ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Molding an Aggregation of Young Wolverines into a Splendid Regiment.

By CAPT. C. E. BELKNAP, 21st Mich.

PETE AND THE TURKEY. The company was detailed one day to guard a forage train going 10 miles after raids on pigs and chickens. No one but

unn, saw the bird. To use a soldier's picked the flag off the ground, where its company had. Then they mourned over term, he "cut loose" on Pete. The turkey bearer lay dead, and rabled the regiment it until their Captain, who had \$400 in soen dangled from an orderly's horse, and Pete marching to the rear, said: "It's the mail a new position could be taken. It was first time I've served on Little Phil's right here the Johnnies got "Frenchy," That night he shivered in the distance of Sunny France in the staff." That night he shivered in the distance of Sunny France in the staff." The Rouse passed a bin reported by bis pocket, went against the game and behind a fence, where they held the line bis pocket, went against the game and busined the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, appropriating \$3,000,000 for the restoration of the only son of Sunny France in the Colonel, who had been watch.

The Rouse passed a bin reported by bis pocket, went against the game and busined the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, appropriating \$3,000,000 for the restoration of the only son of Sunny France in the Colonel, who had been watch.

few pieces of green wood that smoked but never blazed. The General's cook was great on turkey dinners. Pete saw him strip off the feathers, throw the heart and fixings into a pan of water, then he pounded up a day's rations of hardtack with the back of an ax in a trough cut in the top of a log. A lot of chestnuts picked up near by were roasted and mixed with the broken hardtack, chopped fine Then a little water, a lot of commissary whisky, some salt and pepper, and the gobbler was stuffed full and place in a bake kettle over the coals, with a little water added to make steam, that escaped in thin, aromatic mists from the edge of the cover. All the time the cook was singing a "chune" that set the birds to twittering in the trees. Staff officers came out that way, smelling the happiness in the air. It was a time of great anticipation. They witnessed the lifting of the cover and the filling of all the vacant places inside with sweet potatoes. Then helped to put more coals on the cover. Pete had no college education, but knew a good thing when he saw it, if it was 50 feet

The General came out also to get whiff of the steam. It went to his heart. Pete's guard was relieved, and Pete was told to go and sin no more. The General said he "believed he was an honest man." Pete nodded his head and said he was. Shivering with cold, he went over to the cook's fire and begged permission to warm

"Ob cose you kin warm yo'self' said the cook: "I'se gwine to fix de table in de tent; you watch the fire a bit," and he disappeared in the mess tent.

Pete had plans of his own. Off came

his blouse, with which the coals were brushed from the top of the oven. Hastily wrapping up the bake-kettle, he started with it through the woods, down the hill. across the creek, along the bank hidden by the willows. But the darky was on his trail. He had come out just in time to get a flying glimpse, and was in hot chase. Pete doubled along the briers of a fence row, whose top rails had disappeared with the coming of the soldiers, at the company's quarters, where Pete's comrades put the colored man under arrest "for chasing and swearing at a Union

After a council of war, they marched him straight away from headquarters, down through the woods and fields a half mile to the picket lines, and there they told him to "skedaddle," never to show his form in camp again under the penalty of death. As far as they could see "he was running yet." The men who carried muskets picked the bones clean before they buried them deep beneath the ashes of their tent. That night they swapped bake kettle to some fellows in the 36th Ill. for a frying pan and two tin

There is another chapter to this story: give you the details.

Christmas morning of 1862 came bright and cheerful, but without a visible sign of Santa Claus. Muskets were freshly cleaned, new ammunition filled the carfit, orderlies went galloping through the camps, and supply trains loaded to the canvas tops came down the pikes from Nashville. Next morning before daylight the division was out on the road headed every way stronger than our own forces

and only 30 miles away. The next three days were alike. marched, skirmished and slept in the rain

