

THE DEAD PAST.

BY M. VICTOR STALEY.

Yearn not for the joys of thy once happy childhood, Though dark be thy life, though clouded thy smiles; Not in the dead past with all its sad memories, But in the bright future true happiness lies.

Why sigh for the past when the future will bring you To those whom you love and for whom you now grieve? Sad heart, would you give all the blessings of heaven For one fleeting hour of thy childhood's return?

Those whom you now mourn with such sincere affection, Who long since have passed to their dwelling above, Now live in the bright, blessed radiance of heaven, And wait for thy coming with tenderest love.

The joys of the past, if we try to recall them, Will bring but a train of sad memories to pain: 'Twere better those dead years lay buried forever— In the grave which now hides them, O, let them remain.

THE LIFE OF A SCOUT.

BY WARE.

But little time for refreshment and rest is given to scouts, especially on the eve of a great battle, or even while in the vicinity of an enemy well known to be largely superior in numbers and equipments.

Couriers ride hastily, night and day, from the commanding generals to the quarters of generals of corps and divisions. Various changes of position were made by the infantry, under orders from General Bragg; so that an officer of division when asked for his opinion as to our chances for success in the impending battle, replied:

"Unless Generals Morgan and Forrest can arrive in time" (the former was in Kentucky and the latter in West Tennessee) "to strike General Rosecrans' rear, we are whipped!—for our men are already exhausted with marching and countermarching, and are in bad form for meeting the superior force which General Rosecrans has at hand."

The results of the battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone River, are matters of history; and our failure to pursue the advantages won, and the slaughter of the Kentuckians, under the gallant Breckinridge, on the memorable Friday evening—Black Friday—are charged to the debit side of the proper account.

Therefore "scouts" had but little to answer for on this occasion, as they could only criticize movements, and wish that they had a commander who was not so ready to run the wrong way.

It was not the intention to hold position to the north of Murfreesboro till General Rosecrans retired within the sheltering works around Nashville, but to obey orders—no matter how counter to their judgment or wishes a retrograde movement might be. So we submitted to the inevitable, and joined General Bragg in another "masterly retreat."

Heartsick and footsore, our troops fell back to Shelbyville, after having punished General Rosecrans too severely to permit of his pressing us while in retreat.

Here they found kind, sympathizing friends, and hands ready to minister to their hurts, as well as to soothe their mortification at being ordered to throw away the fruits of a victory so nearly and so dearly won.

After reaching Shelbyville our scouts passed several days having clothing washed and repaired, having horses shod, and in making general preparations for the road, as we well knew that Major Walker would soon have us in the saddle, for he was a man of wonderfully earnest energy.

On the evening of the second day after we reached Shelbyville the Major communicated his designs, and directed that the whole troop be in readiness for an early move.

But next morning we learned, with deep regret, that Major Walker would be transferred to another department. Officers and men were much attached to him for his uniform kindness and urbanity, and we had the highest estimate of his courage and soldierly qualities.

Several of the men preferred to go with him, but others had ties in old Kentucky which held them away from the sea-coast.

Before our complete reorganization we had ample opportunities for becoming acquainted with many of the citizens in and around Shelbyville, and we learned unmistakably that there were not a few of these good people whose ideas political did not accord with our own.

But the time for us to move had arrived, and, after taking leave of the Major and receiving from him an earnest "God bless you, boys," we dashed out of town by the road leading to Columbia.

About this time General Joseph Wheeler was promoted to rank as General of Division, and such officers as Forrest and Morgan were held subordinate to him!

Through this means we were near losing the services of General Forrest, who tendered his resignation. The War Department would not accept his resignation, but created a new department, and he took his brigade to their new field of operations.

General Van Dorn, after capturing the Federal stores at Grand Junction, Humboldt, etc., now arrived and took command of all our cavalry, with headquarters at Spring Hill, about twelve miles from Franklin, Tenn.

