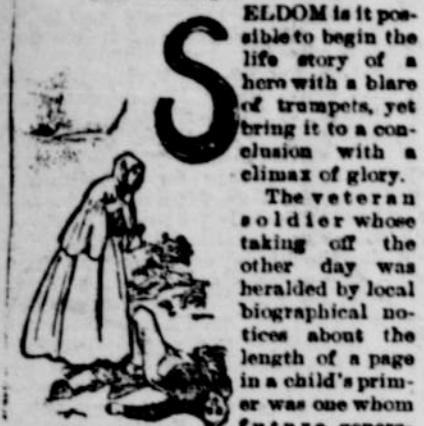


HERO WITH A BIG H.

GENERAL FRANCIS G. BARLOW, A LEADER IN AMERICA'S OLD GUARD.

A Thrilling Martial Career, Beginning and Ending With the Second Corps—He Was a Volunteer and Won His Way by Fighting—Thrilling War Scenes Recalled.

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SELDOM is it possible to begin the life story of a hero with a blare of trumpets, yet bring it to a conclusion with a climax of glory. The veteran soldier whose taking off the other day was heralded by local biographical notices about the length of a page in a child's primer was one whom future genera-

tions must class with the fighting Puttans, Waynes and Starks of the Revolution. The history of General Francis C. Barlow is the history of the Second army corps, and General Barlow had as much to do with making the history of that famous body of soldiers as any man in it, and perhaps more than any, not excepting Hancock himself. Barlow was there first; he was there last, and without such gallant lieutenants as Barlow neither Hancock nor the corps would have achieved the distinction in battle which fully entitles the latter to be called the "Old Guard" of the Union army. Barlow led in every charge of that corps but one, and then he was lying wounded.

Barlow, first of all, was a volunteer, and that meant that he had to fight again as hard and achieve again as much as a West Point graduate before he could obtain chances for distinction and the promotions which would open up other chances to him. How he won his first chance is told in his own official report of his first battle. This report, by the way, is one of the curiosities of that kind of war literature. The battle was the second day at Fair Oaks, when General Howard was ordered to take his brigade out and try to recover ground which the Confederates had captured the previous day. Barlow's regiment, the Sixty-first New York, was one of the four under Howard. Howard started with two regiments only, the Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New York. Early in the action Howard was disabled and turned the command of these two regiments over to Barlow. This is Barlow's account of his first stewardship:

After advancing some 150 yards we came upon the Pennsylvania volunteers briskly engaging the enemy. I requested Colonel B— to cease firing that we might pass in front of him. This was done, and we advanced upon the Pennsylvanians, who were up in line of battle and kept up a heavy fire. After advancing some 25 yards beyond Colonel B—'s regiment I halted among thick undergrowth. Not willing to deliver our fire until we could see those opponents, I called out to my regiment to cease firing. We then moved forward in excellent order some 100 yards, meeting with a heavy fire, but not seeing the enemy with sufficient distinctness to warrant, in my opinion, our halting and returning. On arriving upon the crest of a hill within some 50 yards of the road running parallel to the railroad and directly opposite the (former) camp of Casey's division, which the enemy had occupied, the battalion was halted, the enemy being plainly visible, receiving a very heavy fire in return. This continued for a considerable time, and it was then that our principal loss occurred. We drove the enemy back and he ceased firing.

The loss of Barlow's own regiment was 110 killed and wounded, 25 per cent of its fighting strength. Every American soldier recalls at the proper time the Bunker Hill command, "Wait till you see the whites of their eyes," when the enemy is advancing, but how many of the thousands of the fresh colonels and embryo brigadiers of the last war had the wisdom and coolness to go on a still hunt for the whites of their enemies' eyes through a swampy forest, raked by the fire of unseen riflemen?

Most biographies state that Barlow's gallantry at Fair Oaks was rewarded by a general's star. That is untrue. He was a colonel at Antietam, in command of a division in the Second corps, which included his own regiment. In fact, it was half of the Howard brigade of Fair Oaks and the peninsula. It is a matter of well known history that the Second corps divisions of Sedgwick and Richardson made one of the most desperate charges of the day at Antietam. Richardson was killed while driving the fiery A. P. Hill from the famous sunken road which American valor christened for all time the "Bloody Lane." Barlow was wounded in struggling forward toward the sunken road, and then and there earned that brigadier general's star.

