

INCIDENTS IN GRANT'S LIFE.

General Howard's First Meeting with the Always Victorious Commander.

Grant, Sherman, and Thomas at Chattanooga—Interesting Campaign Incidents—The Veto of the Inflation Bill of 1874.

Gen. Howard's Reminiscences.

The first time I met Gen. Grant was the 21st of October, 1863. The Eleventh Corps was then at Bridgeport, a place on the Tennessee where the Nashville Railway crosses the river, and my headquarters were in tents near the bridge. Early that morning, taking a return supply train, I went up to Stevenson, some ten miles distant, to pay an official visit to Gen. Hooker. While there Hooker said that our new military division commander was en route from Nashville to Chattanooga, that he was expected to arrive on the incoming train. Hooker had made preparations to meet the General and have him conducted to his own quarters. Grant was reported as very lame and suffering from the injuries occasioned by the falling of his horse a short time before in the streets of New Orleans. Hooker sent a spring wagon and an officer of his staff to the station, but for some reason he did not go himself.

As I must take the same train, south bound, to get back to Bridgeport before dark, its arrival found me there in waiting. I had presumed that General Grant would remain over night with General Hooker, but this presumption was not correct. Several acquaintances among the officers who were in the train met me as I stepped into the forward part of the car. General Grant, sitting near the rear of the car, was pointed out to me, and I passed on at once, as was proper, to pay my respects to him.

Imagine my surprise when I saw him. He had been for some time before the public, the successful commander in important battles; the papers had said much for him, and several virulent sheets much against him, and so, judging by the accounts, I had conceived him to be of large size and rough appearance. The actual man was quite different—not larger than McClellan, at the same time rather thin in flesh and very pale in complexion, and noticeably self-contained and retiring.

Without rising, he extended his hand as I was presented, smiled pleasantly, and signified very briefly that it gave him pleasure to meet me. He then permitted me to continue the conversation.

Gen. Hooker's staff officer came with the tender of the conveyance and the offer of hospitality. The quick reply, made with quiet firmness, at the time astonished me: "If Gen. Hooker wishes to see me, he will find me on this train." I hardly need say that Hooker soon presented himself, and offered his courtesies in person to his new commander.

Hooker was tall, of full build, ruddy, handsome, then in the very prime of his manhood. I wondered at the contrast between the two men, and pondered upon the manner of their meeting. Grant evidently took this first occasion to assert himself. He never left the necessity of gaining a proper ascendancy over subordinate Generals—where it was likely to be questioned—to a second interview. Yet he manifested only a quiet firmness.

Gen. Grant and I shared a common wall tent between us. He had a humorous expression which I noticed as his eyes fell upon a liquor flask hanging against the tent wth-in: "That flask is not mine," I quickly said. "It was left here by an officer, to be returned to Chattanooga. I never drink." "Neither do I," was the prompt reply. His answer was not in sport; he was free from every appearance of drinking, and I was happy indeed to find in his clear eye and his clear face an unmistakable testimonial against the many prevalent falsehoods which envy and rivity had set in motion after the battle of Shiloh.

The next morning, after a sunrise breakfast, his Chief of Staff, Gen. Rawlins, who in subsequent years became Secretary of War, lifted his General, then "lame and suffering," as it had been but a child, into the saddle. The direct route across the Tennessee was held by General Bragg, and the river on our side was much exposed to sharpshooters from the other bank, and to Wheeler's spasmodic Raids. Yet almost without escort Grant risked the journey along the river, through Jasper, across swollen streams, through deep mud, and along roads that were already deemed too wretched and too dangerous for the wagons. This route was strewn with the wrecks of army vehicles and dead mules which our indefatigable Quartermasters had been forced to abandon. It would have been an awful journey for a well man—a journey of more than forty miles. At times it was necessary to take the General from his horse. The soldiers carried him in their arms across the roughest places. Yielding to no weariness or suffering he pushed through to Chattanooga, reaching Gen. Thomas the evening of the 22d of October. It was this remarkable journey which put Grant en rapport with Hooker and Thomas, gave practical shape to all good existing plans, and soon changed an army on the verge of starvation into an active, healthful, well supplied, conquering force.

Accompanying this circular was the following pledge:

"We, the undersigned, hereby declare that we are in favor of the nomination and election of Ulysses S. Grant to the office of President of the United States, and that we will use our best efforts to secure that result."

We believe that public sentiment has already indicated our noble General as the proper man to lead the loyal citizens of the republic to victory; but organization, effort, and a proper direction to the general public desire is none the less important. Let us press onward, then, with this one object in view—to promote the interests of our candidate for President, Ulysses S. Grant; avoid all other issues, and commit ourselves to no man as candidate for Vice President."

