

CIVIL WAR CHARGES.

THE ASSAULTS AT GETTYSBURG AND KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

A Veteran's Opinion of the Two Battles and Their Issues—A Lieutenant's Report on Three Miles With Ravennas Appetites.

"Shortly after the battle of Chickamauga," said Captain Fitch, "I was appointed chief quartermaster of the signal corps of the department of the Cumberland, stationed at Chattanooga. On taking account of the quartermaster's stores I found that I was in need of some light wagons to be used in the mountainous country, and the only way to get them was to go to Nashville and have them made, so I went to Nashville and had five light wagons made by the quartermaster's department. When I got back to Chattanooga with the wagons, I put a citizen teamster in charge of the wagons and mules.

"The teamster, being a green hand, did not know that mules would eat anything within their reach and innocently tied them to the wheels of the wagons. Not long after that I got an order to be ready to march, and on going out to inspect my outfit I found that the mules had eaten the spokes of the wheels nearly off, so that the wagons were ready to fall down of their own accord. As I could not use them I had no recourse but to drop them from my returns, and, being obliged to assign a reason for so dropping them, I gave the true one—viz, 'Eaten by mules.'

"Shortly afterward I got a letter from the quartermaster general sarcastically inquiring if Lieutenant Fitch had observed whether the mules had eaten the tires or not. I replied that I presumed they had, as they seemed to be thoroughly tired the next day. The quartermaster general wrote back, 'Any further trifling with this department on the part of Lieutenant Fitch will probably result in his being retired to private life.' Thereupon I dropped the subject, but my first report was correct."

"At Chickamauga," said the major, "Longstreet's men ran over our headquarters teams. Every mule in one of the teams went down, and the wagon stood an obstruction in the road. Five minutes later every mule was on its feet, and a wounded teamster yelled at them to pull out. They started without more ado, swept along the road after our broken regiments and, turning at just the right point, came into our new lines and stopped where the headquarters flag had been stuck in the ground. The driver reported later and drove in to Chattanooga.

"One of these mules the night before had pulled the blanket off our division commander, had run over the lines of soldiers sleeping in close battle order, had added the Confederate pickets and had returned to our bivouac under a furious fire. The men of the brigade took a solemn vow to shoot the mischievous mule at daylight, but when daylight came they had other things to shoot at, and the mule was forgotten until he came in at the head of the team attached to the headquarters wagon. Then the boys who had witnessed the charge and the escape of the deliverance team counted the mule's devilry as nothing."

"That charge of Longstreet, by the way," said the colonel, "was one of the great charges of the war, and it was as successful as any as a breaker of lines. Of course we think of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg in a class to itself, but I have often wondered whether the Union assault on the Confederate position at Kenesaw mountain June 27, 1864, should not be put in the list with the Confederate charge at Gettysburg. Pickett's charge was of course the more spectacular, and the assaulting force was more compact, but while it broke the Union line at one point it was driven back in disastrous retreat.

"The direct assault on the fortified line on Kenesaw was made by three brigades, no better troops than Pickett's Virginians, but it must be remembered that while they failed to pierce the Confederate line they held their position and did not retreat. Their loss was correspondingly as heavy as Pickett's at Gettysburg. Sherman's idea was to show his own army as well as the Confederate army that he could make a frontal attack. If the assault had been made and the assaulting column had retired, as did Pickett's column at Gettysburg, the effect on the army would not have been as it was when the regiments that led the assault clung to their position not more than 30 paces from the Confederate parapets.

"The attack failed except in that it was an illustration of the spirit of the Union troops in assault. Lee's purpose at Gettysburg was undoubtedly to drive Pickett's 10,000 men like a wedge through the Union lines. The failure of the attempt led to the retreat of the whole Confederate army. Sherman's purpose at Kenesaw was to capture the Confederate fortifications. The attack led to the retreat not of Sherman's army, but of the Confederate army, and I have always held that the ground over which the Union regiments of that day swept forward ought to be as precious to the men of McCook's, Harner's and Mitchell's brigades as is the ground at Gettysburg to the men of Pickett's brigades."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

On one of Queen Victoria's earliest visits to London she observed to her friend, the then Earl of Albemarle, "I wonder if my good people of London are as glad to see me as I am to see them."

Water Veto Considered Yes.

In none of his official acts has Governor Yates greater executive ability, more wisdom and a greater sense of the high importance of his duties than in his veto messages. While it is true that the last legislature passed no vicious or dangerous measures, yet some, good in principle were badly drawn or not well considered by the legislature. Many of the most important measures reached the governor on the adjournment of the legislature and to pass upon them within the limit allowed by law was a Herculean task to which he conscientiously and earnestly devoted himself. Had some of these vetoed bills reached him before the legislature adjourned some of these measures might have been cured of their defects and the desired object secured. In thus delaying important legislation, that body, whether intentionally or not gives Governor Yates the strongest possible indorsement, signifying that he could be safely trusted to take care of legislative blunders and oversights. This he has done and done most satisfactorily.