Our scouts were soon under his orders and proceeded to work toward Nashville, from the waters of South Harpeth.

The position thus occupied was some eighteen miles in advance of cavalry outposts; but we were subject to little interference, as the Federal cavalry then came no further west than Big Harpeth, seventeen miles from Nashville.

We soon became familiar with the country, and learned the by-paths so thoroughly that half a dozen regiments could not have hemmed us in, nor could they have so closely guarded the fords and Big Harpeth as to have prevented close correspondence with our friends in the "City of Rocks."

Within two weeks after entering upon this new field we had established nine regular, reliable channels through which information was received—to say nothing of many other means for obtaining "intelligence," which we appeared to drink in greedily, but to which, in reality, but little heed was given.

One of the most serious obstacles with which we were forced to contend was the early appearance of detachments which were led by officers who were anxious to communicate more directly with friends in Nashville. These officers would obtain authority from superiors to "make a scout," and, while many of them were indiscreet, others cared but little for the

extra amount of trouble, labor and hazard imposed upon those who were located in that section for regular scout duty.

The result of inroads made by these numerous "scouting parties" was to attract the enemy's attention toward the west, and lead them to guard, not only the turnpike roads leading out of Nashville and crossing Big Harpeth to the west, but to watch closely the dirt roads which ran parallel to those turnpikes and crossed the river at intermediate points.

So that, in order to reach the north bank of Big Harpeth, we were compelled to cross it at night by swimming, or by means of a ford which was hidden by dense underbrush, which not unfrequently was found lining the river banks, or by one which would lead to the rear of a field of corn.

At this early day, however, our superior knowledge of the topography of that region gave us a great advantage, despite the watchfulness and superior numbers of the enemy.

We could always manage to get across to the north bank of the river; but here our real danger began; for we were not only liable to encounter a force of the enemy, but quite apt to run athwart one of those self-constituted scouts who, ever ready and alert, were likely to act upon uncertainties, and greet any force not easily recognizable with a volley from shotguns loaded with buckshot, to be followed up with a fusillade from six-shooters.

"Mistakes" were of frequent occurrence, and, while they developed many curious characteristics in the different individuals, and resulted in many a hearty laugh and much quizzing afterward, were at the time of the most serious nature, as they were attended by great personal peril.

Early in February, 1863, a "scout" was ordered to repair to the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., to strike a point on Hillsboro turnpike. Ten well-mounted men were selected—men who knew their duty, and who were not likely to "lose their heads."

We had reached the vicinity of Big Harpeth, near the mouth of Little Harpeth, just opposite Peter Cartwright's farm.

A long narrow field of corn lay to the west of Mr. Cartwright's, between his residence and the north bank of the stream.

Along the west side of this corn-field, for its whole length, was a deep pool of water known in the neighborhood as the Locust Hole.

At the foot of this pool was a ripple, upon which a fish-dam or trap had been built. Of course this dam served to render still deeper the water above it; while below the water was shallow, but swift in its course over small stones.

To cross the stream at this point was no great feat, and to reach the road running on the east of Mr. C.'s residence and between the Hillsboro and the Granny White turnpikes was easy of accomplishment, and attended by no real danger.

We had crossed the stream, passed through Mr. C.'s cornfield, and proceeded to a point within easy reach of our journey's end, when we were startled by—"Halt! Who comes?"

Before time was given for reply, Johnson Vaughn, one of the best scouts in the band, had dismounted, and began to throw down the fence on our left, between the command and the stream, which lay three-quarters of a mile to the west of our position.

"A friend," was replied.

"What command?" was asked.

"What do you mean by 'halting' people who are in search of a doctor?" was innocently asked.

"Yes; if you will advance and satisfy us that you are in 'search of a doctor,' you may proceed on your way," was replied.

Well, that's just what we didn't want to do; but we did wish Vaughn would hurry to down that fence!

The order came, "Assist Vaughn, for they will not delay much longer."