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Rufus F. Andrews, who in 1872 became an Independent Republican and supported Horace Greeley for President; Hugh Gardner, afterward a Police Commissioner and Police Justice; James W. Farr, a Ninth-Warder and school officer; Joseph B. Taylor, a brewer; George H. Sheldon, present Fire Marshal; John J. Shaw, lawyer. The corresponding committee was made up in the following order: James R. Davies, Chairman, who is known by every politician in the city; Chester A. Arthur, with then, probably, the least thought in the world of his future elevation; D. D. T. Marshall, served a term as Excise Commissioner; Robert Edwards, merchant; E. Delafeld Smith, once Corporation Counsel; William T. Black, engineer; Andrew Jackson Plumb, journalist and stump orator. Of those whose names have been mentioned Gilbert J. Hunter, Thurlow Weed, James Kelly, James W. Booth, James W. Parr, Hugh Gardner, Joseph B. Taylor, John J. Shaw, and E. Delafeld Smith are dead.—*New York World*.

ammunition of knowledge, positive and abundant, of the surrounding mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Northern Georgia. Gen. Grant appeared to listen with pleased interest, and now and then made a pointed remark. Thomas was like the solid Judge, confident and fixed in his knowledge of law, Sherman, like the brilliant advocate, and Grant, rendering his verdicts, like an intelligent juror.

The 23d of November following the conference referred to a reconnaissance had been ordered. Gen. Gordon Granger deployed one division of the Fourth army corps in line in front of Fort Wood, and supported it by his other two divisions. The Fourteenth corps, under Palmer, supported the right, and the Eleventh, massed, the left. Generals Grant and Thomas stood by the parapet within the fort, and their staff officers and orderlies were near at hand. I could see both Generals from my point of observation. I was curious to observe them in the approaching action, now so sure to come. At first the movement afforded a bright array of arms. The flags waved, and the bayonets, or the bright barrels of the guns, flashed in the sunlight. Skirmishers sprang to their places with gladsome clarity, and soon the whole front was covered with them, and the buglers sounded the advance, all as if on parade. The Confederates in our front doubtless thinking of Grant's review of troops; many of them stood on their embankments to behold the fine display. The men seemed to fly over the space intervening to Pilot Knob. Of course resistance soon came. Skirmish against skirmish, and the batteries all along the line were at last awakened, and the air was full of missiles. The enemy, however, was this time surprised, and his outer works were taken. At all this time, while staff officers became excited and orderlies could not keep quiet, Grant and Thomas stood side by side without exchanging a word. Grant quietly smoked his cigar and Thomas pressed his field-glass now and then against his forehead to get clearer views. At last the Orchard Knob is crowned and Rawlins steps to Grant's side and seems to plead with him. He thought that the men should not return as usual after a reconnoiter, but hold what they had gained. "It will have a bad effect to let them come back and try it over again." When the desired moment had come Grant said quietly, "Intrench them and send up support." It was so done. In this brief combat I could observe the perfect self-possession and imperturbability of our leaders. Grant's equanimity was not marred by danger or by the contagious excitement of the battle.

In Washington, after the war, when President Johnson unexpectedly became lenient in his policy toward the Southern white people, and Mr. Stanton, his Secretary of War, cleaved to Congress, there were for a time great fears of conspiracy and revolution. One night, at the War Department, several officers were assembled, and the air was filled with rumors of coming danger. The capital was said to be full of traitors, parties were conspiring at the principal hotels, some hostiles were approaching from Virginia, and Baltimore was believed as dangerous as early in 1861. Espionage was rife, and everybody exhibited a useless apprehension. Gen. Grant joined us in the Secretary's office. A guard was ordered for the War Department. Speaking of an officer commanding troops, some one said: "Why, you cannot trust that officer; he is a copper!" Gen. Grant turned to the speaker and said, severely: "Sir, you must trust him. If you do not have confidence, soon you can trust nobody. Trust him, sir, and he will be true." This time the confidence was reposed in the officer referred to. It was not betrayed.—*Christian Union*

A Bit of History.

It can now be said that the first organized meeting of members of the Republican party to nominate Gen. Grant for President was held in this city. The meeting took place in room 11 of the Astor House, in the latter part of 1866. Among those who were present were Thurlow Weed, who presided; Gilbert J. Hunter, a well-known resident of the Ninth Ward; William A. Darling, James Kelly, then Postmaster; Abraham Wakeman, Surveyor of the Port; James W. Booth, State Senator of the West Side District; Sheridan Shook, and George Starr. A "Central Grant Club" was established, with headquarters at Broadway and Twenty-third street—now the Blossom Club—and Grant clubs were formed in nearly every ward in the city.

