ica will be very large, and apparently the President intends that these opportunities shall be improved. But he is credited with trying to obtain that sort of diplomats even for the great blue ribbon posts of Europe, like London, Berlin, and Paris.

All this shake-up in diplomatic circles has opened prospects for ambitious careers and is keeping Washington humming with gossip and comment. Republican Senators are tramping much to the White House offices, urging the claims of their constituents for these diplomatic nominations.

Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, an ex-President's son-in-law, has become one of our most mentioned citizens. If there is a big plum to fall, the speculators in official prospects enter his name promptly. So it was when Dr. David Jayne Hill, our Embassador to Berlin, resigned. It was probably not "Nick's" fault that overzealous friends entered him at once. He might make, it is true, a very good Embassador to Berlin, and, possibly, he has the "pull" to get it. He is a fellow townsman of President Taft, who thinks highly of him. Altho his distinguished father-in-law has occasionally been in anything but cordial co-operation with the President, "Nick" has always been most "loil" to the Administration.

They like out in Ohio, also, to mention "Nick" much for high places. When the Republican Party last year was casting about in desperation for a gubernatorial candidate, there came a rush of talk, for which the Cincinnati Congressman was apparently not responsible, about grooming him for the race. Nothing came of it, of course, but the campaign was hardly under way before a Senatorial boom for "Nick" bulged into prominence and was heard of again and again before the November voting. What might have happened to this Senatorial boom had the Ohio Legislature been Republican, can not, of course, be told, but the Legislature was overwhelmingly Democratic and it was Senator Atlee Pomerene instead of Senator Nicholas Longworth.

Ohio always would keep in the public eye at Washington, however, and that has been so of recent days with the booming of Representative Longworth for Embassador and the formal launching of a Presidential boom for Gov. Judson Harmon. To date the Ohio Governor's boom is the only one afield, unless one considers the presidential boom of that other eminent Cincinnatian, W. H. Taft, in such a category. Presumably, President Taft will not send up any balloons to announce his candidacy, but the White House has already given the signs which the workers regard as convincing.

Perhaps there are too many skeptical folks at Washington not properly in touch with sentiment out in the provinces where the voters live, but the wise ones keep on saying that the Harmon boom was and is perceptibly waning and that the action of the Ohio Democrats in Congress formally launching it was in fact desperate tactics undertaken with a view to infusing new life into the movement.

Stoneman's Raid to Macon.

Editor National Tribune: I recollect the battles at Ringgold, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Dalton, Buzzard Roost, Burnt Hickory, Lost Mountain, Powder Springs, Kenesaw Mountain and Alatoona. I was on the Stoneman raid to Macon, July 27, to Aug. 6, 1864. We charged upon the town, as I recollect, tore up the railroad and released the prisoners at Chilton. We were skirmishing on the other side of the river. We received news that the enemy had evacuated Atlanta and was closing in on us as fast as they could. We faced about and traveled all that evening and all night.

The next morning we struck the enemy's lines at Hillsboro, where we battled and charged until about 4 o'clock. We found we were completely surrounded. Stoneman and about 700 men surrendered. Our Colonel refused to surrender. We lined up, fronting the east, and charged in double-quick time. We charged up to within 30 yards, where our horses were halted. We placed our bridles in our mouths, and with a revolver in each hand we cut the line down, all but scattering ones. We then drew our swords and slashed right and left, and went thru them like wild fire.

We were followed by a regiment commanded by Col. Capron. He was badly cut up. We traveled until sundown, arriving at the river. The enemy began to fire on us in the rear. I do not remember, but it seems to me that it was at the Chattahoochee River. After crossing the river we went into camp. We remained until the next day and made our way to Marietta, wearied and worn out, and nearly starved to death. We were released from duty and turned our horses over to the Government, and were sent back to Kentucky, where we remained until the close of the war. I had six comrades in the war from my father's family. I received two wounds. None of our family received any wounds except me. I am wearing two of those bullets today, one in my jaw and one in my thigh. I would love to hear from some comrade.—Thomas Morris, Pointer, Ky.

The 189th Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly give me a short history of the 189th Ohio.—Walter M. Swain, Goldfield, Iowa.

The 189th Ohio was organized at Toledo and other places in the State from Jan. 12, to March 3, 1865, to serve one and three years, and mustered out Sept. 28, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Henry D. Kingsbury, Brevet Brigadier-General, March 19, 1865, all thru its service, and lost one killed and 48 from disease, etc. James McD. Roe was its Lieutenant-Colonel, and Norman Waite its Major.—Editor National Tribune.

No Short Hours Then.