Another well known story of Antietam is the gallant fight of the Irish brigade. Barlow, with the Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New York, rushed to the aid of those plucky Irishmen. He attacked the Confederates lying behind the bank of the sunken road, capturing 300 prisoners and 8 battleflags. Then, seeing the enemy advancing upon the right of the Irish brigade, already terribly cut up, he changed front under fire and attacked the new enemy, sheltered behind a stone wall. At some distance from Barlow, upon a knoll in the orchard and cornfield, the Confederates had planted a battery to sweep the approaches to the sunken road. They hurled canister and spherical case upon Richardson's men, and a shot of the latter struck Barlow in the groin, giving him a most fearful wound.

The Second corps established its reputation there on the line of the "Bloody Lane" at Antietam. Hancock passed over from the Sixth corps to the command of Richardson's division. Barlow was a long time recovering from his wound, and when he returned to the front he was given a brigade in the Eleventh corps. It was upon a circumstance connected with the history of Barlow's brigade that Howard laid the cause of his disaster at Chancellorsville. Barlow, he says, was his only reserve and was taken away from him when most needed, and had he been where he ought to have been the Eleventh corps line would not have been at the mercy of Stonewall Jackson.

With Hancock at its head the Second corps fared well, and Barlow remained with the Eleventh corps, leading a division at Gettysburg. No amount of genius or courage could have saved the Eleventh corps from its second great

GENERAL BARLOW.

and leaped over the parapets, cheering his men forward. They mounted the breastworks of the enemy and seized some battleflags and prisoners.

In all the fighting of the corps before Petersburg up to midsummer Barlow was conspicuous. At Ream's Station he was borne upon a stretcher, worn out with wounds, sickness and exposure. Word had just reached him that his wife had died from disease contracted while nursing the wounded soldiers. We read of the sick Napoleon carried into battle in a coach and marvel over it, but he was fighting for his own life and crown.

During the pursuit of Lee, after Petersburg fell, Barlow's division led the Second corps column, and by his personal energy and celebrity he seized the crossings of the Appomattox and roads which enabled the Union infantry to close up on the rear of the Confederates while Sheridan stood across their pathway in front. The volunteer colonel had become a major general.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

His Claim to the Title.
"Is Tubbs a professional singer?"
"Oh, yes—that is, he professes to sing."—Chicago Record.

Fostered by Free Trade.

A dispatch in the New York Tribune from Providence stated that both branches of the city council of that city had passed a resolution asking from the legislature power to devote \$150,000 "to provide work for the unemployed." It is the same old story which we have heard over and over again since the triumph of the free trade party in 1892. Who ever heard of the need of such a resolution before that? The organization of societies for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed is the one new enterprise which owes its existence to the breaking down of our protective tariff system and the establishment of partial free trade. It is the one enterprise which a protective tariff will not foster, but will kill.

Safe In His Hands.

Of course it is pretty generally understood that if Lyman J. Gage were to keep watch on the treasury none of us would go to sleep at night with the fear that it would be stolen.—Chicago Evening Post.

PROTECTION'S BENEFITS.

Advantages Which It Gives to the Farmers of the Country.

Howard sent the Eleventh corps out upon the plain north of Gettysburg to support the right flank of the First corps, which was battling to hold the ridge west of the town. Barlow's division held the right of the line, and like the brave Sicks, next day he marched beyond the basin lands to reach high ground, where he could see something and have a sign of vantage worth clinging to. A knoll upon the west bank of Rock creek now bearing his name is an imperishable monument to the hero who drenched its soil with his blood. Ewell's Confederate corps, headed by John R. Gordon and moving as the wind moves and as the waves move, the soldiers dancing with joy at the prospect of a fight upon Yankee soil, fell with its crashing weight upon Barlow's isolated division.