"That's so, Lieutenant, for that's old Watkins (Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, Federal), and he ain't going to monkey around here much longer."

Federal Commander: "Well, will you advance, or shall I send a squad of men after you? Decide quickly, for I shall not give you much more time."

Reply: "Well, Colonel, I guess I won't go any further after 'a doctor' to-night, but I'll turn back home and wait till morning. Good-night, Colonel."

Colonel: "No, you don't! Halt! Come back here! Fire, men, if he don't halt!"

From this it was thought that only one of our men (he in advance) had been seen, though we were well covered up.

But the fence was opened, and each man in the rear, dismounting and leading his horse through the gap (by dismounting, the men were less liable to be seen), and mounting in the cornfield, under cover of the stalks, were all ready for a prompt move before the command to fire was given.

As the last speaker turned and dashed into the field, a small shower of balls fell around us, cutting the corn stalks, on each side and in our front, with no other result than to make us ply our spurs a little more industriously, until we distanced our pursuers, who were evidently reluctant (as we learned afterward) to leave the Hillsboro turnpike.

Of course the firing had stirred up all "the boys" within its hearing, and produced upon their sensibilities the impression that it was "their move" toward Big Harpeth.

As we did not know what forces had been posted on the river below our crossing point, and, being unwilling to give any more chances against our escape, the men were directed to pass through Mrs. Fanny Harding's place, thence to the south of Mr. Cartwright's residence, and across the field, thus to reach the crossing at the foot of the "Locust Hole."

Did any of my readers ever hear dry cornstalks break before a bunch of frightened yearlings?

Those who have may form some idea of the racket produced as we dashed through Mr. Cartwright's cornfield, through which ran the Little Harpeth, and which lay between us and the crossing of Big Harpeth.

Approaching the first mentioned stream, we were compelled to "slow up," as its banks were rough and precipitous. And, during our slower progress, we took advantage of the comparative silence to listen and to learn, if possible, whether we were being pursued by the enemy which had stampeded us.

Our alarm was greatly heightened by hearing hoof strokes and the crackling of corn stalks on our right and below the ford on Big Harpeth!

Of course, we imagined that the enemy knew the location of the ford, and were trying to head us off; and we became forcibly impressed with the idea that we must get there first or be captured.

Then the pace, which had been a good round one, became earnest in the extreme! It was every man for himself and "Davy" catch the hindmost.

In order to cross with more facility Little Harpeth, we had deflected from the true course, so as to describe an arc; and it appeared to our heated imaginations that the enemy had taken the cord of the arc; and, as they were riding as recklessly as we were, our apprehensions were duly increased.

Vaughn, who was riding at the right of the column, exclaimed: "By gravity, Lieutenant, they are outriding us, and the whole regiment is cutting us off from the ford! We will be forced out to the other pike, and find at least a company on duty there. Now we're in a nice pocket, ain't we? We can't cut our way through and we can't turn back, but—darned if I'll surrender in here!"

The situation looked desperate, and only "heroic treatment" would meet the contingency.

The enemy was certainly outstripping us, and would lead us to the ford. No time was to be wasted in speculation, so with "Head of column follow leader," we turned to the right, so as to pass to rear of the enemy and strike the river at a point about two hundred yards below the ford.

At this point the river bank was some five feet above the surface of the water, which lay in a long, deep pool in our front, between us and the safer side of the river.

Even under this pressure, Ponier was, as usual, irrepresible, and exclaimed:

"Now, boys, for a bath! We all need it, and won't be any the worse for it, unless a Yankee's bullet perforates the skin and lets the water run in to drown us!"

With but little hesitancy, for there was no delay in making the choice between a ducking and captivity, we plunged spurs into our horses and forced them to leap into the water—their heads held quivering up stream toward the other bank of the river.

While we were thus engaged the troops at the ford dashed across, and, to our further anxiety, seemed bent upon cutting us off on our approach to the higher ground to the west.

