

## ON GETTYSBURG FIELD.

### PERPETUATING THE MEMORY OF MICHIGAN'S BRAVE SONS.

#### Ceremonies of Unveiling the Monuments—The Granite Shafts Described—Michigan Regiments that Participated in the Great Battle.

[LETTER FROM GETTYSBURG, PA.]

Wednesday, the 12th of July, was Michigan's day on the little battlefield of Cemetery Ridge. It was the occasion of the dedication of monuments which have been erected by the Wolverine State to her soldiers who fell in the sanguinary conflict of July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. There were present from Michigan Gov. Luce and staff, ex-Gov. Blair, Gen. Alger, and about 900 veterans. Assistant Secretary Willets headed a delegation of Michigan men from Washington.

A slight departure was made from the programme which had been prepared for the occasion. Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, who was to have been present to receive the monuments on behalf of the Gettysburg Monumental Association, was unavoidably absent, his time being fully occupied with work in connection with the Conemaugh Valley disaster. Gen. Luther Trowbridge, of Detroit, delivered the memorial speech for all the organizations that represented Michigan in the battle. Col. George H. Briggs of Grand Rapids, Chairman of the Michigan Monument Commission, tendered the monuments to Gov. Luce, who, in a suitable speech, accepted them in behalf of Michigan. He in turn delivered them to the Gettysburg Monumental Association, the Hon. E. McPherson of the association making a speech of acceptance.

The opening of the day was delivered by Austin Blair, Michigan's war Governor, one of three Union war Governors now living. Ex-Governor Blair is seventy-one years of age, and is not in robust health, but continues to practice law at Jackson, Mich. His address was remarkably strong, and he paid a noble tribute to the Michigan soldiers.

The Rev. William C. Way, Chaplain of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, acted as Chaplain for the occasion, and the exercises were interspersed with appropriate vocal and instrumental music. Owing to the storm the graves of the Michigan soldiers on the battlefield were decorated with flowers prior to the exercises. Representatives of each of the various regiments that participated in the battle and who were present held services of a Memorial-Day character at their respective monuments. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the decoration of the grave of John Burns, whose bravery in the memorable fight has been immortalized by a favorite poet. He fought within the lines of the Twenty-fourth Michigan, and members of the regiment who were present decked his grave with flowers.

The Michigan commands engaged at Gettysburg embraced seven regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, four companies of sharpshooters, and one battery a total of 4,834 officers and men. The total loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 1,131. The First Michigan Infantry of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, entered the fight July 2 with twenty-one officers and 240 men, in command of Col. Abbott. This



MICHIGAN SHARPSHOOTERS—LITTLE ROUND TOP.

galant officer was wounded early in the struggle, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. W. A. Throop. The regiment sustained a total loss of 42. Capt. Amos Ladd being one of the six officers killed.

#### THE FIRST MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

The monument to the First Infantry is located upon the large rock south and east of the peach orchard, in what is historically known as the peach orchard, a few yards square at the base and ten feet ten inches in height, from base to top. The base contains the Sixth Corps of arms in bronze, together with the name of the regiment, brigade, division and corps. One surface of the die presents two muskets crossed, cartridge box, canteen, bayonet, and belt cut in bas relief. The right and left sides present polished corps badges, and the regimental inscription is cut upon the rear surface. From the inscription it is learned that the regiment was mustered in at Detroit May 1, 1861, for three years, re-enlisting as veterans Feb. 20, 1864. The regiment mustered out at Jeffersonville, Ind., June 9, 1865. The total enrollment was 2,144, and the loss 252. The monument occupies the position where the regiment fought July 2, 1863.

Among the forces resisting the attempt of Gen. Longstreet to turn the tide against the Union forces July 2 was the Third Michigan Infantry, which was deployed with the Fifth Michigan as sharpshooters about a mile beyond the Emmettburg pike. In repelling the desperate and formidable attack of the enemy the Third played a prominent part. It entered the fray with a total of 286 men, and when the roll was again called forty-five failed to respond to their names. The Third Infantry belonged to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. The monument to the regiment has been completed, but not placed in position. It will stand at the southeast corner of the peach orchard. It is a beautiful shaft of Oak Hill granite, eleven feet six inches in height, with a base six feet two inches by five feet. Two life-sized soldiers in bas relief, in action as skirmishers, occupy the front of the die. Upon the base appears the name of the regiment, brigade, division, and corps, and the polished surface of the shaft bears the coat of arms, corps badge, and inscription. The Third was mustered into service at Grand Rapids June 10, 1861, and served till the close of the war.