The Barlow knoll is the highest point of ground in that vast plain. There Barlow stationed the gallant Wilkeson, telling him to sacrifice himself and his battery to hold the ground, and Barlow stood by to share the sacrifice. Gordon saw that unless Wilkeson's battery could be put out of the way his line of battle was doomed. Halting the men, he ordered two batteries to train their guns upon Barlow and Wilkeson. Wilkeson's battery was wiped out, the leader was cut down and met the fate only a hero of more than mortal mold can attain. Barlow fell with him upon that blood red knoll. Then followed an episode pleasing to recall as a relief from the terrible pictures of war. Gordon found the bleeding Barlow, unconscious and apparently dying. In his pocket was a letter from his wife, revealing his identity. Gordon at once had him cared for by his own surgeon and sent word under a flag of truce to the Union lines whom he had seen as a wounded prisoner. Barlow's wife was at that time searching the battlefield for the body of her missing husband. Under the guidance and safe conduct of Gordon's messengers she reached the bedside of her hero in time to save his life.

Barlow recovered from his wound to enter upon the Wilderness campaign. As commander of one of the old divisions of the reorganized Second corps he, for the first time, came under Hancock.

During the Wilderness battle Barlow's troops held the left of Hancock's line on the Brock road. He was confronted by Longstreet.

At Spotsylvania Barlow was conspicuous in the preliminary fighting, and on May 10 was ordered to retreat while actually engaged with the enemy.

At the assault of the Bloody Angle, May 12, Barlow's division was in the front line. The soldiers made their way through a thicket more than a mile without guides to the place of attack. When Barlow learned that the commander of the army had made no reconnaissance of the ground and the position to be assailed, and that it was pure guess work, or a case of "go it blind," with the lives of 12,000 men at stake, he felt that he was called upon to lead a forlorn hope. Taking out the valubles and keepsakes on his person, he intrusted them to a friend, with a last message to his faithful wife, who was then a devoted nurse of the soldiers in the hospitals near by. The assault was a success, and his troops were the first in the enemy's works.

In the memorable charge at Cold Harbor Barlow swung his cap in the air

and hewed his way into the scale and nearly lost it trying to sweep back an ocean with a broom on July 1, 1863.

During the fiscal year just closed, even at the low prices current, this country paid out about \$200,000,000 for imported sugar. Our exports of wheat and flour were but a trifle more. Thus it takes every pound of the wheat and flour we export to pay for the sugar we import. The total value of all live and dressed beef, beef products and lard exported during the past year barely exceeds the amount we paid for sugar.

Our people have an exalted idea of the American export trade in cotton, but the value of all the cotton exported was only twice as much as the value of the sugar imported. In spite of the immense increase in corn exports the past year, they would have to represent a value 2½ times larger to pay for the foreign sugar we buy.

Three times our tobacco export would not counterbalance our sugar imports. The barley, oats and rye, fruits and nuts, hops, vegetable oils, oleomargarine, butter and cheese, pork and ham that were exported last year, all put together, represent in value only two-thirds of the sugar imported. Certainly it is in the highest degree unwise for a great agricultural country to continue such a policy.

The United States can readily produce every pound of sugar it now imports and thus put in our farmers' pockets a good part of the vast sums now paid out for foreign sugar. Not only that, but with the development of the country we could produce our own sugar without materially restricting our exports of other produce, provided foreign markets offer attractive prices for the same. The sugar beet can be grown over a vast section, and encouragement of this industry is one form at least in which protection can directly benefit farmers.—American Agriculturist.

His Position Made Plain.

As the C. & O. train was pulling out of Covington for Cincinnati last Saturday night an Irish laborer, with his regulation tin dinner can and clay pipe, stepped into one of the passenger cars and putting his pall on the floor ensconced himself in a comfortable seat, with his pipe in one corner of his mouth. A moment later the brakeman came in, and looking around espied the Irishman. Leaning over, he tapped the man on the shoulder and said:

"If you want to smoke, go forward to the smoking car."

The Irishman looked at him coolly for a moment and replied, "I'm not smokin' man."

"You've got your pipe in your mouth, haven't you?"

"Faith, yes," replied the son of Erin, "an I've got me fat in my boot, but I'm not walkin'."—Mayville Ledger.

