was a leap of nearly a year. Antietam,

tysburg in the first day's fight. Sol

Meredith's Iron brigade, those "black

hatted fellows," as Hill's Confederates

called the men of the west, held the

lead when Reynolds lost his life and

risked his entire corps to save Gettys-

burg heights for Meade's army. The

story has been repeated often. It stands

son's woods at the call of the brave

Reynolds Meredith placed the Second

volley of Hill's men cut down 30 per

cent of the Second regiment. In less

than half an hour it lost 116 killed out

of 300 men engaged. The Seventh then

closed the gaps and checked the onward

foot of Cemetery hill, the loss amount-

ed to 178 killed, wounded and missing.

Regimental formations were often bro-

ken and the shattered ranks of several

commands united in order to present a

bold front. At one time a strange regi-

ment came flying back from the enemy's

attack, through the line of battle of the

Iron brigade. Hoping to rally the panio

stricken men, Captain Richardson of

the Seventh rushed among them and

seized their flag. Waving it and going

forward, he appealed to the fugitives to

face the other way. But it was useless.

The panic was beyond control. Captain

Richardson stood alone, a conspicuous

target, until the last of the stampeded

soldiers abandoned the ground, then

bore the colors, still flaunting defiance to

the enemy, into the ranks of his own

iron hearted company, well named the

stand of colors, Sergeant Richards-

"FACE THE OTHER WAY!"

The Seventh fought in the Wilderness

with Hancock's corps on the Brock

road, and with that corps in three sep-

arate battles on the field of Spottsyl-

vania. In its last fight of 1864 the regi-

ment numbered only 156 muskets. Here

is the list of battles, with losses in

killed or mortally wounded in each,

from Colonel Fox's "Regimental Losses

Second Bull Run, Va., Aug. 23, 1862.... Second Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862... South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862....

Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.....

Fitzhugh's Crossing, Va...
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1833
Wilderness, Va., May 6-7, 1864
Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864

Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1834

Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864

Gravelley Run, Va.....

The regiment lost comparatively few

officers by death in battle, but the per-

sonnel of the battalion and company

leaders changed rapidly, owing to the

field officers, 40 captains, 60 first lien-

tenants and 50 second lieutenants. Over

An Awkward Fix.

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

"What! You say that Herr Schmidle,

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Five Forks.
Miscellaneous encounters.....

Killed and mor-

tally wounded

In the Civil War:"

Seventh.

"Lodi guards."

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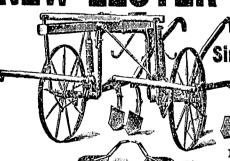
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THE BADGER TIGERS.

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 Flags and of Individual Heroism.

[Copyright, 1896, by American Press Associa-

ISCONSIN sent 753 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 culisted it lost more than

any other regiment. This percentage was 19.7, almost 20. Out of 1,203 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 departfirst five regiments coment list are the following:

Killed or died

Eighty-third Pennsylvania. 273
Fifth New Hampshire 277 Fifth Michigan 262

Twentieth Massachusetts...... 257 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 two letters would have made him a both national and state rolls. The figures | namesake of the first hero of the "Marof the latter were adopted in cases quette sharpshooters"-saw the colors of where they showed the greater losses in a strange regiment go down in battle killed. According to the state records, the five regiments at the head of the

Fifth New Hampshire...... 205 Eighty-third Pennsylvania...... 282

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 percentage 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 Confederates. The bearer had fallen and in the war where the victims had no did not rise again. Richards started for chance to fight back. But the Seventh the spot determined to save the flag, but Wiscousin 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, march before him to the lines of the 1861. Each of the ten companies adopted a synonym. There were the "Columbia County cadets," "Platteville guards," "Stoughton guards," "Marquette County sharpshooters," "Lancaster 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 phalanx 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 changed 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 fainted 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 GALE MFG. CO., Caprain Carris, 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 car-PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, tridges from the dead, and when the boxes had been refilled ordered the regithent to lie down and respect for for ment 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 heavy casualties among them in woundcharge. One volley was fired, and the ed. The full roster shows 9 different enemy's line disappeared.

South Mountain is classed as a skirmish, but the Seventh Wisconsin lost 200 original members re-enlisted. 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

From South Mountain to Gettysburg THE CABINET CAMEO.

Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville came between. The Seventh, with the A SKETCH OF RICHARD OLNEY, SECrest of the Iron brigade, fought at An-RETARY OF STATE. tietam, but was only slightly engaged at the other two places. The fortunes of

Aristocrat to the Core-A Corporation war reserved a hot place for it at Get-Lawyer - How Cleveland Discovered Him -- Intensely American -- As to His Presidential Boom.