On Nov. 22, 1867, a circular was issued from the Central Club, and directed to prominent Republicans in all parts of the Union, in reference to a concentrated effort of the loyal people in favor of the nomination and election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency. The persons addressed were asked to form Grant clubs in every Assembly district in every State. The circular, among other things, said:

"We believe that public sentiment has already indicated our noble General as the proper man to lead the loyal citizens of the republic to victory; but organization, effort, and a proper direction to the general public desire is none the less important. Let us press onward, then, with this one object in view—to promote the interests of our candidate for President, Ulysses S. Grant; avoid all other issues, and commit ourselves to no man as candidate for Vice President."

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Opinions of Grant.

GRANT was a finisher; a man of action.—*Ingleside*.

The simplest citizen of the republic.—*The Independent*.

The true Gen. Grant lives in the monuments he has left behind him.—*Boston Beacon*.

His fame can never be obscured. Posterior will do him justice.—*Denver Opinion*.

He had no historical models, but worked out his own course from his own good sense and thoughtfulness.—*Hon. Hamilton Fish*.

The great soldier who transformed the words of Lincoln's proclamation into facts.—*American Art Journal*.

WELCOME from fields where valor fought To feasts where pleasure waits; A nation gives you smiles unbought At all her opening gates!

Forgive us when we press your hand— Your war-worn features scan.

God sent you to a bleeding land;

Our nation found its man;

—O. W. Holmes, in 1865.

WESTERN GOVERNORS.

Gov. Martin, of Kansas.

John A. Martin was born March 10, 1839, at Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa. While a mere lad he learned the trade of printing in the office of the Brownsville *Clipper*. In the spring of 1857 he went to Pittsburgh and worked at his trade for a short time. In October of the same year he emigrated to Kansas. He located in Atchison, and for a short time set type for the columns of the *Squatter Sovereign*. He purchased the *Squatter Sovereign* in February, 1858, changed its name to *Freedom's Champion*, and on the 20th of the same month commenced his long editorial career in Kansas by the issue of the first number of the paper with which he has since been so honorably identified. Since that time he has been elected to several offices, filling them to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents. He was Secretary of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and was elected State Senator before he was twenty-one. He served as delegate to the Territorial Convention, at Lawrence, on April 11, 1860. During the summer of 1861 he assisted in organizing the Eighth Kansas Infantry, of which he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel. Early in 1862 he was appointed Provost Marshal of Leavenworth, and in March of the same year his regiment was ordered to Corinth, Miss., and thereafter during the whole war it served in the Army of the Cumberland.



Lieut. Col. Martin was promoted to be Colonel on the 1st of November, 1862, and was Provost Marshal of Nashville, Tenn., from December, 1862, to June, 1863. The regiment under his command took part in the battles of Perryville, Ky., and Lancaster, Ky.; the campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga; the battle of Chickamauga; the siege of Chattanooga; the storming of Mission Ridge; the campaign in Eastern Tennessee in the winter of 1863-4; the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta; and the subsequent pursuit of Hood northward. Col. Martin commanded the Third Brigade during the siege of Chattanooga; and commanded the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, from August, 1864, until his muster out at Puslaki, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1864. Returning home, he resumed control of the Atchison *Champion* early in January, 1865. He has been Commander-in-chief of the State Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic; delegate from Kansas to the National Republican Conventions of 1860, 1868, 1872, and 1880; a member of the United States Centennial Commission and one of the Vice Presidents of that body; was elected by the two houses of Congress one of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes in 1878, and re-elected in 1882, being Second Vice President of that body until 1884, and was elected Mayor of Atchison in 1865. He was elected Governor of Kansas in 1884, defeating ex-Gov. Glick, the Democratic candidate, by 40,000 majority.

Gov. Dawes, of Nebraska.

James W. Dawes, Governor of Nebraska, was born at McConnellsburg, Ohio, on Jan. 8, 1845. Removed from Ohio to Wisconsin in 1856, locating in the town of Newport. Received a common-school education; worked on farm summers, attending school winters. From October, 1864, to October, 1868, clerked for G. J. Hansen & Co., general merchants, at Kilbourn City, Wis. Studied law at Fox Lake, Wis., and was admitted to the bar Jan. 10, 1871. Located at Crete, Neb., Sept. 5, 1871. En-



gaged in mercantile business from Sept. 5, 1871, to March, 1877. Was elected State Senator in 1876. Engaged in the practice of law since 1877. Held the position of Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska from May, 1876, to September, 1882. Elected delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June, 1880, and was named by delegation as member of National Republican Committee for Nebraska for term of four years. Trustee and Secretary of Doane College, at Crete, Neb., since 1875. Elected Governor of Nebraska November, 1882, and re-elected November, 1884.

WELCOME from fields where valor fought To feasts where pleasure waits; A nation gives you smiles unbought At all her opening gates!

Forgive us when we press your hand— Your war-worn features scan.

God sent you to a bleeding land;

Our nation found its man;

—O. W. Holmes, in 1865.

SHELLS OF SAND.

Mud-Slinging Batteries of a Partisan Press Without Ammunition.