On the 30th as we were plodding along through the fields, ankle-deep in mud, the 15th Pa. Cav., gay in buff-trimmed overcoats, came galloping by down the pike. Then we wondered why we did not have the sense to enlist in the cavalry and have horses to ride. Soon from the front came the rattle of

musketry, and forward we went on the

hearts almost shutting off all other noise. A moment later out of the woods came frantic horses and straggling men. "On the right, forward into line!" came the quick command, and into the woods we charged, where we found a high rail fence, up to which the cavalrymen had ridden. From behind this, where they had lain concealed, a line of gray arose; a single volley and the deed was done! One Major killed and the other fanot know a single man, yet mourned them enemy had vanished; so we gathered up those gallant fellows and placed them side by side, that they might not be lonely in the woods. Who cares to go through

that Sunday at Chickamauga. lines grew shorter, until night came as a relief. The next morning 80 men of the toxicating fluids. For a time we had been regiment answered at roll call; of the "one hundred," the original company for and eating our hardtack dry, but the Capduty, there were eight all told. The Cap-tain wounded, the Orderly-Sergeant killed, and the Fourth Sergeant in command. Not all had been killed or wounded: one at least had run away from the company, as it lay in front of the brigade battery in the cottonfield. This man his blanket about his shoulders like an Indian. While we lay flat upon the ground The hardtack was not soaked a six we were comparatively safe from the teenth of an inch, so he made a pounde countless shells passing both ways over our heads. To rise would be suicide. Just when the air seemed full of missiles, the

was not cut out for any kind of a soldier; he couldn't shoot, cook, wash or dig breast-works. He failed as a mule driver, because he couldn't swear, but as a shirk corn, with strict orders against private and straggler was a howling success,

The morning of the 31st the Sergeant Pete was one of the best men in the serv- shot struck his ramrod, knocking it out of to camp, how he was going to reconcile he tried to load. Before he had time to the order with the fat turkey hanging draw it out of his gun, the gray enemy were on to him in a mass and that ram-Gen. Sheridan, riding alongside the col- rod was fired into the crowd. Then be

battle the road was checkered with play ing cards. No fellow wanted to be found dead with a pocket full of nine spots and color of hearts and diamonds.

down cuss would rig up a chuck-a-luck game and fleece the entire division. One of the "B" fellows put up a game

This was but one of the many incidents of camp life that transformed the citizen

vision guard tent, and next morning wit- company. They caught him on the wrong ing the game from behind a tree, stepped



THE CAPTAIN AND HIS THREE-FOOT PANCAKE.

with a bullet. We afterwards recovered | have money enough to buy postage on but he could not throw the outraged cook off the scent of that steaming hot kettle. It was neck and neck when they arrived at the company's quarters, where Pete's two brained Confederates. Later this night and day, turning out \$10, \$20 and Sergeant led an attack upon a field battery, fully equipped with gray that came charging over the fields, wheeling into action, every animal under keen spur. Just then Gen. Sheridan came dashing by, commanding us to "Shoot those horses." And quick to see the point, we went at them until it seemed but a moment and they were all down. Then the Missouri boys—the 2d and the 15th with those terrible sword bayonets, charged out into the fields and the guns were silenced.

This Sergeant soon discovered that he had been hit on the head and leg with pieces of one of those shells. Later he ound that a round musket ball had lodged under the skin of his right forearm, and none but one of the General's staff can still he did not get nervous. The whole day was one of events, and the next norning, as Fourth Sergeant commanding is company, a grapeshot large as a walout struck the roll of blankets yoked over his left shoulder, throwing him in a back somersault; and still he was not hurt. And while here at this position, hidden

n the dense brush on the extreme right of our army, with an open field in front, a full regiment in gray came from the woods in the far front. Their colors, Stars and Bars," were bright and new Out into the open fields with quick step south towards the Confederate army, in they came, yet silent as the wind. Every one of us knew that some one was blun dering, while we were resting our guns over the slight work we had built. soon as the artillery began firing the rain they came until within 20 rods before the began to fall, and for four days we order "Fire" came. There was a roar lasting a full minute, then a few scatterng shots and the bugle sounded "Cease firing." Those of the Confederates not hit had dropped to the ground and a regiment from our right ran out into the field o their rear, making them all prisoners. Not a man from this new regiment of Alabamians escaped death or capture—their

first and only battle. The battle was one of five days. Th ast of those days the boys away to our the thumping of our left charged down open fields, then into and across Stone River, waist-deep, with icy waters, up the opposite banks over the enemy's works, and the battle was

won. With the return of Spring the sun seemed never so bright or the woods so green, the flowers so sweet or the birds so musical. New messes were formed, congenial spirits hovering together. Had it tally wounded. Captains, Lieutenants and not been for the near-by Confederates, soldiers lay about on the ground. We did middle Tennessee would have been an earthly paradise. New games were as our brothers, our ideal soldiers. The vented, old games played. Euchre decks were much plentier than prayer books.

