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WHAT BRINGS RELEASE FROM DIRT AND GREASE? WHY DON'T YOU KNOW?

SAPOLIO.

THE BADGER TIGERS.

WAR STORIES ABOUT THE SEVENTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.

A Crack Regiment From the Great Northwest—Enormous Losses Suffered In The Battles of the Iron Brigade—Stories of Feats and of Individual Heroism.

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WISCONSIN sent 53 regiments of infantry to the war; 10 out of the 53 have a place in the roll of "Three Hundred Fighting Regiments." The Second Wisconsin lost the highest percentage of killed in battle of any regiment in the Union army—that is, in proportion to the number enlisted it lost more than any other regiment. This percentage was 19.7, almost 20. Out of 1,208 total enlistments 238 were killed in battle. If the casualty records of the war department could be accepted as correct, the Seventh Wisconsin would stand at the head of the list of regiments which lost the most men killed in battle by actual count. The first five regiments on the war department list are the following:

Table with 2 columns: Regiment, Killed or died of wounds. Rows include Seventh Wisconsin, Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Fifth New Hampshire, Fifth Michigan, and Twentieth Massachusetts.

The records of the different states have been revised since the war, and soldiers reported "missing" in Washington have been found to belong properly among the "killed in action. The list of "Three Hundred Fighting Regiments" was prepared by Colonel William F. Fox after an examination of both national and state rolls. The figures of the latter were adopted in cases where they showed the greater losses in killed. According to the state records, the five regiments at the head of the list are:

Table with 2 columns: Regiment, Killed or died of wounds. Rows include Fifth New Hampshire, Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Seventh Wisconsin, Fifth Michigan, and Twentieth Massachusetts.

In the national list the Seventh Wisconsin stands first and in the state list third on the roll of honor. In percentage of losses it stands fifth on the list, having lost 281 killed out of 1,630 enrolled. If the percentages be based upon the number of men who joined the colors, the percentage is the highest of all. There were 256 conscripts assigned to the Seventh, very few of whom reported for duty in the field. After deducting them the percentage of killed in battle in the Seventh rises above that of the banner regiment and stands at 20.5, or one in every five men.

Slaughter pens were far too common in the war where the victims had no chance to fight back. But the Seventh Wisconsin was not decimated in that way. It lost men killed in 17 battles, and in 10 of the 17 where it suffered great punishment fought winning fights, at least for the time being. It gained what it was after when the men were killed, and that counts for good work in war. I will illustrate this story of regimental heroics by a few examples of personal heroism.

The Seventh was organized in August, 1861. Each of the ten companies adopted a synonym. There were the "Columbia County cadets," "Platteville guards," "Stoughton guards," "Marquette County sharpshooters," "Laucaster Union guards," "Grand Rapids Union guards," "Badger State guards," "Northwestern tigers," "Badger rifles" and "Lodi guards." It was a good band to join the "Iron Brigade of the West." With that splendid platoon it received its baptism of fire at Second Bull Run, Aug. 28, 1862. In the heat of the engagement there, when the combatants were not more than 75 yards apart, the Seventh charged front under fire in order to march to the relief of its companion regiment, the Second Wisconsin.

(There were three Wisconsin regiments in the Iron brigade—the Second, Sixth and Seventh.) All the field officers of the Seventh were wounded at Second Bull Run, but Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton stuck by the colors until the battle was over, then fainting from loss of blood. At South Mountain, Md., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 14, 1862, the regiment, with the Nineteenth Indiana, led the attack on the gorge in Turner's gap. The battle lasted far into the night, and about 9 o'clock the Wisconsin and Indiana soldiers had used up all their cartridges. Word of this in some way reached the ears of the Confederates, and they prepared to attack the Iron brigade and recover the gorge. General Gibbon ordered the men to hold their ground at the point of the bayonet. In the Seventh, Captain Callis, who commanded in the absence of the wounded leaders—it was only 14 days after the battle at Bull Run—sent out some men to gather cartridges from the dead, and when the boxes had been refilled ordered the regiment to lie down and resume fire for close work. Soon afterward the Confederates moved up in the darkness. Captain Callis called the Seventh into line and led it forward 20 paces on a bayonet charge. One volley was fired, and the enemy's line disappeared. South Mountain is classed as a skirmish, but the Seventh Wisconsin lost 126 men killed and wounded on that field. Sergeant Jefferson Coates was one of the wounded. He suffered the loss of an eye. At Gettysburg, a year later, Coates lost his other eye, and for gallantry displayed on that field was brevetted captain and awarded a medal of honor.