#### MANY FELL IN BATTLE.

The Fourth Michigan cut a noble figure in the great battle of Gettysburg. The regiment engaged in the struggle under the command of Col. H. H. Jeffords with twenty-seven officers and 376



FIFTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY—SICKLES AVENUE.

The regiment sustained a loss of 165 in killed, wounded and missing, the gallant Jeffords being among the slain. The memorial to the Fourth is also not yet in position, but it is one of the most beautiful of the ten. With the exception of the Third and Fourth all the other monuments are erected. The fourth will stand in the famous wheatfield, which ran red with

Michigan's best blood on the memorable July days. The base is 7x5 feet and 10 inches square, and the shaft of Oak Hill granite towers 13 feet. On the front of the base is a bas relief in a life-size figure representing a color-bearer, five of whom from this regiment lost their lives at this point. Col. Jeffords' tragic death is tersely narrated in the monumental inscription.

#### HEAVY LOSS IN THE FIFTH INFANTRY.

The Fifth Infantry entered the battle at 4 p.m. July 2 with 283 men and lost 105 in less than

the wheatfield, on what is now known as Sickles avenue. It is 6x5 feet square and 10x5 feet in height, cut from Hardwick granite, a stone susceptible of a fine polish. The die presents the life-size figure of a soldier in the act of loading his musket. The regiment was mustered into service at Detroit Aug. 28, 1861, and was relieved from duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 5, 1865. The total enrollment was 1,950. It participated in forty-seven battles, and lost 109 men in the battle of Gettysburg.

At a conspicuous point on Cemetery Ridge, near a copse of trees, a granite shaft which bears the name of the lamented Gen. Hancock, is located the monument of the Seventh Infantry of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps. A Westerly granite shaft, eight feet high, is supported on a pedestal five feet two inches square, constituting a fitting remembrance to a gallant body of men. The inscription states that the regiment was mustered into service at



SEVENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

Monroe Aug. 22, 1861, and did valiant work until mustered out July 5, 1865.

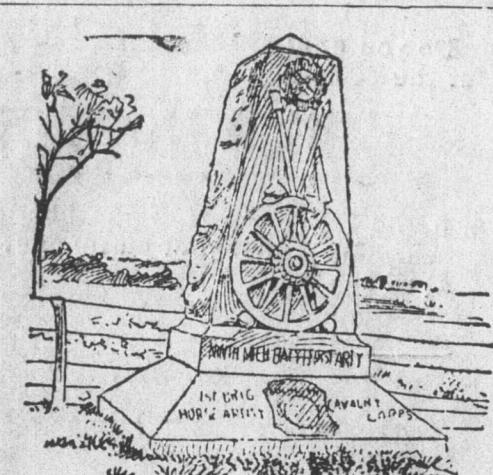
#### THE NINTH MICHIGAN BATTERY—LITTLE ROUND TOP.

The struggle for the possession of Little Round Top was one of the most fierce of this bloody contest. The importance of securing a position on this hill was evident to commanders of both armies, and several commands had been ordered forward to take possession and hold it. Vincent's brigade with Hazlett's battery, with a New York and an Ohio regiment supporting, rushed to the peak of the hill. The rugged, rocky face of the eminence rendered the advance of artillery almost impracticable, but by an almost superhuman effort the cannons were dragged up by hand and hurriedly placed upon breastworks of stones, thrown together on the spur of the moment, affording but feeble defense. The possession of this point was taken in the nick of time, for Hood's Texas Rangers were then climbing up its craggy sides, hand over hand, clutching rocks and roots, forcing their way upward against showers of bullets and bristling bayonets. This almost unparalleled struggle was heroically ended by a gallant charge of the Union troops, which swept the rebels from the hill. Among the foremost in this desperate charge was the Sixteenth Michigan, in command of Col. Welch, and the monument is located on the spot where the battle was the thickest—the southwest face of Little Round Top. The base of the monument is seven feet four inches, by three feet two inches, and its height five feet six inches. The regiment was mustered in at Detroit Sept. 8, 1861, and discharged July 8, 1865. The total enrollment was 2,318, and the casualties numbered 343.