Comrade William Higgins, Past Department Commander, Bartlesville, Okla., writes:

"During the civil war, when the private soldier was only getting $13 a month, no effort was made by Congress or the War Department to improve the conditions, shorten our hours of work, lessen our hardships or increase our pay for the good service rendered, as is now a hobby by the cheap statesmen to benefit Government employes of the several Departments, whose salaries are from $75 to $3,000 (?), when the private soldier only received $90 per year for four years and more. Who did the greater service for his country?".

Monument to the Pennsylvania Reserves.

J. R. Hess, Corporal, 6th Pa. Reserves, Cherokee, Iowa, highly approves of the movement to build a monument at Fredericksburg, Va., to honor the Pennsylvania Reserves. He was in the fight until a ball struck his right shoulder, and there has never been a day passed since that he has not felt the effects of it.

VAN DERVEER vs. TURCHIN.

The Controversy Over the Monuments on Mission Ridge.

Editor National Tribune: The National Tribune will please bear with me while I lay before your readers an act of national importance as well as one of injustice to thousands of comrades, dead and alive, who assisted in storming and capturing that rebel stronghold, Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.

Many of your readers know that Congress, during its sessions in 1891-2, passed acts creating the "Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park," and providing for its future government and management.

The House Military Committee of the 51st Congress, to whom the bill was referred, in part reported: "The bill under consideration establishes a national military park, the approaches of which overlook and the ground upon which occurred, some of the most remarkable tactical movements and deadliest fighting of the war of the rebellion, namely, the field of Chickamauga and Chattanooga."

"The proposed Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park consists of two features—the approaches and park proper.

"The battlefield of Chickamauga proper forms the body of the park. As described in the bill, embraces about 7,600 acres.

"The approach from Chattanooga begins at or near Sherman Hights, at the north end of Missionary Ridge. This is the battlefield of the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. W. T. Sherman, during the operations about Chattanooga, Nov. 23, 24 and 25, 1863. From this point this approach runs along the crest of Missionary Ridge to Rossville Gap. Throughout its whole length it overlooks the battlefield of Gen. Hooker's troops from the Army of the Potomac, on Lookout Mountain, and terminates where these troops, after the battle on the mountain, reached and crossed Missionary Ridge. This approach also overlooks the first day's operations about Orchard Knob, and coincides throughout its length with the lines of Gen. Bragg's army, and thus passes along the entire front of the famous assault of the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Thomas, upon Missionary Ridge.

"That the said Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, and the approaches thereto, shall be under the control of the Secretary of War.

"That the affairs of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, be in charge of three Commissioners, each of whom shall have actively participated in the battle of Chickamauga or one of the battles about Chattanooga.

"That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners, acting under the Secretary of War, to ascertain and substantially mark the locations of the regular troops, both infantry and artillery, within the boundary of the park, and to erect monuments.

"That it shall be lawful for the authorities of any State having troops engaged either at Chattanooga or at Chickamauga, to enter upon the lands and approaches of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of troops engaged therein: Provided, That before any such lines are permanently designated the positions of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them, by monuments, tablets, or otherwise, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War.

The first to administer the affairs of the Park Commission was Gen. J. S. Fullerton, as Chairman, Gen. A. P. Stewart and Gen. H. V. Boynton, all participants in the great battles that were fought around Chattanooga, Gen. Fullerton serving on the staff of Gen. Granger, and viewed from Orchard Knob, with Grant, Thomas and Granger, the several divisions of the Army of the Cumberland, in plain view as they advanced upon the enemy, strongly fortified on the crest of Missionary Ridge. Gen. H. V. Boynton, a gentleman of high attainments, was the principal mover in securing from Congress all its acts that has made those great battle grounds as prominent as they are today, and was in command of the 35th Ohio, in Gen. VanDeveer's Brigade, that memorable 25th day of November, 1863, until a rebel bullet disabled him just before reaching the crest of Missionary Ridge, just south of De Long's Point, as pointed out to the writer by Gen. Boynton while proceeding on foot over the very ground traversed by VanDeveer's Brigade at the time that the Minnesota Monument Commission was seeking the right position to build a creditable monument, not to mark the spot actually captured by the 2d Minn., but to commemorate the event that a Minnesota military force, represented by the 2d Regiment of that State, aided the Union forces in capturing the whole line of rebel works from Sherman's Hights to Rossville.

Gen. Boynton pointed out to Gen. Bishop, who commanded the Minnesota troops in that charge, and the Commission, a plat of five acres of land forming a promontory projecting out from the crest of the ridge, west toward Chattanooga, which, he said, was owned by the Government, and we were at liberty to build our monument, which was afterward sanctioned by the Secretary of War, as well as the inscription which was to be inscribed. There and then in the presence of five participants in the charge of VanDeveer's Brigade, it was agreed that the main portion of the Brigade passed that point to the right and south.