During this battle of Stone River the men lost all their camp equipage, and had no chance later to go out upon the battlethat next day, Dec. 31, 1862? With the field to pick up abandoned articles. After old year went out thousands of our the regiment was settled in camp the Capbravest men. That is history written tain got a pass to go to Nashville. Among many times, the battle in the cotton-fields other things he bought a coffee-mill. Up and in the cedars. No more desperatelyfought action in all the war, unless it was with the head of an ax in a piece of cloth or steeped it whole, dried the berries At every turn that day the regimental again and traded them off to the citizens

in exchange for butter-milk and other intoasting our bacon on the end of a stick tain brought us a huge frying pan he had had made for us at a boiler shop. He said he would fry pancakes on it for the comrade, entire company. That night he put a beck mourned. of hardtack to soak in a camp kettle of water. Next morning he brought it down son, M. D., 7th Ohio, Washington, D. C. to the company. Adding a handful of salt he proceeded to stir up the batter. out of a green stick and pounded the bat ter until a hole was made in the bottom of the kettle and some of the water ran out.

\$50 bills. It was just as easy to print a \$10 bill as a \$1, and money became plenty. A man was looked upon as dehundreds of this money to pay for pigs or until the next year while on the March to negro. the Sea. Hundred dollar bets were common as chicken fights and hundred-thousand-dollar poker hands were held by men whose trouser seats would not hold corn husks, and who dined daily on soup and

(To be continued.)

A Great Invention. John A. Stransky, of Pukwanna, S. gunpowder that will revolutionize the cents per pound, and one pound will go as far as two pounds of black powder, and one and one-half of the best smokeless powder. There is but a slight report made and the recoil or kick is not noticeable. The powder is smokeless, and can be made in any kitchen.

Mr. Stransky wants a few agents to introduce this powder. He has agents who are making as high as \$250 per month. Write for particulars.

Lieut. Charles F. Waldron. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: "Frank died Saturday night." This sad message refers to Charles F. Waldron, one of your constituents, who died at his home in Welaka, Fla., March 26. Frank Waldron served in Co. F, 29th Ohio, and in the Veteran Reserve Corps, from Oct. 15, 1861, to Oct. 15, 1864; and as a Second Lieutenant in Co. K, 5th U. S. Veteran Vols., in Hancock's Corps, from March 1 to May 11, 1865. He participated in the battles of Kernstown, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain and Chancellorsville. At the latter place he was a Sergean

and while intently watching and firing at the enemy in his immediate front, he, because of deafness, did not hear the order to fall back, and stood fast until he found himself almost in the hands of the enemy, coming in on his right. He dashed down a ravine, but just as he began to feel se cure he heard the command: "Drop that gun!" and looking up saw a cavalry Sergeant in gray, with his carbine at "Ready," smiling at him. Of course, smiling at him. Of course, Frank dropped his gun and became a prisoner, but his captor was so friendly that later on, when the prisoner started under guard for Richmond, they shook ands and parted regretfully. In later ears Comrade Waldron made search foe, and after correspondence, and exsult was that the men became the warmof the war Comrade Waldron moved to Michigan, but later on settled in Florida, financial policies, on the people. where he owned an orange grove and a ing, an upright and honorable man, and a lant soldier, and a faithful friend and confidence of the people. comrade, whose loss will "Requiescat in pace."-LAWRENCE WIL-

The hardtack was not soaked a six- Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing if it Fails when the air seemed full of missiles, the was made in the bottom of flapping ghost-like in the wind. After a long struggle in the presence of fairly flew to the shelter of a log barn, 80 rods away. Just as he went in the door a shell struck the corner of the slake roof, throwing it into a thousand pieces. And that harm was full of stragglers. They came out of it and from under it, where they had crawled head first, leaving a fringe of heels sticking out, and 1 mg fringe of heels st

and during the rest of the war we lived in squads of two or three. SPIRIT

CONGRESS.

soldier into a trained veteran.