Remarkable Record of Reforms Made by the Present Administration.

[Washington special to Chicago Times.]

The administration vacation may be deemed to have begun, although most of the Cabinet Ministers are here. It has been in power about over five months, and it is not too early to begin to ask what kind of an administration it is. The extreme difficulty the New York Tribune and the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette are having in keeping up an opposition to it is pretty good evidence that it is not an easy administration to attack. It has made some mistakes, but the most violent of the Republican organs have to content themselves with ridiculing the worth of the good work of the administration, and the editorials of those small errors which every finite government must make. It is evident from the Republican papers that they are getting very little campaign ammunition out of this administration.

Take the Treasury Department. It has been the practice for years to excite the cupidity of Congressmen by publishing a statement of our surplus revenues, which, while technically correct, was substantially a gross exaggeration. That has been changed, and the real available surplus only is now stated. A man who is not banker or lawyer or accountant can easily find out how much gold and silver the Government owns. Every effort is being made, and with full assurance of success, to prevent the substitution of the silver for the gold standard in commercial transactions until Congress shall meet, and have a chance to amend legislation. The legal-tender issues have never been so secure as since the department has adopted the policy of setting aside from its assets \$100,000,000 of gold as a fund to protect the public from the predilection of pension agents of keeping on hand, that is in the banks of friends of theirs, vast sums of money for which they had no immediate use, has been stopped. Whatever may be said of Arthur Chenoweth's attitude on the civil-service question, he has done the good service of exposing a most disgraceful state of affairs in the coast survey office which his predecessor might have exposed, but he never did. Auditor Day has been the means of putting a stop to the practice of beating the Government out of the payment of money due it by getting accounts reopened and resettled on ex parte evidence to compete with the agents of some man houses.

Take the Interior Department. In the general Land Office a substantial check has been given to the vast fraudulent entry business, and the rights of the settlers in the indemnity lands have been asserted. In the Indian Office the illegal career of the cattle barons in occupying Indian lands and fencing the public domain has been brought to an end. In the Pension Office there are fewer employees spending their time in the office, and more are now engaged in working for the disabled veterans than ever before. There was never before a time in the history of the office when it worked so rapidly and efficiently as it does now, and all that the Republican organs can say in reply to this is that a man whom the President appointed a Pension Agent took the responsibility of employing an ex-Confederate as his chief clerk.

In the War Department there is a feeling that merit instead of influence is to determine promotions of officers, and justice and the public good are to be given more attention than ever before. Mr. Lincoln was an excellent Secretary and would have done more in the direction of reform if President Arthur had not had so many friends. President Cleveland has no friends in his mind when the public interest is in any way involved.

In the Department of Justice it is already apparent that there is an Attorney General who devotes his entire mind to protecting the interests of his client—the Government. We have had a good Attorney General in the last few years, but he was not so good as Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was a good Secretary and would have done more in the direction of reform if President Arthur had not had so many friends. President Cleveland has no friends in his mind when the public interest is in any way involved.

In the Post Office Department—the department that comes the closest to the people. Forty or fifty thousand dollars a year was saved on the contracts for official envelopes. About \$30,000 was saved on contracts for printing postage-stamps. Leases of premises for long terms or years at exorbitant rentals, procured evidently for pecuniary or political considerations, have been declared invalid in accordance with an opinion by the Attorney General. We have had a good Postmaster General who would have had the opportunity of distributing \$400,000 among the owners of American steamship lines, not to promote the efficiency of the postal service, but simply to add to the gains of the owners? Mr. Vilas did that, and the result is that not only are the mails carried as well as ever, but to Cuba and Central and South America the mails are carried more expeditiously than ever before, because, instead of an all-water route, a part rail and part water route has been substituted. Out of nearly five hundred Presidents, Mr. Vilas is the only one who has had a good Postmaster General appointed to him. It has been learned that one or two were bad appointments, and to the unspeakable disgust of the Republican organs these have been promptly revoked. Out of 2,500 fourth-class postmasters appointed since Mr. Stevenson succeeded Mr. Hay, it has been found necessary to revoke the appointments of five.

So much for the departments. Is there any Republican so hide-bound in his political prejudices that he looks upon this record he will continue to feel alarm lest the Democratic party will capture the campaign next year? Let us pay the rebel debt, disengage from abroad, reverse the political results of the war, or do any other of the things not only that campaign speakers predicted, but that many simple-minded Republicans really feared a year ago? But take the new class of officials personally. A man who has lived in Washington for the past few years has a good many friends among the outgoing Republican officials, and for that reason he hesitates about making comparisons.

But the Treasury and recent to the writer, "My duties bring me in contact with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Law Assistant, the Solicitor, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. There is no question that Mr. Manning, Mr. Fairchild, Judge McCue, and Mr. Miller are able men and much