THE CABINET CAMEO.

A SKETCH OF RICHARD OLNEY, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Aristocrat to the Core—A Corporation Lawyer—How Cleveland Discovered Him—Intensely American—As to His Presidential Boom.

Richard Olney, our secretary of state, is hard, lucid, scientific, sparsely sown of his sort, and therefore valuable—in fact, a man diamond. A cold sparkle, as of frost, not of fire, goes with Olney. He is clear, frigid, wintry and has no sympathies. Being superbly egotistical, no tale of woe moves him, being thoroughbred, a challenge to battle brings him speedily forward.

Born in 1835, Olney was full 34 years of age when Fort Sumter became the first target of the war. Olney, however, declined all act or part in the war. The first regiment to march southward came from Massachusetts, but his enlistment rolls would Olney in vain. He staid

soberly, resolutely behind. This was not cowardice, for his courage is proof. It was the cool selfishness of one who thinks first and best of himself.

By blood and birth Olney is an aristocrat. He believes in pedigrees and crests and family trees and coats of armor. His ancestors came with the Mayflower, a craft, by the way, which must have had a giant passenger list, as well as such a cargo of furniture as should have consumed forests in its construction.

Olney is of the nobility of New England. He wedded a daughter of the Butlers, also of the Mayflower and the patrician. By nature he is exclusive, seclusive, shields himself selfishly from common contact, has few acquaintances, fewer friends, wraps himself in his cloak and withholds his hand.

In his way Olney has the merit of changelessness to a degree, indeed, which half breeds the theory that he is great. A man, gone, as I have said; no influence corrodes, no fires melt; under all pressures, through all conditions, Olney is immutable. He graduated from his college at 21, and was a lawyer of the Harvard washings and diggings three years later. This was in 1859; the war was on the nation's threshold.

The war was a good thing for Olney. It eliminated many a bright fellow, reduced rivalry, and left Olney a wide, rich field to his sickle. The young lawyer went about his reaping with a sage prudence that soon gave him a rich practice.

From the first Olney was busy with the tillage of great companies; digging about corporate roots and pruning corporate branches, a fashion of money culture. And he liked it, served well, was paid well and it was all an experience much to his taste.

Rearched at the knees of corporations, soaked in a stock company vat, Olney—no wonder—sees things through corporate spectacles. Yet he is honest and high minded; would do no dishonorable thing. He believes in money and the rights of money, and is more impressed by property than by a man. Personally he is worth a cool million, nor is he likely to lose it. There's no danger of his forgetting where he has put it down.

Olney's mind is a law mind. What with study and what with experience, Olney is one of the best lawyers in the country. He does not shine in court, cares little for forensic glory or the wreaths of the trial table, but he knows the law. And in its application to the interests of his clients he has always been daring, enterprising and sure. No one ever found him wrong. At the time of his arrival in the cabinet, what with this railroad and what with that, Olney was drawing aggregate retainers to the sum of a round \$100,000 annually. In picking up politics Olney has not mislaid any of his connections.

Olney does not care for politics, and still less for place. The Democracy invited him from the Whigs. It is from this Whiggish, Henry Clay source he draws a mild sentiment for protection. Olney is not a free trader, and cares

Table with 2 columns: Location, Killed and mortally wounded. Rows include Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Gettysburg, and various locations in Virginia and West Virginia.

Total killed and wounded... 1,013 The regiment lost comparatively few officers by death in battle, but the personnel of the battalion and company leaders changed rapidly, owing to the heavy casualties among them in wounded. The full roster shows 9 different field officers, 40 captains, 60 first lieutenants and 60 second lieutenants. Over 200 original members re-enlisted.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

An Awkward Fix.