I don't remember of any sutler in our army who had prayer books to sell, and also remember that just before every April 11 .- The Culberson amendment to dead with a pocket full of nine spots and trays, and yet one day we surprised some Confederates at a game of euchre. A shell Post Office Department, was before the had dropped in the midst of four fellows setting on the ground, with others watching the game. Six of the party lay on when the Sepate, adjourned. Mr. Gortheir backs dead, the cards remaining in man made an earnest plea for an investithe hands of the players when our boys gation, saying the Post Office Department came up, four of whom picked up the had cast reflections upon members of Concards and played out the game. I then ad- gress, and that a thorough examination mired the nerve that would allow a man should be had. Mr. Aldrich answered he who had lived on moldy bacon for six months can appreciate Pete's situation. ice, never disobeyed an order—that's his hand. A wounded comrade lying at what made the boys wonder, going back what made the boys wonder, going back his feet handed him another, with which and checkers, while occasionally a low-brought in, they should be looked into by Congress, but that the demand should not was to be had it should be "a live one." Congress, but that the demand should not be made a part of a general appropriation bill. Semi-political speeches were made by Senators Teller and Simmons.

The House passed a bill reported by Burton, Chairman of the committee, exnessed the General's contraband prepare side of the fence and pinned him through that gay-plumaged gobbler for dinner. The General had forgotten Pete, who shivered away the morning hours over a sailants before he himself was killed with the officers of the 36th Ill, did they wiew to considering each project according to the committee, may be a doption of the committee, may be and confiscated the entire sum, which he turned into the hospital fund. Not until "C" company had a poker game gard to river and harbor work with with the officers of the 36th Ill, did they plained its provisions, and urged the gard to river and harbor work with the view to considering each project according to its merits.

Messrs. Burgess (Tenn.) and Ransdell (La.) placed themselves on record as favoring increases in the appropriations for river and harbor improvements, the former urging that they should be doubled and the latter regarding \$100,000,000 as not too much. Mr. Clark (Mo.) made a plea for the improvement of the Missouri River.

A large number of bills of minor importance were passed.

April 12.—The Senate was the scene of a sharp colloquy between Senators Teller and Hopkins, growing out of the reading y Mr. Teller of a letter written by the late Gen. H. H. Thomas, of Chicago, attacking the Civil Service administration of the Treasury Department. Mr. Hopkins took exception to the quoting of the let-ter, and declared that the Colorado Sena-tor would be willing to accept "authority from the slums," whereupon Mr. Teller declined to yield further, declaring Mr. Hopkins's reference to the slums to be insulting. The incident occurred in connecion with the discussion of the Post Office appropriation bill. That measure was under discussion during the first half of he session, and was passed, all amendthe session, and was passed, all amendments offered by the Democrats being voted down.

The bill providing a form of governsion of not less than \$8 a month" if they The bill providing a form of govern-

ment for the Panama Canal zone was did service outside of their own state. Not then taken up and read. then taken up and read.

The race question again was injected into the proceedings of the House of Representatives, when Mr. Scott (Kan.) delivered a long address, in which he referred to his previous statement that it was current in Kansas that Ex-President Cleveland had dined C. H. J. Taylor, a Kansas negro politician. He read several letters have lost a leg above the knee or become from Kansas citizens that it had been social attention from Mr. Cleveland. He also said that hMr. Cleveland, while Governor of New Nork; and signed a bill providing for mixed schools.

In a spirited reply, Mr. Williams (Miss.): Provides \$100 a month for loss of both eyes while in line of duty, [S. 4437.]