The Minnesota Commission proceeded to build five monuments and markers, four on the Chickamauga field and one on the so-called De Long's Point, costing nearly $3,000. This proved to be a "red rag" to Gen. Turchin, the noted commander of Turchin's Brigade, who, it is said, threatened to tear down the Minnesota monument, because it stood on ground captured by his brigade.

Application was made to the Park Commission and the Secretary of War to have the Minnesota monument and markers moved nearly a half mile north, and that the position of Turchin's Brigade be moved north to De Long's point, which they claim they assaulted and captured on Mission Ridge.

The War Department Decides.

Their first claim was turned down by the Chairman of the Park Commission, in part as follows: "It is the opinion of this Commission that the positions in question are already well established, and that the appointment of a commission of inquiry to ascertain them is entirely unnecessary."

Again, in 1897, Gen. Turchin presented the matter through Senator Foraker to the War Department, and asked for an independent investigation. Gen. Alger, then Secretary of War, referred the matter to Col. Henry M. Duffield, who reported adversely to the claim, which report was approved by Gen. Alger. Again their petition was denied, as shown by the following letter from the Assistant Secretary of War:

"Sir: Referring to your recent presentation to the Department, of your claim that the location of Turchin's Brigade upon Missionary Ridge is incorrectly assigned and should be fixed at the point known as De Long's place, which is assigned to VanDerveer's Brigade, I beg to advise you that the statements presented by you have been exhaustively considered and do not constitute a sufficient warrant to the Secretary of War in reopening this case." Very respectfully—Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War.

"Mr. S. F. Stewart, Chairman Historical Committee, Turchin's Brigade, Evingston, Ind.

"Gen. Baird, who commanded the division in which Turchin's, VanDerveer's and Phelps's Brigades stormed Missionary Ridge side by side, wrote to Gen. Turchin, under date of Nov. 18, 1895, in answer to a pleading letter, for the General to recognize his claim as having captured De Long's Point, wrote, "On the whole I have found no evidence to support your contention."

Mr. S. F. Stewart, Secretary and Chairman of "Historical Committee, Turchin's Brigade," the moving spirit of the foolish demand for disturbing the brigade positions as established by the report made by Gen. Grant soon after the battle, and a map made by his engineer, designating the position of the different brigades and filed in the War Department, which gives the position of VanDerveer's Brigade at De Long's Point, at the crest of the ridge.

A Rehearing Obtained.

Notwithstanding all this, through the persistent efforts of the Chairman of the "Historical Committee of Turchin's Brigade," after engaging U. S. Senator Foraker, in their behalf, seduced a new Park Commission and a new Secretary of War, who knew nothing of military affairs, to grant their petition and moved the whole line 450 yards north, and the markers as they had been placed by the former Commission and Secretary of War from right to left, the brigades of Hazen, Willich, Beaty, Turchin and VanDerveer, so as to make those brigades conform on the left and right of Turchin's Brigade, and give it the coveted honor of "capturing De Long's Point" without assistance from other troops.

This wonderful reversal of Gens. Grant, Thomas, Granger, Baird, Hazen, Willich, Beatty, VanDerveer, Fullerton and Boynton, was first announced July 12, 1907, by a circular headed "Turchin's Brigade Vindicated. The Claim of his Brigade to the De Long Point on Missionary Ridge is finally established by the Acting Secretary of War."

Your readers will remember that this singular action was taken after Gen. Fullerton and Gen. Boynton had been removed from the Park Commission by death, and their places had been filled by less interested parties, and without giving any of the other brigades but Turchin's a chance to prove their own case or disapprove as to Turchin's actual position. Their action also created a gap of 450 yards at the right of Beaty's Brigade, and if Phelps's Brigade is not moved north of where Col Phelps was killed, and I see nothing in the order promulgating the removal of the other brigades, the position assigned VanDerveer's Brigade will be on the left and still further north than Phelps's Brigade. All of this "hubbub" seemingly to give the honor of capturing De Long's Point to the noted "Turchin's Brigade," which positively they did not, nor did their left reach nearer than 80 rods of the south side of that "Point," for the writer was there at that day and hour and ascended the ridge about 60 rods to the right and south of that promontory, and crossed the rebel works about 50 feet at the right of the 2d Minnesota's colors, where set two pieces of artillery, just abandoned by the enemy and seized upon by Sergeant Nobles, of my company, K, Chas. Lathan, of Co. I, Isaac Sherman, of Co. H, and a few others of the 2d Minn., and not a man of any other regiment was near.

Position of the Brigades.

