart drawn by a rat-tailed mule. His wife, in drawn by a rat-tailed mule. His wife, in homespun and sun bonnet, was with him, driving the mule. They stopped directly in front of the jail. Both were smoking corncob pipes. The old man took his old smoothbore musket, four well-filled haversacks and a big roll of bed quilts off the wagon. They both took their pipes out of their mouths and kissed each other. Then the old woman drove off, crying, whipping the mule, smoking and expectorating right and left. Instead of being touched by this affecting scene, the Yanks roared with hughter, and some of them started the Our Johnny has gone to live in a tent,

They've grafted him into the army; He finally puckered up courage and went When they grafted him into the army! Some of the best men of our post guard were detached and sent to the front much was the home guards force reduced that the men guarding the jail were doing

almost continuous duty, four hours on and four hours off. Again the plan for escape was agitated and this time a general break was planned. When not on duty the guards always piled their muskets in a corner of the guardroom and were generally lying down outside of the building in the shade. Under the stairway of the jail were a dozen or mor arge boxes filled with cartridges. We sould see the marks "Millidgeville Arsenal, uck-and-ball cartridge" on the ends of them. A mile away was the Columbia Arsenal, where there were plenty of arms. Arsenal, where there were plenty of arms. have any such prejudice myself, but the The only guards there were three men and a Corporal, and we even knew their names, nize an officer and a gentleman when I and had a very poor opinion of their cour-

age. Our plan was to jump the guards in the back yard and in the jail-hall and those guarding the front entrance; then half window of the guard-house and secure the arms of the guard-house and secure the arms of the guards off duty. With these in our possession we could quickly drive away the guards on the side of the jail and release our enlisted men. This would augment our force to 350 men, and a dash augment our force to 350 men, and a dash would be made for the arsenal, where arms could be obtained for all. The telegraph wires ran past the jail and were to be cut as soon as the guards were driven off. With arms in our hands, we would capture the railroad shops and disable all the engines. By seizing every horse and mule in the city and country we could mount our entire party and then we would make an attempt to reach Sherman's army. It was a most desperate and daring

ssion at the outbreak of the Spanish rats in a hole," said a big Lieutenant of the "Six Kaintuck, Union," and so we all thought. Three men, each with a half brick in a stocking for a slungshot, and British and American sailors lost their lives. Herr Rose claims that the friction between natives of the two countries, Germany and America, was much exaggerated in the reports.

Unkind—Yes, said Miss Passeigh, I eligot the society of Mr. Airylad. He keeps me interested. He is always saying some thing that one never hears from anybody else.

Really, rejoined Miss Cayenne. Has he been proposing to you, too?—Judy.

Same ground as with Kay and others, and size in which several similarly. Comrade the open window into the guard-room and secure the guns. The time selected was to be in the afternoon when the selected was to be in the afternoon when the cleek one of the eight Representatives from Kansas and that a number of very good men would be thereby sacrificed, whom the Republicans in Congress could not afford to lose. Comrade Coulter came away very much encouraged by what the break, all time guards were under arms and drawn up on the opposite side of the said some things that the rote in a moment. It hought the open window into the guard-room and secure the guns. The time selected was to be in the afternoon when the selected was to be in the afternoon when the selected was to be in the afternoon when the reports.

Tennessee officers were to dash through the open window into the guard-room and secure the guns. The time selected was to be in the afternoon when the selected was to be in the afternoon when the selected was to be in the afternoon the open window into the guard-room and secure the guns. The time selected was to be in the afternoon the open window into the guard-room and secure the guns. The time selected was to be in the afternoon when the selected was to be in the afternoon when the selected was to be in the afternoon when the selected was to be in the afternoon when the selected was to be in the afternoon when the cleek and the open window into the guard-room and secure the guns.

The time selected was to dain the lall in Worcester; of the was to climb the telegraph pole and cut the window into the g

A BOY LIEUTENANT. (Continued from first page.) lover to fight his country's battles without her cheering presence. She was arrested

A Discovery for Failing Manhood Sent Free to Every Sufferer Who Will Write for It.

G. B. WRIGHT WAS RESTORED TO HEALTH AND MAKES A GENEROUS OFFER.



There is no question but what in his individual case the results were just as described, and it seems quite probable that any man who believes himself to be weak may profit by sending for this to be turn mail free of charge. As certain as a wound leaves a scar, and as sure as effect follows cause, do men live to repent their follies and indiscretions in weakness and suffering. The tortured sufferer may bear no tell tale marks of ruin upon his face to betray his failing manhood. He goes to his grave a human wreck, and never tells of his sufferings for fear of shame. Such mental an

had knocked down the guards, leaped from the running train and successfully made their escape. Then the Kentucky officer told me that the black-eyed man was one of Kilpatrick's most daring and desperate scouts. Had the Confederates known whom their prisoner was, he would have been hung at once.