Mr. Penrose (Pa.): To give pensions to those to whom Congress has or does award Medals or Honor: \$75 a month of the provided for the age of 60 month. Taylor's boastbthat he had received such

(Miss.), the minority leader, defended the after the age of 60 years; the age limit attitude of the South toward the negro, and said that discussion of the race question by the Republicans was at old game Mr. Burnham (N. H.): To extend beneby which, when othe Republican party wave the bloody whirt.

At the instance of Mr. Bartlett (Ga.) a chickens needed in the mess. But the letter from Exertsident Cleveland was very hight of prosperity was not geached read, denying that, he had ever dired a

Mr. Bartlett' also declared Judge Parker, of New York, to be the man whom the Democrats will nominate for

April 13 .- The Senate began consideration of the bill providing for the Govern- years; to which shall be added \$1 ment of the Panama Canal zone. The greater part of the day was occupied by service. In cases of total incapacity for Mr. Morgan in support of amendments of manual labor, where frequent personal atfered by himself, but none of them was tendance is necessitated, double these accepted, and the reading of the bill was rates; for total and permanent disabilpowder business and make the inventor nearly half completed. Mr. Morgan atrich. He says it can be made for seven tacked the new Panama Canal Company. and contended that the United States month to the widow, if married prior to should proceed to carry into effect the pro- July 1, 1900. [H. R. 11890.] visions of the treaty with Panama regardless of the demands of that company.

Under a special rule, which was adopted after two roll calls, the House devoted ities to be added till maximum is reached itself to the consideration of a bill amending the law relating to the Philippine in favor of applicants. [H. R. 12041.] Islands. The provision in the bill in reference to the granting of railroad fran- \$12 if married to the soldier prior to June chises and the guaranteeing of 5 per cent. upon the cash capital actually invested in such railroads was opposed by Mr. Jones (Va.) who alleged that English and Belgian capitalists were ready to build the

oads without such guarantee. the civil war, after 65 years of age, at \$10 Messrs. Cooper (Wis.) and Crumpacker a month; to veterans of Mexican or Civil Ind.) in urging the passage of the bill, War, who are incapacitated for manual declared that it properly safeguarded the labor, \$12 a month, to which shall be adinterests of the Filipinos.

April 14.—The Senate devoted the tire day to the consideration of the bill for the government of the canal zone, and Mr. duiring attendance of another, and not having an income in excess of \$250 a to foot, inside and out. sion related principally to the details of governing the canal, but some considera-\$10 a month. [H. R. 12377.] tion also was given to Mr. Hale's amendment requiring the use of American bottoms in the shipment of canal supplies to lities and sequences thereto are the result

The House of Representatives passed was an extended debate over a resolution o permit Col. Thomas W. Symons, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, to serve on the advisory board of consulting engineers in connection with internal improvements in the State of New York. After several fiery speeches had been made in opposi tion to the resolution, it was adopted by an overwhelming vote. Consideration of act and without additional medical exthe general deficiency bill was begun, alchange of photographs, located him in Richmond, and visited him there. The re-the question of capital and labor, while the question of capital and labor, while sult was that the men became the warmest of friends, and to-day few mourn this death more sincerely than Serg't Hall, of ecutive," and said that Ex-President fourth of intervening months. [H. R. Mr. Cochran (Miss.) criticized the "usurdeath more sincerely than Serg't Hall, of the 4th Va. Cav., C. S. A. At the close Cleveland had given the most notable instance of such usurpation in forcing his Cleveland, he declared, was a man whose vineyard. He was unassuming in his bear-ing, an upright and honorable man, and a meant paralysis, and whose support meant good citizen, an affectionate and indul-gent husband and father, a brave and gal-exile never again to be reinstated in the

April 15 .- After a day devoted to quiet, routine proceedings, the Senate was treated to a spirited speech by Mr. Bailey just before adjournment on the question of the Civil Service. The subject came up in connection with a paragraph in the Sundry Civil appropriation bill. Mr. Bailey announced in plain terms that he had no sympathy with the "iridecent had no sympathy with the "iridescent dream" of Civil Service. He declared

April 16.—The day in the Senate was given up to the consideration of a bill for the modification of the agreement with the Indians of Devils Lake Reservation, in North Dakota, for the sale of their lands. Senators Dubois and Teller opposed the bill, because it did not provide for the acquisition of the lands in the reservation under the homestead law, and it was defended by Senators Hansbrough, McCumber, and others.

and others.

and deformity of the other, \$50; loss of sight of the other, \$50; loss of one eye and three-fourths of the other, \$50; loss of on

The feature of the day was a speech of criticism on "Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican Presidential candidate." by Representative Patterson (Tenn.).