We notice, however, that not more than thirty-five of the enemy continue in the rear; and are encouraged to hope that we may distance some of these, thereby having a more equal show in the rapidly approaching struggle.

Here comes the enemy, approaching us diagonally and rapidly. With pistol in hand, we ply the spur to our steeds, already beginning to feel the strain upon their resources—but fire is withheld until we are at closer quarters, in the hope that we may still further decrease the number of our enemy, seemingly so entered upon intercepting our flight.

The race grows fast and furious, each party riding to the best advantage. Thus far the speed developed has been so nearly equal as to afford no material advantage in position to either party for the last five minutes.

Every rider watches to the front, striving to lift his horse at the leaps, and at the same time keeps a sharp eye on the movements of the enemy, that no one may bend too much out of his course to get a shot into our ranks from a shorter distance. One thousand yards in our front are the hills, to reach which insures our safety. For they are heavily clad with underbrush, vines, etc., which will furnish us with a cover into which no enemy has yet penetrated. The question remaining unanswered is: Will our horses stand this pace for a thousand yards?

"The boys" are ordered to close up, and to be ready for a last desperate rush. If we can but "hold our own" for two hundred yards, we will pass in front of our pursuers, for the ground becomes more broken in their immediate front. If they are unacquainted with this fact, and do not swerve from their course, they will be compelled to check their speed, and have the supreme mortification to see the quarry forge ahead, and escape the toils, under cover of the friendly bushes, now but a short quarter in advance.

Ah! the enemy seems inclined to increase the pace, and to close the issue!

"Boys, look at that fellow pushing ahead. His horse has got the heels of ours, and the rider seems determined to close."

"Well, if he must have it, let him stop a load of buckshot!" "Let but one man fire." "See how the fellow rides!" "Let him come close enough to make a sure shot." "I would like to catch his horse, if it is not badly wounded."

"There, Spencer, he is almost close enough to let him pass that tree-top, then give him—"

But the gallant fellow did not pass "that tree-top" with his horse; for the beast pulled for one side of a tree, and his rider pulled the rein to pass on the opposite side! And, "losing his head," the rider parted company with his horse, fearing that he would be dashed against the tree, and preparing to fall upon the ground!

Instantly, the dismounted trooper regained his feet, and, hiding behind a tree, exclaimed: "Gosh ding! Hemiries, please catch my mare!"

A roar of laughter greeted the luckless rider, and—the race was ended.

We had been running from one of those "imported scouting parties" for the last three miles, each party believing firmly that the whole Sixth Kentucky Cavalry had been detailed specially to run it to earth, and that the Southern Confederacy would certainly collapse if deprived of its valuable services!

Poor Randall, who would have outstripped us in the race but for dissolving partnership with his mare (a grand-daughter of Bonnie Scotland), has gone the long road, which we trust he has found paved with gold and shadowed by the wild rose. May he rest in peace.

From parties residing near the scene of our encounter with the Federals we learned that pursuit was kept up but a short distance.

And we learned from the "foreigners" that "we had crossed Big Harpeth and gone down through the field to near John Armstrong's, when we heard firing and thought it best to travel! When we got almost to the ford we heard the enemy on our left flank, and strained every nerve to beat him out."

"But you can not well imagine our consternation on discovering that the enemy had passed to our rear—as we thought then—had divided his force, attempting to cut us off with one party and drive us to destruction with another!"

When this little incident was made known at headquarters we were twitted no little; nor did we hear the last, for many a long day, of our attempt to jump across Big Harpeth!

But the effect was wholesome in its results, as orders were issued prohibiting the formation of scouting parties except under the guidance of an officer detailed for this duty.

THE BASE-BALL RECORD.

The Fight Between Detroit, Chicago, and Boston Growing Sharper.