In September the naval officers left us, a special exchange having been arranged for them. This exchange was arranged by Lieut-Com. Williams, the senior officer of the naval prisoners. He was paroled by the Confederates, to arrange the exchange. He gave his parole to proceed to Washington and endeavor to arrange an exchange of naval prisoners. Should he fail to effect the exchange, he promised to return and to and endeavor to arrange an exchange of naval prisoners. Should he fail to effect the exchange, he promised to return and surrender himself a prisoner again. How anxiously the blue jackets awaited the result of his mission.

One evening we heard themcheering, and we knew that Capt. Williams had succeeded. They went off gaily enough the next morning. Before they left they gave us everything that they could possibly part with. Thanks to their generosity, my without any handle on it, pressed out the wardrobe was somewhat replenished. Two of their number, Lieuts. Preston and Porter, were afterwards killed in the assault on Fort Fisher.

FALL OF ATLANTA.

The ugly rumor that prevailed on the streets that Atlanta had fallen, proved to be founded on fact. The newspapers frantically called upon the Confederate authorities to fortify Columbia.

Every man was ordered to return and is shirt, and with his left hand was awa, with his left hand was awa, the wardly picking the graybacks from his shirt, and with his left hand was awa, the did not nevel, all within a week.

Two Lieutenant-Colonels from the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee visited our prison and made inquiries concerning our conduction. They promised us an improvement in rations and we were notified that we would be allowed to receive boxes of clothing controlled in the word of gaily enough the next many handle on it, pressed out the wardrobe was somewhat replenished. Two of their number, Lieuts, Preston and Porter, were afterwards killed in the assault on Fort Fisher.

FALL OF ATLANTA.

The ugly rumor that prevailed on the streets that Atlanta had fallen, proved to be founded on fact. The newspapers frantically called upon the Confederate authorities to fortify Columbia.

Every man was ordered to report for millitary duty, and the wildest excitement prevailed in the city. The Senior Reserves, cold men had been prisonally price of female and shot offending at the same was the dail on a prisonal ward the would be allowed to receive do that we would be allowed to rec

I had long desired to write a letter to a certain girl 'way up North. I communicated this desire to the Captain, and he told me to write the letter and he would smuggle it through the lines. The letter was writ it through the lines. The letter was written—a long one. A bandage was wrapped around the Captain's wounded arm, then the letter was wrapped over the bandage then another bandage wrapped over the letter, and the whole thing wet with cold

The letter went through the lines, and was received by my sweetheart. She still preserves it, a precious relic of those war-

Cold weather was coming on and many of us were almost naked; we had no blanof us were almost naked; we had no blankets, and were growing weaker every day. One day, the last of November, my name was called at the door. I rushed eagerly forward, hoping for a letter and the long-expected remittance. Capt. Lewis and a Confederate Lieutenant-Colonel stood at the door. Capt. Seun said; "This is the officer."

The other officer surveyed me for a mo ment and then said: "Please step down into ment and then said: "Please step down into the guard-room." I followed and was taken to the office. Even now, after a lapse of 34 years, I can see the expressions of horror, dismay and sympathy that were expressed on the faces of my fellow-pris-oners. It was their unanimous belief that with the had been taken out to receive the death penalty. Arriving at the office the Lieutenant-Colonel motioned me to take a seat; the others left the room. In a very pleasant manner the officer began: "You are, I believe, an officer in the United States Colored Troops?"

My heart sank at this question, but I

answered firmly, "Yes, sir; I am."
"Did you pass the examination before
Gen. Casey's Board?"

"Yes, sir."
"Had you any military experience before our examination?

"I had, sir,"

"Well, Lieutenant," said the officer, "the matter stands like this: Your Government cares nothing for you men; your Generals refuse to exchange prisoners with us. Your men are dying fearfully at Andersonville, more than 200 daily. Even if an exchange was arranged, our Government would never release you gentlemen who are officers in negro troops. Now, I don't meet him. What I want to say to you is this: I am organizing what is known as the

'Foreign Legion,' for service in the Con-

"They are to guard bridges, depots and stores. They will not be sent to the front. After the war is over, they will be retained as part of the Regular Confederate army. Most of the men are recruited from your many who are neigners. Some of the off. men who are prisoners. Some of the officers are Southern gentlemen, and some are to be taken from you gentlemen who are prisoners. Now, you are young, well educated, and, I should judge, a very efficient officer. Capt. Senn informs me that you are a very high-spirited one, and I admire your pluck. I will make you this offer: Upon your taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government I will give you a Captain's commission in the Foreign Legion, a full uniform, sword belt and revolver, a servant to wait on you, and \$600 in Confederate money. Now, think over this matter seriously before you

answer. Remember, reader, that this was an offer to a boy not 19 years of age, to one who was proscribed by reason of his being an officer with a keenly-sharpened case-knife, were detailed to "jump" each sentinel. The Tennessee officers were to dash through

Inte despair.