NEW PENSION BILLS.

tending to them provisions of Acts of

1873, "and all other acts relating to penions passed by Congress since that date.

wife and so regarding themselves; chil-

Mr. Penrose (Pa.): "That all commis-

the U. S. during the civil war and who

\$20 a month pensions of veterans of Mex-

ican War, now on rolls or hereafter added,

under acts of Jan. 29, 1887, and March 3,

prior to June 27, 1890. [H. R. 11881.]

Mr. Wanger (Pa.): Provides pensions

or more; \$4 a month after 62 years of

month for each completed half year of

ity, necessitating constant personal as-

Mr. Houston (Del.): Provides pensions:

years, \$12; subject to increase for disa-

bilities to \$36 a month, separate disabil-

\$12 to the widow; doubts to be resolved

27, 1890. [H. R. 12153.]

month. [H. R. 12154.]

Mr. Fuller (Ill.): To pension widows a

Same: To pension veterans after 62,

incapicitated for manual labor, at \$24 a

Mr. Miers (Ind.): To pension soldiers

Mr. Lacey (Iowa): Directs payment of

of gunshot wounds equivalent to loss of a hand or foot. To amend Sec. 4699 R. S.

March 3, 1873, "which provides that the

total of \$17," so that "pensioners now on

the roll, or who may hereafter be placed

thereon, whose disabilities are the result

of gunshot wounds and sequences thereof shall be computed at \$25 in lieu of \$18

Pensioners on the roll to receive the

increased rates from the passage of this

Mr. Sullivan (Mass.) by request: To au

thorize payment of pensions in "groups

Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.): To amend act authorizing payment of half the soldier's

Mr. Slayden (Tex.): To repeal Sec

4716. R. S. (which is the section pro

pension to survivors of the Mexican War [H. R. 13084.]

Mr. S. W. Smith (Mich.): Provides \$72

as to time-certain agencies to pay on the

aminations." [H. R. 12511.]

diers' Home. [H. R. 12649.]

12538.1

for civil war veterans who served 60 days

1897. [S. 4431.]

5239.1

benefits of all doubt. [S. 4020.]

Congress.

S. Res. 62.]

ber, and others.

The routine work on the general deuse of their sight by reason of their serv ices in the Army or Navy of the U. S ficiency bill was nearly completed by the H. R. 13166.]
House. Preceding this the District of Columbia was legislated for in several minor

existing law to a pension of \$12 a month shall hereafter receive in addition, per month, \$2 for every year or fraction of a year exceeding six months, that he was in Mr. Fuller (Ill.): To rate disabilities not of service origin the same as if of service origin, up to \$12 a month. [H. R. 13351.] Mr. Gibson (Tenn.): To increase pen-

sion of pensioners, after age of 62 years

when their pensions are less than \$12

month, by payment of an additional \$2 Bills Recently Introduced in month for each year of service. [H. R. Mr. Slayden (Tex.): To pension at \$12 a month every honorably discharged person who actually served not less than 60 days in the Mexican War, including marines, militia and volunteers and their are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of Mr. Kearns (Utah): To restore status f veterans of the Walker Indian War, ex-