When these veto messages were printed and commented on by the public press the people saw therein still further evidence that Illinois had made no mistake in their choice of Richard Yates as their governor. His veto messages are clear, logical and convincing, showing a comprehensive knowledge of the law and great familiarity with public affairs. Dictated by an abiding interest in the well being of all the people, these messages, when read cannot but convince the reader that every measure approved or vetoed received careful scrutiny and sound judgment, of a careful, conscientious and well balanced mind, and that in Governor Yates the state has a safe executive. The press of the state most generally accord to Governor Yates full credit for the ability and good judgment displayed in the preparation of these state papers. The newspaper press of Chicago as usual makes the exception.

From a large number of favorable comments we select the following: "The Odell bill providing for consolidated schools in rural districts has been vetoed by Governor Yates. The bill was not a bad one in theory, but its provisions were too crude at the present time. The idea to consolidate small districts, and convey the pupils to and from school were the features of the bill. It is claimed that the scheme is practical, and has been tried successfully in some places. That may be, but as a general law at the present time we believe Governor Yates is justified in exercising his veto."—Waterloo Republican.

Governor Yates is an educated man and his few vetoes show a conservatism worthy himself and the good of the people. He believes that the public accounting bill, which created a uniformity in the accounts of cities, villages, school boards, etc., and the bill for the consolidation of school districts were too great an innovation to permit of hasty action, and his veto means only that the same measures will be again reviewed by the legislature and passed with needed improvements. The bills were good ones, but hasty action might defeat the end desired, or create complications more serious than the evils remedied. Governor Yates is making a record that will be an honor to his name and will be a good material with which to build stepping stones to higher office.—Clinton Press.

The governor has vetoed the measure providing for township consolidation of schools and the free transportation of children to and from such union schools. Regarding the Odell school bill the executive explains that, while the consolidation of school districts may not be objectionable he is led to believe that the taxation for free transportation of pupils has not received the full consideration that is desirable in a change of such importance. He also finds that there are manifest discriminations in this measure.—Metropolis Journal-Republican.

Governor Yates is doing excellent work with his veto. It seems that he has subjected bills to a judicial investigation. Bills that are in themselves bad he vetoes as a matter of principle. Those that are so faultily drawn that they would not pass muster in the courts, he vetoes as a matter of care. The expense of having laws overturned in the courts for defects is thus saved. The governor's careful course will tend to make the legislature more careful about the bills it passes.—Galesburg Republican-Register.

Governor Yates acted wisely in vetoing the bill passed by the legislature to provide for the consolidation of school districts and the conveyance of pupils to and from school at public expense. It seems to be the sole duty of some parties to increase the public expenses. Youngsters now-a-days are just as able as were their grandparents to convey themselves, if they would think so.—Sumner Press.

The tax title men rolled a bill through the legislature that gave them additional advantages to those they now have. Governor Yates promptly vetoed it, and the people of the state applauded his veto. The governor is putting a quietus to several freak bills with his official veto and the people of the state are thankful for it.—Mattoon Journal.

Governor Yates has disposed of all the bills left with him by the general assembly. He has signed the better ones and has vetoed a few which seemed to him of doubtful propriety. The volume of session laws will contain nothing discreditable to the general assembly, and will contain some legislation which is of real value.—Chicago Tribune.

Governor Yates has vetoed the bill aimed at fraternal insurance societies. The governor says in his message that the bill would do material damage to these organizations, and as they have been very helpful and are really the only insurance which the working man can take, it is well that the governor has put an end to it.—Mormon Press-Reporter.

CURIOUS PRIVILEGES.

Some of the Privileges Which Embassadors May Exercise.

A curious privilege of an ambassador is that he and he alone when dismissed may turn his back to the sovereign to whom court he is accredited. The mode of procedure is as follows: When the ambassador's audience is over, he waits to be dismissed by the sovereign. When dismissed, the ambassador bows, retires three paces, bows again, retires another three paces, bows a third time, turns on his heels and walks to the folding doors. But it is felt that more polite methods should obtain when the reigning sovereign is a woman. To turn his back is to be discourteous, to walk backward to be a woman. The ambassador retires sideways, like a crab. He keeps one eye on the sovereign and with the other tries to see the door. He thus shows politeness to the sovereign and at the same time retains one of his privileges. As the ambassador is usually an old gentleman, often short sighted, he sometimes fails to reach the door and comes in collision with the wall.

Another privilege of ambassadors is the right of being ushered into the royal presence through folding doors, both of which must be swung wide open. No one except an ambassador can claim this privilege. The most any nonambassadorial person can expect is that one of the leaves shall be opened to him. The reason for this privilege is not known. There are certain irreverent suggestions that have been made, but we prefer to be silent with regard to them.

Another privilege, capable of causing great inconvenience, is the ambassador's right of admission to the sovereign at any hour of the day or night. Thus the minister representing some little bankrupt state could go down to Windsor and demand an audience at 4 o'clock in the morning. The audience would have to be granted, though it could be delayed by the exercise of ingenuity.—Chambers' Journal.