All reports agree that Turchin's Brigade formed the right of Baird's Division in that charge, and his left connected with the right of VanDerveers Brigade, and that the 2d Minn. was the advance line covering the brigade, so that Turchin's Brigade was in plain view of us to our right all the way up the ridge, each striving to get there first. Had the 2d Minn. been on the north side of De Long's Point we could not have seen Turchin's men, and the long lines of "blue coats" stretching to the south as I plainly remember seeing.

The latest phase of this unpleasant affair is that Mr. Stewart, in behalf of Turchin's Brigade, has asked the Park Commission to remove our granite monument costing nearly $3,000, and dedicated to the 2d Minn. and to VanDerveer's Brigade, from De Long's Point, where the Government owns five acres of land, for the purpose of rearing monuments upon, to "Strock Point," 450 yards north, to where no land is owned by the Government, except the crest road, and we fear the sacrilege may be committed.

Fortunately, a few members of Beatty's Brigade who still live accidentally discovered the great wrong that had been done to their brigade and the Government, as well as to the memory of Gen. Beatty, and to Fullerton and Boynton, who, as members of the Park Commission, without doubt in the minds of fair-minded military men, correctly located the positions of each brigade of the Army of the Cumberland, in their assault on Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, have made application before the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission for a hearing in the matter and to have their "markers" moved back to the positions on the "crest" that they assaulted and captured, and if the minds of the Commission, and the Secretary of War are not "indurated" we of VanDerveer's Brigade hope to keep our monument from being obliterated from De Long's Point, and in a very righteous action of the Park Commission, have the old line of battle restored and the markers and tablets put back where originally placed. —A. H. Reed, First Lieutenant, Co. E, 2d Minn., Glencoe, Minn.

The Colors of the 72d Ill.

Comrade F. A. Roziehe, 4316 N. 43d avenue, Chicago, Ill., is in search of the colors of his regiment, the 72d Ill., and is now investigating the museum of the Military Academy at West Point. He learns that the 7th La. in all probability captured the colors and some 70 men who were with them.

At the Battle of Franklin.

Editor National Tribune: I belonged to Co. C, 128th Ind. We left Duck River about 9 p. m., and arrived in Franklin about 4 a. m., on the morning of Nov. 30. We rested for a few hours and then went into position on the left of the Lewisburg Pike. We threw up good works. In out front there was a large hedge fence, which we cut down within a foot or two of the ground. We piled the brush in a pile in the pike. As I was one of the shortest boys of the company, my place was always on the left of the company. Our company was the Color company, hence I stood beside the Flag. We had a Flag and a large silk banner that was presented to us by the citizens of Laporte, Ind., the home of our Lieutenant-Colonel.

On the left of our company was an embrasure, to allow our cavalry to go through. To the left of this embrasure were two pieces of cannon. I think it was the second section of the 6th Ohio Battery. These guns were pulled back from the works. I saw Col. Jasper Packard, of our regiment, with hat in hand, run up to the Captain of this battery, and I heard him ask the Captain what he meant by pulling his guns back. The Colonel said to him: "You leave these guns where they are." This Captain beside the gun nearest to me was completely covered up with sand and sod out of which the works were built.

When the Johnnies were sending the shot thick and fast from a battery considerably to our right, we were well in range with the fort across the river, so we were under their fire. The Captain was a brave fellow. He crawled on all-fours to where I was, rose and shook off the sand, and took his place again by the guns. I saw our Colors with staffs sticking in the works and the Johnnies grabbing for them. I have one of the gilt stars out of the banner, which I pulled off as we were leaving the works. As I saw the star so near shot out, I saved it by putting it in my pocket.—H. E. Butler, Co. C, 128th Ind., Rochester, Ind.

Col. Mattison Dead.

Col. L. V. S. Mattison, the man who tore down the stars and bars from the flagstaff when the Union forces entered Richmond, died at his home in Oswego, N. Y., aged 67 years. Col. Mattison was one of the best-known veterans in northern and central New York. At the age of 17 he was enroled a private of Co. D, 81st N. Y., and served thru to the close of the war. He was in 22 engagements, and left the service with the commission of a Lieutenant. He was in charge of Castle Thunder and Libbey Prison while in Richmond, and was the first to release, without waiting for orders, between 300 and 400 Union prisoners confined there. His command was placed in charge of 2,500 Southern prisoners, who were for a time confined in their own prisons. At one time he was prominent in politics, and for 12 years was Assistant Librarian in the Senate Chamber at Albany. For 25 years in succession he had been Commander of Post Porter, G. A. R., town of Scriba.

Aiding the National Encampment.