June 27, 1890; July 14, 1862; March 3, Mr. Snook (Ohio): To increase pensions for loss of sight of one eye while in the service to \$30 a month; loss of sight of one eye and deformity of the same, and Mr. Ball (Del.): That all persons who disease of the other, \$60; loss of one eye nlisted in military or naval service of the U. S. during War of the Rebellion and half sight of the other, to \$70; loss of

one and three-fourths of the other, to \$85; loss of both, to \$100. [H. R. 13864.] were honorably discharged be entitled to pensions, after age of 55 years, \$6 a month; 60 years, \$12; "and such pensions shall be paid for disabilities sustained shall be paid for disabilities and duty; for shall be subject to increase on account of disabilities up to \$36 per month;" not to loss of hand or foot, or total disablement while in service and in line of duty: for thereof, \$40 a month; of leg or arm, rating for disabilities to be added, up to above knee or elbow, \$46; at hip or shoulthe maximum, to ascertain amount to be allowed; widow's pension to be \$12 a month; marriage to be sufficiently proven by fact of parties living as husband and \$100 a month. [H. R. 14092.]

by fact of parties living as husband and Mr. Patterson (Tenn.): To prohibit payments to foreign residents, except for dren under eight years \$6 a month; under wounds and disabilities received in actual 10 years \$5; under 12 years, \$4; under 16 years, \$3; idiots and helpless children,

service. [H. R. 14258.] Mr. Gibson (Tenn.): To exempt appli-\$12 a month, claimants to be entitled to cants for pension or increase of pension on account of age, under Order 78, from medical examination, unless other than age disability is alleged. [H. R. 14469.] sioned and non-commissioned officers and enlisted men honorably discharged who were actually engaged in the service of

Lay in Rear of Lee's Army.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: What Comrade E. W. Dayton says about Fort rendered actual military service as such officers and men not less than 30 days. Whitworth is all right; I was there, in under the general command of officers of the U. S., under any call by the Presi- that same Co. D. He neglected to tell dent, or any call by the Governor of any about Tom Vanderbilt and me, however. of the United States during the civil war. Tom and I were sent back to find a fallen comrade and help him to a Surgeon's care. When we returned to the fort we found it vacated, and set off to find our regiment. We took the track traveled by the rebels when they skedaddled; but in the afternoon found that we were in the rear of Lee's you suffer from kidney and liver disease Mr. Gallinger (N. H.): To increase to army, and that our friends were all on the constitution of the side of the enemy's lines. We forthwith fell back in a masterly way, without regard to strategic position. It would be easier for us to go around Lee's army headaches, backache army, and that we were in the rear of Lee's low suffer from kidney and liver disease army, and that our friends were all on the other side of the enemy's lines. We forthwith fell back in a masterly way, without waiting for orders, or maps, and without regard to strategic position. It would be easier for us to go around Lee's army headaches, backache army, and that we were in the rear of Lee's low sumform, constipation, constitution, c Mr. Burrows (Mich): Provides for pension of \$72 a month for those who have lost a leg above the knee or become deaf in line of duty. [S. 4432.]

Mr. Hoar (Mass.): Provides \$100 a month for loss of both eyes while in line of duty. [S. 4437.]

Mr. Pearose (Pa.): To give pensions to those to whom Congress has or does those to whom Congress has or does award Medals or Honor; \$75 a month after the age of 60 years; the age limit not to apply to veterans of the civil war.

[S. 4483.]

Mr. Burnham (N. H.): To extend benefits of acts to pension veterans of Indian wars to those who process that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that we were behind Lee, and would be traced that they better lie down and keep hush. They said we were artillery buglers joined us and said that we were behind Lee, and would better get out of that. We told them we were behind Lee, and would be traced that they better lie down and keep hush. They said we were artillery buglers joined us and said that they believe me. To me and my marvelour remedy all systems and all diseases seen allike. It matters not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it matters not what doctors have said or what remedies found itself confronted with issues that threatened its) supremacy, it began to widows of those who took part in—the wave the bloody shirt.

wave the bloody shirt.

wars to those who took part—and to told them to lie down, keep quiet, and behave failed to cure you; it matters no fore morning we would have about us whether you have failth, my Vital Life Finite wave the bloody shirt. ture Lee's headquarters and its guards, have brought thousands back to life an In the morning, when the strangers took off their overcoats we saw that one was pension after 65 years of age; pension to continue to widow, if parties married an artillery Corporal, the other an artillary Corporal, the other an artillary Corporal and it will perform its miraculous cures night we could hear the rebels going past and you may be sure that we didn't stand up to count them! We just got as tight to the earth as we could flatten. At daylight we got a sight of blue clothes and the you. Write me to-day. Never mind the red clover leaf and then we were glad. scoffings of your friends. Your life may be light we got a sight of blue clothes and the age; \$6 after 66 years of age; \$8 after 70 We attached ourselves to a Pennsylvania Participated in a brush at Sailor's Creek manual labor, where frequent personal at- and in the afternoon we found our own regiment and were happy again.