"What! You say that Herr Schmilde, the merchant, has gone blind? Here's a pretty how d'ye do. I've got a bill on the man which is made out, 'payable at sight!'" —Dortbarber.

nothing for sailors' rights.

Cleveland discovered Olney. This was at Buzzards Bay in the four years between Cleveland's two presidencies. Olney abode on the opposite Buzzards bay shore. They formed a catboat acquaintance while fishing in the bay, and finally sought each other on each other's porch, and were friends. Cleveland believes Olney to be one of the profoundest lawyers he ever met, and Cleveland is entirely right as to that.

Olney didn't want to come to the cabinet. Cleveland persuaded him as to a duty. He also took moderate counsel of his vanity. But he has never liked his place, and tries at intervals to resign. Cleveland has always been able to talk him out of this mood. As it now stands, Olney will remain to the last. More than any other's Cleveland takes Olney's advice, and whether as attorney general or secretary of state the president has made no weighty step, assumed no position of importance, until after a thorough ransack of the subject with Olney.

As secretary of state, Olney has been marked by a prompt readiness to oppose a foreign encroachment, even to the point of courting a foreign war. This is instinct with Olney. He is cold. He is an aristocrat, and, as becomes the latter, he is selfish. But he is also utterly the American. He fears no power on the map, and would meet war with any or all with the abandon of a zonova. Your Yankee fights coldly, and opens a set of books on the battlefield. When he throws a battery into position, he charges it. When he blows an enemy off the earth, he credits it. You can't whip him. He is simply doing business with a foe. He will fight while it pays 3 per cent. When it ceases to flow an interest, he will limber up his guns and ride away. From cradle to grave with your Yankee his life is ever listed as part of his assets. And Olney is pure Yankee, and splendid as a specimen.

Olney's recent boom for the presidency was and is no growth of him. It was purely the work of Josiah Quincy and a coterie who sought to head off ex-Governor Russell in some attempts at favorite sonism he was just then unbuckling upon. They neither consulted nor notified Olney. He is wroth at their use of him. He has so instructed them, and his name will not be heard of at Chicago. At the close of his term he will return his portfolio to its shelf and quietly re-immerse himself in railway law. He will cover himself with obscurity as with a mantle, and struggle to be as unknown hereafter as he was before Cleveland lured him to become a cabineteer. His joyful satisfaction will grow just in proportion as he disappears, and he will be entirely happy only when he is entirely hid. Such, in brief, is Olney, the cameo of the cabinet.—A. H. L. in New York Journal.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th, I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by A. Schaul, Alton; P. J. De Kruff, Orange City; P. B. Vosburg, Granville; L. L. Harlan, Hawarden; and J. H. Hollman, Hospers.

This can be drawn when teams are idle, and the work can be done by the owner of the farm or his regular help. If there is any doubt about the grade and outlet, Farm and Fireside advises the employment of a surveyor. He will establish the grade, putting pegs every 100 feet, and then there is no doubt about the matter. With a breaking plow, make a furrow where the drain should be, grading the bottom of furrow as well as possible. After the first rain run the plow in the same furrow, cutting out the high places. This work saves throwing out that much earth with shovel. The earth in the bottom of furrow will not freeze hard in the winter, and not at all if snow falls, and as other work gives time the trenches can be dug and the tile laid.

During the winter of 1893, F. M. Martin, of Long Reach, West Va., contracted a severe cold which left him with a cough. In speaking of how he cured it he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup but found no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved me almost instantly, and in a short time brought about a complete cure." When troubled with a cough or cold use this remedy and you will not find it necessary to try several kinds before you get relief. It has been in the market for over twenty years and constantly grown in favor and popularity. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by A. Schaul, Alton; P. J. De Kruff, Orange City; P. B. Vosburg, Granville; L. L. Harlan, Hawarden; and J. H. Hollman, Hospers.

SCROFULA. Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many talented physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of SSS I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all. Blood and Skin Diseases mail free to any address.

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