The following resolution, offered by George B. Loud, Chairman, was unanimously adopted by the Memorial Committee of the G. A. R. of New York City at the regular meeting on April 17, 1911:

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation of the Department of New York, G. A. R., be, and the same is hereby, requested to take such proper and honorable means to secure a reasonable, in fact, a generous, appropriation by the Legislature of the State of New York, to be included in the general appropriation bill at the present session for the expenses and entertainment of the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Rochester, N. Y., in August, 1911.

George B. Loud, Chairman; E. J. Atkinson, Secretary.

Lodge, Crane, Et Al.

Chas. W. Cook, 76th N. Y., Soldiers' Home, Wis., says apropos of Senators Crane, Gore et al.: "An old farmer down East had a fool son who was always getting into some scrape, falling into the water or pig pen, and so when one day the mother came rushing into the field where the farmer was at work, saying, 'Johnny has fallen in the well,' the farmer leaned on his hoe and said: 'Well, I never did really wish Johnny would die, but I have often thought if God wanted such a boy as Johnny up in heaven I hoped he would take him.'"

Semi-Centennial of the 5th N. Y.

The famous 5th N. Y. was mustered into the service April 23, 1861, and the coming 23d of April will complete the half century since then. This event will be celebrated by a dinner at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th Sts., New York City, on Monday evening, April 24. Gen. Hiram Duryea has promised to be present and preside. The committee in charge consists of Alfred Atkins, Past Commander, Department of New Jersey, G. A. R.; George F. Wilson and Peter Wagner. Comrade Atkins's address is Roselle, N. J.

The Second New Jersey Brigade.

The Second New Jersey Brigade Association met at Trenton on Appomattox Day for the 24th Reunion and 50th anniversary of its organization. A dinner was held in the colonial room of the Trenton House. The room was elaborately decorated, and the proceedings were enlivened by music. The President of the Association is Capt. Joseph U. Crawford, Fox Chase, Pa., and the Secretary Col. Daniel Lodor, 810 Carteret avenue, Trenton, N. J.

Comrade O'Dwyer Receives Gold Badge.

At a banquet, Jan. 20, in G. A. R. Hall, Detroit, Mich., given by W. R. C., 8, Comrade Cornelius O'Dwyer, Past Commander of Gen. O. M. Poe Post, 433, was presented with a beautiful gold badge in recognition of his services as Commander. The presentation was made by Department Commander Samuel J. Lawrence. Comrade O'Dwyer is a veteran of Custer's Brigade and of the 1st Mich. Cav.

Incorporating the G. A. R.

At the last regular meeting of Joseph A. Mower Post, New Orleans, La., strong resolutions were adopted thanking Representative Mann for his course in objecting to the consideration of the bill incorporating a rump of the organization as the Grand Army of the Republic, and instructing its Delegates to the Department Encampment to present the same to the Encampment and urge its adoption.

Presented With Veteran Jewels.

Comrade Melvin G. Huey, South Bend, Ind., was recently presented by the Odd Fellows with a fine set of veteran jewels in recognition of his having been a member of the Order for 50 years.

HOW DID YOU FEEL, COMRADE?

A Reminder of the Past by a Patriotic Instructor.

When 50 years ago treason's shot was fired at the Flag that proudly waved defiance from Sumter's walls, and that brave handful of loyal men under Anderson, defending it to the last extremity, were finally compelled to lower it, how did you feel, comrade; how did you feel?

When Lincoln sent out his call for volunteers to come to the defense of the Flag and the Nation's Capital, where treason was seething, where assassins lurked, and you read it, how did you feel, comrade; how did you feel?

When, 48 hours later, you, with musket on shoulder, marched into the capital, and the President, meeting you with outstretched hands, face beaming with joy, saying those words that reached your heart, "Thank God, you have come at last," how did you feel, comrade; how did you feel?

When facing on the firing line those hosts who battled to crush to the earth God's Republic, when shot and shell, sent on their death mission, were hurtling around you, when the comrade who slept under the same blanket with you fell from your side in the battle, how did you feel, comrade; how did you feel?

When those Southern hordes invaded the North and Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia were apparently almost within their grasp; when you after making forced marches of 40 miles a day, brought them to a halt, and on the field of Gettysburg for three days, losing 23,000 of your comrades, fought with a desperation such as was never known before, the greatest of the 15 great battles of the world's history, and turned back to Southern soil Lee's host, how did you feel, comrade; how did you feel?

When, after four long years of that deplorable fratricidal war, in which over 300,000 of your comrades were killed on battlefield and over half a million wounded, you reached Appomattox, and on that glad, sunny Sabbath day, while the sweet tones of the distant church bell reverberated among the hills, singing, "Peace on earth, good will to all men," you witnessed the lowering of the flag of treason and the final triumph of the dear old Flag, that you had so long fought for without one star being eliminated from its field of blue, how did you feel, comrade; how did you feel?