A Decided Improvement Everywhere.

The indications of business improvement increase as the days of the new year pass and are apparent to all except the politicians whose interest lies in a general business panic.—Indianapolis Journal.

Keep Out Prison Buttons.

It is reported that the prisoners of Austria are working day and night to fit out their uniforms with buttons before

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, Oct. 21, 1893. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, the following persons have filed in this office their sworn statements, to-wit:

John D. DeLand of Olympia, county of Thurston, state of wash., sworn statement No 2680 for the purchase of the E half swqr, swqr swqr, see 14 twp 37 s 8 e 13 n 13 e.

Thomas L. Laughlin of Olympia, county of Thurston, state of wash., sworn statement No 2681 for the purchase of the E half swqr, swqr swqr, see 14 twp 37 s 8 e 13 n 13 e.

John T. Crowley of Olympia, county of Thurston, state of wash., sworn statement No 2682 for the purchase of the E half swqr, swqr swqr, see 14 twp 37 s 8 e 13 n 13 e.

Lucy A. Price of Tacoma, county of Pierce, state of wash., sworn statement No 2680 for the purchase of the E half swqr, swqr swqr, see 14 twp 37 s 8 e 13 n 13 e.

That they will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish their claim to said land before Jas H Driscoll, county clerk at Klamath Falls, Or., on Tuesday the 8th day of Feb., 1894.

They name as witnesses: John D. DeLand, Sarah L. DeLand, Robert W. DeLand of Olympia, wash., Clara F. McKenzie of Yelm, wash., Lucy A. Price, D. O'Brien of Tacoma, wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely to the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 8th day of Feb., 1894.

E. M. Brattain, Register.

John W. Larkins of Yelm, state of Minn., sworn statement No 2683 for the purchase of the swqr, see 25 twn 37 s 8 e 12 n 12 e.

Martha M. McClure of Onamia, county of Mille Lacs, state of Minn., sworn statement No 2684 for the purchase of the swqr swqr, see 25 twn 37 s 8 e 12 n 12 e.

John Bayard Staples of Bonifield, county of mille lacs, state of Minn., sworn statement No 2685 for the purchase of the E half swqr, swqr swqr, swqr swqr, see 25 twn 37 s 8 e 12 n 12 e.

Leo H Drews of Bonifield, county of mille lacs, state of Minn., sworn statement No 2686 for the purchase of the E half swqr, swqr swqr, swqr swqr, see 25 twn 37 s 8 e 12 n 12 e.

That they will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish their claim to said land before Jas H Driscoll, county clerk at Klamath Falls, Or., on Monday the 10th day of February, 1894.

They name as witnesses: John W. Larkins, John Bayard Staples, Leo H Drews, August Zarchow of Onamia, minn.

Any and all persons claiming adversely to the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of February, 1894.

E. M. Brattain, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, October 26, 1893. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, the following persons have filed in this office their sworn statements, to-wit:

John W. Larkins of Lakeview, county of Klamath, state of Oregon, sworn statement No 2700 for the purchase of the E half swqr, swqr swqr, swqr swqr, see 26 twn 37 s 8 e 12 n 12 e.

That they will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish their claim to said land before C. H. Withrow, U. S. Commissioner at Klamath Falls, on Tuesday the 10th day of February, 1894.

They name as witnesses: John W. Larkins, Ernest E. Brattain, Register.

Any and all persons claiming adversely to the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of February, 1894.

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John W. Larkins of Lakeview, county of Klamath, state of Oregon, sworn statement No 2701 for the purchase of the E half swqr, swqr swqr, swqr swqr, see 26 twn 37 s 8 e 12 n 12 e.

That they will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish their claim to said land before C. H. Withrow, U. S. Commissioner at Klamath Falls, on Tuesday the 10th day of February, 1894.

They name as witnesses: John W. Larkins, Ernest E. Brattain, Register.

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John W. Larkins of Lakeview, county of Klamath, state of Oregon, sworn statement No 2702 for the purchase of the E half swqr, swqr swqr, swqr swqr, see 26 twn 37 s 8 e 12 n 12 e.

That they will offer proof to show that the land sought is more