Changes in the Detroit Team—Other Base-Ball News and Gossip.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

Fourteen weeks of the League championship season have passed, and the teams in the race, from the leaders to the tail-enders are playing better ball, upon the average, than has been known before in the history of the game professionally. In the opinion of nine out of ten Chicagoans nothing short of the collapse of the team can prevent the White Stockings from winning the pennant again this season. This is a most gratifying change in the drift of public opinion and sentiment, for not more than six weeks ago an indignant public in this city was freely expressing its disgust at the policy of President Spalding and Capt. Anson in releasing what was looked upon as the most valuable men in the team, and thus ruining the chances of the city for even a decent standing in this year's race. Messrs. Anson and Spalding, however, builded wiser than the public knew, with the result that Chicago has probably the most capable ball team today that it ever had. The race thus far has been a desperate struggle from the start. With such strong clubs as Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Detroit ahead of him, Anson's task to pilot his own nine to the top was thought to be too great for the famous captain to accomplish. But he has done it, thanks to his own matchless guidance and the wonderful playing of his men, and to-day he stands the same excellent chance of winning the flag as he did at this time last year. The spurt made by the Chicago is without a parallel in the history of the league. It is a record such as will probably not be made again in years. Letters of a congratulatory nature have been pouring in upon Anson from all sections of the country for more than a month past, and there seems not to be a sign remaining of the condemnatory and critical spirit that existed everywhere against Anson and the club at the outset of the season.

HOME AGAIN.

The champions returned last week from their second Eastern trip, and are now upon the Chicago grounds for a series of games with all the Eastern clubs and three games with Detroit. The boys are playing pennant ball in every game. The three batteries are in splendid form, and every man in the team has got his eyes on the ball. Sullivan, Pfeffer, Clarkson and Baldwin have picked up in their batting the past week, while Burns, Van Halten and Williamson have dropped off a little. The most pronounced feature of the team's play is the field-work of Pfeffer, Burns and Williamson. The latter is without doubt the finest short stop in the League. His play, which was always good, has become phenomenal, and is attracting attention all over the country. Glasscock's title of "King of Short Stops" is rapidly waning in the light of Williamson's work. Pfeffer is also playing remarkable ball, and the same may be said of Burns. The out-field appears to be pretty near impregnable. Sullivan is covering more ground than a summer squash-vine, and Ryan, in center, is attending to nearly everything that comes his way.

BOSTON'S WORK.

As for Boston, the team next to Chicago in the race, there seems to be something between its players and winning ball which even the influence of the great and only Kelly can not dispel. It seems to be peculiarly unfortunate away from home. When the boys from the Hub came West early in the summer Kelly got so badly crippled that he could not play. Several other members of the team were suffering from injuries. The boys had not been away from home two days on the present trip when Hornung was taken ill and had to be left in New York. Kelly is now doubled up with cramps, and is scarcely able to play. With Kelly and Hornung out of condition, there isn't much left in the Boston team to whip. The club will be in great luck if it regains the ground it has lost during the past week.

THE OTHER CLUBS.

It would be well for everybody to keep an eye on Philadelphia and New York. These clubs are not so very far behind, and, what is more interesting, they are playing stronger ball as the season advances. One or both of these clubs will cause some trouble. Of the tail-enders Pittsburgh has been playing the better ball during the past week. The fielding of this team has been very fine all season, but they are still lamentably weak with the stick. If this club had had a half-dozen good batters at the beginning of the season it would have a hand in the fight to-day. Indianapolis and Washington are showing a marked improvement in playing strength, the Eastern club in particular playing some of the greatest ball recorded this year.

A great many people seem to have made up their minds that Detroit is going to take a very big tumble in the race. One Chicago paper in particular expresses the opinion that it will be beaten out by Chicago, Boston, and New York, and that even Philadelphia will give it a tough tussle before the season ends. In the opinion of your correspondent this is a mistaken idea. In the face of all this sort of predictions that have been made for a month past, Detroit has gone right along playing good ball, defeating the League's best teams, and staying at the top of the string in the race, and the probabilities would, to an unprejudiced mind, seem to point to its continuing as it is unless Chicago alone among all the other clubs can overtake it.