When you returned to your home and had once more resumed the vocation of the life of peace, and the rusted plowshare brightened as you bent to aid the work of "binding up the Nation's wounds," doing your part in building the most humane and greatest Nation in the world, how did you feel, comrade; how did you feel?

When, as the years have passed and you are bent with the infirmities of old age; when the plow is rusted, the shingles falling from the house and the grasshopper has become a burden to you, the bright, steely eyesight dimmed, the quick, alert step becomes tottering, and, unable to work longer, you reach the milestone in life's journey that says "Rest," and you learned that you had asked in vain of that Government to fulfill the promise of President Lincoln, and be granted that pension which would permit you to end your days in comfort, how did you feel, comrade; how did you feel?

When you saw the specter, Want, go into your comrade's home, and day by day witnessed the shadows growing longer in the West, as the struggle was being made by him and the loved life's companion to remain together, and when finally the effort became too great, did not your heart ache as you saw your old comrade come to his cottage door, and, standing on the parting stone, throw his arms around the form of the dear wife, the one who thru the long, weary years of the past had ministered to his life's comfort, and kiss her furrowed cheek, while the tears filled the eye, as he bade her "Good-by" to go into the Soldiers' Home, that she might have the small pension he was receiving (too small for both), and keep the spark of life alive in her, how did you feel, comrade; how did you feel?

When you read the words uttered by the Nation's lawmakers—uttered so frequently that they "never could do enough for the old civil war veteran," you believed them; when President Lincoln made that promise to care for them in his address delivered just 40 days previous to his death, you believed that when the time came to have that promise fulfilled that the Nation's lawmakers would consider it as sacred; but when you witnessed the cold refusal, the fierce resistance to the veterans' appeal for $15 or $20 a month made by some of those lawmakers who in the past have been the loudest in protestations of loyalty to and desire to aid the veteran, how did you feel, comrade; how did you feel?—Edward O. Skelton, Patriotic Instructor, Gettysburg Post, 191, G. A. R., Department of Massachusetts, Boston, March 20, 1911.

McClellan, Meade, Grant.

Editor National Tribune: I am a subscriber to The National Tribune and am generaly pleased with it, but sometimes articles creep in that are unjust, narrow and partisan. For instance, recently there was a short article under the head of "The Peninsula," which reads as follows: "Findley W. Munson, of Sanford, Fla., was all through the Peninsular Campaign and quite agrees with what The National Tribune history has said. If Grant had been in McClellan's place at Malvern Hill, Richmond would have been taken at once. McClellan could have been in Richmond within a month from starting from Fort Monroe if he had had anything of the Grant spirit in him." Now, I am not specially an admirer of McClellan, though I served under him. He went down to the Peninsula with about 150,000 men and met Lee with barely 100,000. With all that force and with immense reinforcements at call, Grant did not take Richmond in a month—nor for 10 months, after losing as many men in killed and wounded and prisoners as Lee's entire army. When Lee surrendered he had only 37,000 men left, while Grant had nearly 200,000 men around him. These are historic facts. Be fair. Very rarely in the columns of your paper do I see any praise of Gen. Meade, and yet he was one of the grandest and noblest Generals of the war, and fought the battle which was virtually the Waterloo of the rebellion. Why is this? Grant's praise is in every number and every column.—Everhard Bierce, Colonel, 171st Pa., Hiawatha, Kan.

Real Life in the Army.

Chas. F. Devlan, 6th Pa. Cav., Idaho Springs, Colo., says that heretofore histories have been dry and uninteresting, but Comrade McElroy has told the story well of how the men actually lived and fought, how they marched thru rain and mud and the sufferings and hardships they endured. He thinks that the comrades should unite in a general demand that the McElroy stories be published in book form.

The 1st Me. H. A.

Editor National Tribune: Kindly give a history of the 1st Me. H. A. If I am not mistaken, our regiment lost more men killed in battle than any other.—S. B. Piper, National Military Home, Indiana.

The 1st Me. H. A., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Bangor and Augusta Aug. 21, 1862, as the 18th Me., and its designation changed to heavy artillery and designated the 1st in December, 1862. Two additional regiments were added to it in January and February, 1864, and the original members were mustered out June 6, 1865. The veterans and recruits, with accessions from the 17th and 19th Me., were retained in service till Sept. 11, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Daniel Chaplin and Russell B. Shepherd, successively. Of the 2,047 regiments in the Union army, the 1st Me. H. A. sustained the greatest loss in battle. Also, its loss at Petersburg, June 18, was the greatest of any one regiment in any one action during the war—13 officers being killed or mortally wounded, and 12 hit. It made the charge that day with about 900 muskets, losing 632 in killed and wounded. In its fight on the Fredericksburg Pike it lost 82 killed and 394 wounded, six officers being among those killed. Col. Chapman was mortally wounded at Strawberry Plains. All its losses occurred within a period of 10 months. It belonged to Birney's Division, Second Corps, and lost altogether 423 killed and 260 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 1,283, and 21 of its members died in Confederate prisons. It took active part in 14 battles, and was present at four others.—Editor National Tribune.