I am still serving Uncle Sam; this time am running a rural free delivery route. sistance, treble the stated rates. \$8 a He tacks it on pretty heavy: no let-up for weather, rain, shine, flood, famine or foraging.—W. S. TAYLOR, Co. D, 36th Wis., and Co. K, 23d, V. R. C. M't'd, London, Wis. After age of 55 years, \$6 a month; 60

> A RELIABLE HEART CURE Alice A. Wetmore, Box 67, Norwich, Conn. says if any sufferer from Heart Disease will "Boys, I don't blame you for honoring th write her, she will, without charge, direct flag your fathers and grandfathers fough them to the perfect home cure she used.

C. C. Brown, Co. M, Weatherford Okla., is strongly in favor of the service pension bill as a matter of principle, since simply be an act of justice to the brave ded one cent for each day from muster-in to muster-out, the age of 70 years to be deemed total disability; veterans of Mexican or civil war disabled to a degree requiring attendance of another, and not boys who saved the country and the Flag. Every one of them ought to have, instead of \$12 per month, at least \$25. He served in the Spanish War in the Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army again raised the Stars and Stripes. widow, if married prior to June 27, 1890,

OF INTEREST TO PENSION ATTORNEYS. The National Tribune is prepared to fur nish to attorneys and others blank forms of application under the recent order of the Commissioner of Pensions. Price, 65 cents per hundred. Address The National Tribthe Philippine bill, following which there rate of \$18 shall be proportionally divided une, 339 Pa. Ave. N. W., Washington, for several disabilities to make up the D. C.

> College Boys and the Confederate Flag. State Agricultural College, was the scene of some riotous proceedings on March 17. While the college band played Dixie, the 500 students with heads uncovered, lowered the United States Flag from the pole and raised a large Confederate flag in its stead. The Commandant ordered the Con-

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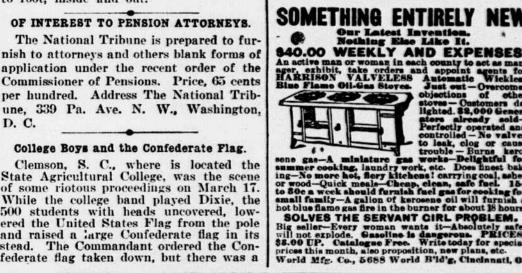
Power. I have discovered the marvelous secret of if and with it I can make you well, no matte widows. Those who engaged in the late rebellion not to be included in benefits of this bill. [H. R. 13848.] believe there is no ill or aliment under the sun which my marvelous Vital Life Fluid



He Has Discovered the "Secret of Life, for He Cures All Diseases with His Marvelous Vital Life Fluid, will not banish, for it has time and agai

restored to the perfect bloom of health host of poor and unfortunate sufferers. I do not seek to demonstrate a theory, have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who has given up all hope of life. I am bringing jo and happiness into hundreds of homes. I health and none need perish, for I will to every sufferer some of my priceless Vita stand tight vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never touch at stake and you not know it. They can not save you, but I can save you and I will if you will only let me. My private address is Dr. C. S. Ferris, 5254 Strawn Building Cleveland, Ohio, and I personally assure ev ery person who writes me, be they rich o poor a prompt and courteous answer and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them that I have truly discovered the secret of long life and perfec

> riot, in which several students were as rested. The next day the students again raised the flag in spite of the Comman ant's order. Finally the Commandant said for. Three cheers for the flag of the South ern Confederacy." The cheers were given with a vim in which the minister, the faculty and the ladies joined heartily. Con tinuing, he said: "But the South proved that there was only one flag in 1898. Boys there's no use talking, we have the greates flag on the face of the earth to-day. And now I want the band to play 'Dixie' while





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