During the past week the management of the Wolverines has spent no less than \$3,000 in securing new players, a fact which proves more conclusively than anything else that the club intends staying in the League for not only the present season but so many more as it chooses. The three men secured in the latest deals are good ones. Gruber, the successful pitcher of the Hartford (Conn.) Club, was the first one signed, and he has been tried and has given satisfaction. The others are Beatin and Kinslow, the crack battery of the Allentown (Pa.) Club, and if records count for anything they will prove valuable additions to the nine. With the

new material thus secured the club has a great deal more material than is needed, and it is but natural to suppose that some of those who are considered the least useful will be allowed to go. The probabilities are that Braddy and Weidman will be among those which the club will let go. CON CREGAN.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Monthly Debt Statement Issued by Treasurer Jordan.

Uncle Sam's Indebtedness Reduced About Five Millions in July.

[Washington telegram.]

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	737,804,950
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	171,900
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,625,512
Principal	\$1,066,600,362
Interest	7,165,363
Total	\$1,073,765,725
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	\$6,161,115
Interest	195,885
Total	\$6,357,000
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	\$346,738,146
Certificates of deposit	8,460,000
Gold certificates	94,940,987
Silver certificates	144,166,141
Fractional currency (less \$8,375,936 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,945,749
Principal	\$601,300,123
Principal	\$1,675,061,600
Interest	7,634,538
Total	\$1,682,696,138
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	\$261,144,703
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Total	\$361,144,703
Total debt less available cash items	\$1,321,551,435
Net cash in the Treasury	45,698,491
Debt less cash in Treasury Aug. 1, 1897	\$1,275,852,944
Debt less cash in Treasury July 1, 1897	1,279,428,737
Decrease of debt during the month	\$3,575,793
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	\$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt:	
Fractional silver coin	\$26,671,105
Minor coin	112,739
Total	\$26,783,844
Certificates held as cash	23,914,649
Net cash balance on hand	45,698,491
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account	\$456,304,361

SIMEONI.

The Cardinal Who Interceded in Behalf of Dr. McGlynn.

His Eminence Giovanni Simeoni, an Italian Cardinal, was born at Paliano, in the diocese of Palestrina, July 23, 1816, and having been ordained priest, he was, on account of his solid learning, employed in offices of considerable importance. In 1847 he was Auditor of the Nunciature of Madrid. After some years we find him in Rome, Prefect of Studies in the Pontifical Lyceum of the Roman Seminary and



Prothonotary Apostolic Participant. For many years he was Secretary of the Congregation of the Propaganda, and as Consul he belongs to the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition, to the propaganda for affairs of the Oriental Rite, to the Council for the revision of Provincial Councils and for extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs. When the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican was called Mr. Simeoni was one of the Consultors for the Commission of Oriental Churches and Missions and for Ecclesiastical Discipline. March 15, 1875, Pius IX. created him a Cardinal, and on the death of Cardinal Antonelli, in 1876, he was appointed Secretary of State to Pius IX.—an office which he retained until the death of that Pontiff. He was succeeded as Secretary of State by Cardinal Franchi in 1878, when Pope Leo XIII. appointed Cardinal Simeoni Prefect of the Propaganda.

Mrs. General Logan's Painful Injury.

[Washington telegram.]

Surgeon General Hamilton, assisted by Manning Logan and Major Tucker, reset Mrs. John A. Logan's fractured shoulder-blade and elbow, the surgeon having made the discovery that the parts had begun to knit in the wrong places. The operation was entirely successful, and Mrs. Logan, though suffering intense pain, is reported to be resting quietly without suffering any ill effects from the ether she inhaled.

An immense migration movement to Western Siberia of the peasants and farmers of central Russia is in progress. An agricultural crisis is threatened as a result of the exodus, and the Government is about to put a stop to it.