Richard Olney, our secretary of state, is hard, lucid, scintillant, sparsely sown of his sort, and therefore valuable-in fact, a man diamond. A cold sparkle, as as the brightest page in the history of of frost, not of fire, goes with Olney. that day's operations. In forming his He is clear, frigid, wintry and has no sympathies.

column to march forward in McPher-Being superbly egotistical, no tale of woe moves him, being thoroughbred, a challenge to battle brings him speedily and Seventh Wisconsin on the left. One forward.

Born in 1835, Olney was full 24 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 march of the victorious enemy. In the from Massachusetts, but its enlistment Seventh, after fighting all day, from the west slope of Seminary ridge to the rolls world Olney in vain. He staid



soberly, resolutely behind. This was not Battleflag episodes were numerous cowardice, for his courage is proof. It that day on Seminary Ridge. Soon after was the cool selfishness of one who thinks Captain Richardson saved the strange first and best of himself.

midway between the Union lines and the 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 patricians. By nature he is exclusive, seclusive, shields himself selfishly from common contact, has few acquaintances, 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 gem, as I have said; no influence corrodes, no fires melt; under all pressures, through all conditions, Olney is 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.

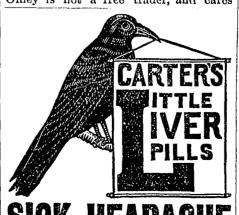
The war was a good thing for Olney. It eliminated many a bright fellow, re- New York Journal. duced rivalry, and left Olney a wide, when he reached the place which he had rich field to his sickle. The young lawmarked with his eye, he could find nei- yer went about his reaping with a sage ther colors nor prostrate bearer. The prudence that soon gave him a rich pracground was very rough and uneven, so

From the first Olney was busy with he could easily have missed the mark, or the wounded guardian of the flag may about corporate roots and pruning corhave crawled away to shelter. In lookporate branches, a fashion of money culing the ground over, Richards saw two ture. And he liked it, served well, was Confederates hugging the earth for safepaid well and it was all an experience ty. He ordered them to get up and much to his taste.

Reared at the knee of corporations, soaked in a stock company vat, Olney-In the annals of Richards' company, no wonder-sees things through corpora-E, from Marquette county I find recorded one of those sad yet touching tragtion spectacles. Yet he is honest and edies which are left out of the great war high minded; would do no dishonorable thing. He believes in money and the histories. One of the noblest of the Marrights of money, and is more impressed quette boys was Sergeant Robert W. by property than by a man. Personally Hubbard. His biographer says of him: 'A young man esteemed and respected he is worth a cool million, nor is he by all who knew him." We all know likely to lose it. There's no danger of what that signifies when applied to a his forgetting where he has put it down. Olney's mind is a law mind. What volunteer soldier. Young Hubbard was shot through the body and lived just

with study and what with experience, long enough to whisper a dying message | Olney is one of the best lawyers in the into the ear of a comrade. It was this: country. He does not shine in court. "Tell my mother that I died like her 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 rotainers 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 inherited him from the Whigs. It is from draws a mild sentiment for protection.



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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 even 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 zouave. Your New Englander fights readily.

He is of a stern brood, your New Englander, and besides his natural thrift has never been aroused by war, for he ever made pleasant money by it. New England was richer at the close of the Revolution than in 1776. From 1812 to 1814, cutlass in hand, New England cook millions on millions of prize dollars from the British and founded herself. That's half the basis of all her money

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 By blood and birth Olney is an aristo- a foe. He will fight while it pays 3 per crat. He believes in pedigrees and crests | cent. When it ceases to flow an interest, | and family trees and coats of armor. His he will limber up his guns and ride ancestors came with the Mayflower, a away. From cradle to grave with your craft, by the way, which must have had | Yankee his life is ever listed as part of a giant passenger list, as well as such a 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 embarking upon. They noither consulted nor notifewer friends, wraps himself in his cloak | fied 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 reimmerse 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

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 inflamthe tillage of great companies; digging matory rhoumatism which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sun-

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 Kruif, Orange City; P. B. Vosburg, Granville; L. L. Harlan, Hawarden; and J. H. Holihan,

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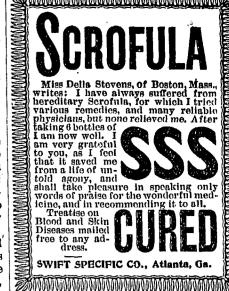
During the winter of 1893, F. M. Martin, of Long Reach, West Va., contractthis Whiggish, Henry Clay source he ed a severe cold which left him with a cough. In speaking of how he cured it Olney is not a free trader, and cares he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup but found no relief until I bought 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 Kruif, Orange City; P. B. Vosburg, Granville; L. L. Harlan, Hawarden; and J. H. Holihan, Hospers.

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