No one can appreciate these horrors of failing manhood except he who has suffered them. No one can help such sufferers except he who knows a cure and has himself been restored to full manhood. A notable cure of failing manhood in an extreme case was effected in the person of Geo. B. Wright, a music dealer and well-known citizen of Marshall, Mich. Mr. Wright for years suffered the agony of lost vital power. He saw his physical powers go from him as the result of insidious disease until he was reduced to a condition of sendity, and the best doctors in the country gave him up to die.

him up to die.

Like many others, he tried the various remedies offered by specialists for the treatment of weak-nesses peculiar to men, and it was this experience that drove him to a little study and research for

He asserts that his 10 years' suffering, both He asserts that his 10 years' suffering, both mentally and physically, was turned to undoubted joy in a single night through a rare combination of medicines that literally made him young again. It is the prescription of this discovery that his enthusiasm leads him to offer free to any man, young or old, who feels that his animation or the fire of ambition has left him and needs something that will brace him up and enable him to be prepared for any undertaking which may present itself

city. This camp was afterwards known as "Camp Sorghum." They also held an election, with the following result: Lincoln,

1,024; McClellan, 143.

The Columbia papers were much interested, and published the result. (To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTE. Capt. Bowley vividly describes prison life at Camp Asylum, S. C., where he and 1,300 other officers were con-

Scott's Generous Rival.

Century. It is a loyal friendship indeed that sur-rives intense rivalry in love; and such was the friendship of Sir Walter Scott and

was the friendship of Sir Waiter Scott and Sir William Forbes, who married the woman the poet and romancer adored. Williamina's children were all, however, still quite young when the call came for her to pass from their clinging arms to the cus-tody of a higher love. She died on Dec. 5, 1810; and from that day, so far as society and the outer world were concerned, Sir William Forbes may be said to have died with her. He retired into the most com-plete seclusion, maintaining the hearttricken silence of a grief too deep for words, and scarcely seeing even his own nearest relatives. He was naturally a reserved and sensitive man, as Sir Walter Scott himself described him in the introduction to the canto of "Marmion," which he dedicated to Sir William Forbes's brother-in-law, James Sir William Forbes's brother-in-law, James Skene of Rubislaw. Speaking of their early companions, he adds: "And one whose name I may not say; For not Mimosa's tender tree Shrinks sooner from the touch than he."

Only at the call of duty did Sir William Forbes ever emerge from his retirement, and on one occasion, when he did so, he gave a touching proof that the friendship between him and Walter Scott had not been affected at all by their early rivalry. When the great financial misfortune fell on Scott which drove him to the heroic, ceaseless toil that undermined his health and life, Sir William Forbes, whose bank was among the largest losers by the disaster, came forward at once with most generous offers of help in every way. Scott writes thus of efforts to lighten his heavy burden:

efforts to lighten his heavy burden:
"Sir William Forbes called, with all offers of assistance—high-spirited noble fellow as ever, and true to his friend. In what scenes have Sir William and I not borne share together! It is fated our planets should cross, though, and that at the periods most interesting to me. Down, down, a hundred thoughts!"

Even then, amid his crushing anxiety, the vision of Williamins had evidently

the vision of Williamina had evidently risen up before him in all its alluring sweetness; but he never knew till after the man who had won her from him was laid beside her in the grave that he had secretly paid one of Scott's most pressing debts for a large amount out of his own private means, and carefully concealed the generous action

Chicago News. "What a large head you have," remarked the loquacious harber to an Irish customer. "Why, it's twice as large as mine. "But Oi suppose you're afther foindin' that head of yours large enough, though?"

queried the Irishman.
"Sure," replied the tonsorial artist. "It suits me all right. "Av course," said the son of Erin,
"Phwat's the use av a man havin' a big
trunk whin he has no clothes to put in it,

A Great Tonic.

Vitality, strength and vigor are regained by use of Horsford's Acid Phosphate Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrappe

Oi dunno."