The True Mission of Luxury.

No luxury is justifiable that ends in simple enjoyment. It must be turned to good account by adding to our powers of usefulness. It we enjoy reading, are we enthusiastic for the public library? If we enjoy outdoor life, are we anxious for parks and pleasure grounds for the people? If we revel in art or music, do we long that picture galleries be thrown open or good music be attainable by all? Do we strive whenever possible to share our luxuries, whatever they may be, with those less favored than ourselves, or are we satisfied with our own enjoyment as an end instead of using it as a means to bettering the lives of others also? Truthful answers to these questions will speedily tell us also whether our own special luxuries are building up character and life or whether they are the means of lowering the one and narrowing the other.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The imperial family of Russia possesses the most valuable collection of precious stones of any reigning house in the world.

The favorite theatrical play in India is the presentation of the exploits of some god.

Mr. Bryan still believes in fusion, but has thus far realized nothing better than confusion.

Mr. Bryan remarks that "Democrats must be Democrats." This permission will carry joy to many of them.

The wheat outlook continues favorable, and the calamity column of the Commoner is correspondingly barren. An defenders and expounders of the Monroe doctrine, Senator Lodge and Vice-President Roosevelt are up to the full American stature.

Mr. Bryan has had perfect success in making it understood that he will not run for the presidency again unless he should consider it advisable and the nomination obtainable.

The Chicago Chronicle calls a newspaper in the northern part of the state, a "slob," because it compliments Governor Yates. How long will the Chronicle feel bad over the defeat any way.

The Chicago Tribune remarks that if Bryan is going to run for Governor of Nebraska he should begin electioneering for panics, poor crops, etc. This country is too prosperous for his politics.

There has been an increase of 70 per cent in the amount of bank deposits in this country within the past four years. And that is one of the nuts that William Jennings Bryan is not cracking.

Aguinaldo says that American sovereignty will be better for the Philippines than a government of their own. It took him some time to reach this conclusion, but he is firmly convinced of the fact at last.

The Nashville American intimates strongly that Statesman Bryan is a political theorist, a montebank, and a strolling minstrel. This ought to be good for a whole column in the Commoner, next to pure advertising matter.

William Jennings Bryan intimates that the trusts may have got a hold of some of the Democratic leaders. There is no doubt that Mr. Bryan is right, but again that old question comes up. What is he going to do

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Wallace, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed Administrator with will annexed, of the estate of John Wallace, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of DuPage county, at the court house in Wheaton, at the August term, on the first Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1901. JOSEPH G. WALLACE, Administrator, with will annexed.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James Venard, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed administratrix of the estate of James Venard deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of DuPage county at the court house in Wheaton, at the August term, on the first Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1901. CATHERINE VENARD, Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Magdalena Heintz, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed administrator with will annexed of the estate of Magdalena Heintz, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of DuPage county, at the court house in Wheaton at the August term, on the first Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1901. GEORGE HEINTZ, Administrator with will annexed. Gray & Benz, Attorneys.

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- Superior Basket fired Japan Tea..... 40 cts
- English Breakfast Tea..... 45 cts
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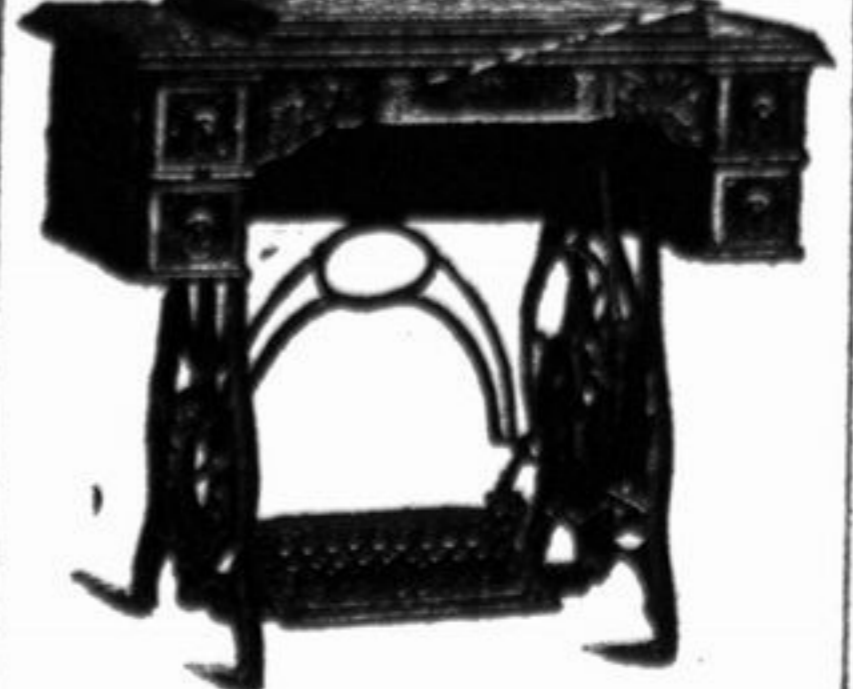
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