The 2d and 6th Ohio Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 2d Ohio Cav., and if not asking too much also of the 6th Ohio Cav.—Chas. Beal, Fullerton, Neb.

The 2d Ohio Cav. was organized at Camp Wade, Cleveland, from August to October, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments was mustered out by companies at different dates from Sept. 11 to Oct. 12, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Chas. Doubleday, resigned June 16, 1862, succeeded by Col. August V. Kautz, a West Point man, promoted May 7, 1864, to Brigadier-General, succeeded by Col. A. Bayard Nettleton, discharged June 16, 1865, succeeded by Col. Dudley Seward, in command at the time of muster-out. It belonged to Wilson's Division, Cavalry Corps, and lost 83 killed and 184 from disease, etc.

The 6th Ohio Cav. was organized at Cleveland, and other places in the State from Oct. 7, 1861, to Dec. 27, 1863, and after serving out two enlistments was mustered out Aug. 7, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Wm. R. Lloyd, resigned April 2, 1863, succeeded by Col. Wm. Stedman, mustered out Oct. 6, 1864, succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Dickinson and afer that by Lieut.-Col. Frank C. Loveland. Its battles were: Cross Keys, Upperville, Todd's Tavern, Trevilian Station, Second Bull Run, Culpeper, St. Mary's Church, Brandy Station, Auburn Mills, Boydton Road, Aldie, Mine Run, Hawe's Shop and Hatcher's Run. It belonged to Gregg's Division, Cavalry Corps, and lost 57 killed and 181 from disease, etc.Editor National Tribune.

The 36th Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: The regiment a short history of which is desired by Wm. K. Johnson and myself is the 36th Ohio.—Frank L. Johnson, 1206 N. 52d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The 36th Ohio, one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Marietta, in August, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments mustered out July 27, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. George Crook, a West Point man, Melvin Clark, Ebenezer B. Andrews, Wm. G. Jones, also a West Pointer, and Hiram F. Duval successively.

The regiment was first on duty in West Virginia where, at Summerville, it remained till May 12, 1862, when it went to Lewisburg and was placed in Cox's Division. While at Lewisburg it repulsed a rebel force under Gen. Heath, losing in the affair 5 killed, 41 wounded and 4 missing. It fought under Burnside at South Mountain, and at Antietam Col. Clark was killed. At Chickamauga it lost 12 killed, including Col. Jones, 65 wounded and 14 missing. At Missionary Ridge it sustained its heaviest loss. The 36th belonged to Duval's Division, Eighth Corps, and lost 140 killed and 163 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 518, and 36 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

The 169th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a history of the 169th N. Y.—Edward T. Jackson, Bowdoinham, Me.

The 169th N. Y., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at New York city and Troy in September and October, 1862, and mustered out July 19, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Clarence Buell, John McConihe and Alonzo Alden in succession. This regiment was engaged in 1863 in the defence of Suffolk, Va., and after that in the operations about Charleston Harbor. In May, 1864, it joined the Army of the James. At the battle of Cold Harbor Col. McConihe was killed. It lost men nearly every day while in the trenches before Petersburg. The 169th was one of the regiments selected for the expedition against Fort Fisher, acquitting itself with great gallantry. The explosion of the magazine, after the capture of the fort, killed a large number of its men. After Fort Fisher the regiment accompanied the Tenth Corps in its advance upon Wilmington. It belonged to Ames' Division, Tenth Corps, and lost 157 killed and 128 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 618 and 23 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

The 33d Ill.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 33d Ill. I have never seen such in your paper.—W. C. Ogden, Avon, Idaho.

The 33d Ill. was organized at Springfield from August to September, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments was mustered out Nov. 24, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Chas. E. Hovey, promoted Sept. 5, 1862, to Brigadier-General, mustered out Sept. 10, 1865, succeeded by Col. Isaac H. Elliott, in command at the time of final muster-out. It belonged to E. A. Carr's Division, Thirteenth Corps, and lost 58 killed and 251 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

183d Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a history of the 183d Ohio.—H. Bowman, Cincinnati, O.

The 183d Ohio was organized at Cincinnati and Sandusky during September and October, 1864, and mustered out July 17, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Geo. W. Hoge all thru its service; belonged to Couch's Division, Twenty-third Corps, and lost 24 killed and 59 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 18th Ill. and 13th Mo. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the above regiments. I was a member of both.—S. A. Crossman, Mitchell's Mills, Pa.

The 18th Ill. was organized at Anna from May 28 to June 30, 1861, its original members mustered out upon the expiration of its three years' term, while veterans, and remaining members were organized into a battalion of three companies and retained in service. In March, 1865, seven additional companies were organized and added to it, and the force, with the exception of Co. A, was mustered out finally Dec. 16, 1865. Co. A was mustered out July 8, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Michael K. Lawler, promoted Nov. 29, 1862, to Brigadier-General, succeeded by Col. H. Smith, resigned Aug. 21, 1863, succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Samuel B. Marks, mustered out June 11, 1864. At the time of final muster out Lieut.-Col. Jules C. Webber was in command. The regiment belonged to Kimball's Division, Sixteenth Corps, and lost 105 killed and 289 from disease, etc.

The 13th Mo. Cav., composed of veterans and all the Missouri militia regiments, was organized from September, 1864, to February, 1865, and, with the exception of Cos. D, G, K and M, was mustered out at different dates from April 18 to July 3, 1866. The other companies were mustered out Jan. 11, 1866. It was commanded by Col. Edwin C. Catherwood, resigned June 20, 1865, followed by Col. Austin A. King, Jr., discharged Jan. 11, 1866, succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Wm. C. Le Fever. Some of its battles were Glasgow, Lexington, Independence, Little Osage and Carthage. The regiment belonged to Pleasonton's Division, Cavalry Corps, and lost 11 killed and 28 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 148th Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 148th Pa.—D. C. Law, 213 S. 6th St., Lyons, Iowa.

The 148th Pa., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Harrisburg, Oct. 8, 1862, and mustered out June 1, 1865. It was commanded by Col. James A. Beaver. After three months' service in Maryland it joined the Army of the Potomac, and its first battle was Chancellorsville, where it lost 31 kiled, 119 wounded and 14 missing, Col. Beaver being among the wounded. At Spotsylvania it lost 33 killed and 235 wounded and 33 missing, the heaviest loss of any infantry regiment in that action. Col. Beaver was again wounded at Petersburg, but rejoined his regiment jus as it was entering the fight at Ream's Station, when he was a third time wounded, afterwards losing his leg by amputation. In September, the War Department decided that one regiment in each division should be armed with breech-loading rifles, and the 148th was selected by Gen. Hancock as the one in his division to be so armed. The regiment belonged to Barlow's Division, Second Corps, and lost 219 killed and 187 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 769, and 62 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

The 10th Ill. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a small history of the 10th Ill. Cav.—Geo. W. Heigold, Petersburg, Ill.

The 10th Ill. Cav. was organized at Camp Butler from Nov. 25 to Dec. 31, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments was mustered out Nov. 22, 1865. The 15th Ill. Cav. was consolidated with this regiment Jan. 26, 1865. It was commanded by Col. James A. Barret, resigned May 15, 1862, succeeded by Col. Dudley Wickersham, resigned May 10, 1864, succeeded by Col. James Stuart, in command at the time of muster-out. It belonged to E. A. Carr's Division, Seventh Corps, and lost 25 killed and 265 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 152d N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please give some account of the 152d N. Y.—A. W. Burgess, 257 Harrison St., Petersburg, N. Y.

The 152d N. Y. was organized at Mohawk in October, 1862, and mustered out July 13, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Leonard Boyer, resigned Jan. 10, 1863, succeeded by Col. Alonzo Ferguson, discharged Nov. 23, 1863, succeeded by Lieut.-Col. James E. Curtiss, in command at the time of muster-out. It belonged to Gibbon's Division, Sixth Corps, and lost 69 killed and 92 from disease, etc. Its principal battles were Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, and Boydton Road.—Editor National Tribune.

The 5th U. S. C. Cav. (Mass.)

Editor National Tribune: Please give some information of the 5th Mass. Colored Cavalry.—Josephus Prince, 43 W. Main St., Little Falls, N. Y.

This regiment was organized at Readville from Jan. 9 to May 5, 1864, and mustered out Oct. 31, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Henry S. Russell, resigned Feb. 14, 1865, succeeded by Col. Chas. F. Adams, Jr., resigned Aug. 1, same year, succeeded by Col. S. E. Chamberlain. Its service was principally connected with Petersburg. It belonged to Hinks's Division, Eighteenth Corps, Army of the James, and lost 35 killed and 152