Of all the Michigan regiments which participated in this sanguinary affair the Twenty-fourth Infantry suffered the most severely. It entered the fight with 496 men and was literally cut to pieces. 365 of the men being killed or wounded. The Twenty-fourth was a part of the First Brigade, First Division, and First Corps. A magnificently polished Hardwick granite monument, four feet six inches in height, with base five feet square, stands in the shade of Reynolds Grove, near Willoughby Run, and commemorates the deeds of as gallant a body of men as ever shouldered muskets. The plinth of the monument is surmounted with a life-size figure of a soldier in the act of loading his gun. Cut in the imperishable granite is a brief narrative of the regiment's work at this point.

#### A DASHING CAVALRY BRIGADE.

The Michigan Cavalry Brigade, which attained a most enviable national reputation, owed



NINTH MICHIGAN BATTERY—HANCOCK AVENUE.

much of its success to the fearless, dashing Custer, whose daring achievements made him the terror of his foes and the idol of his officers and men. The brigade composed the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Regiments of Michigan Cavalry and belonged to the Second Brigade, Third Cavalry Division. A single monument has been erected to its memory. It is located three miles east of Gettysburg, north of the Hanover Pike and in the vicinity of the Kimmel farm buildings. It is eleven feet ten inches square at the base, and rises majestically forty feet in the air, the Barrie and Hardwick granite of which it is composed forming an effective combination. The faces of the first die present a symbolic cavalry figure and wreath of oak and laurel. Upon the face of the upper die is a magnificent bronze medallion of Gen. Custer, two feet square; also, Custer's badge in bas relief and polished. The plinth contains the name of the brigade, and other insignia. The monument contains the corps badges, coat-of-arms and brigade, division, and corps classification. The main shaft is mounted with the statue of a "trooper dismounted," the height of which is eight feet. Above the upper die and below the statue is a chevroned column four feet in width carved from the granite representing horses' heads. Eighty tons of granite were used on this monument.

On Cemetery Ridge, between Round Top and the copse of trees, directly on the line of Hancock avenue is the monument commemorating the memory of the Ninth Michigan Battery, more familiarly known as Battery L of the First Brigade, Heavy Artillery, Cavalry Corps. It stands nine feet three inches high, on a base seven by five feet, and marks the position held by the battery from 12:30 p.m. July 3 until the following morning. Three hundred and twenty-one rounds of shot, shell, and canister were thrown into the enemy's ranks, but their own loss was small, one being killed and four wounded, with a slaughter of twenty-three horses.

A modest monument on the southwest side of Little Round Top is erected in memory of that intrepid corps of men known as Berdan's Sharpshooters. It is a four feet four inches square and seven feet three inches high. The monument consisted of Companies C, I, and K of the First United States Sharpshooters and Company B of the Second United States Sharpshooters. The companies were mustered into service in August, 1861, March and October, 1862, respectively, and did meritorious work until the close of the rebellion.

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## A VERDICT ANNOUNCED.

### THE END REACHED IN THE CRONIN INQUEST.

Alexander Sullivan, Detective Coughlin, O'leman O'Sullivan, and Frank Woodruff Held for the Murder—The Conspiracy Denounced—Arrest of Lawyer Sullivan.

A Chicago dispatch of the 12th inst. says: The laborers of the coroner's jury in the Cronin inquest are over and a verdict has been rendered. The only persons named in the verdict as being responsible are: Alexander Sullivan, Daniel Coughlin, P. O'Sullivan, and Frank Woodruff.

While the jury believe other persons had a hand in the crime, their identity has not been sufficiently disclosed in the evidence presented to justify them in being named for arrest.

The following is the verdict of the State of Illinois, Cook county, ss.: An inquisition was taken for the people of the State of Illinois at the county building in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, on the 23d, 28th, and 29th days of May, and the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, and 11th days of June, A. D. 1889, before me, Henry L. Hertz, coroner in and for said county, upon view of the body of Patrick H. Cronin, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of six good and lawful men of said county, who, being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the people of the State of Illinois into all the circumstances attending the death of the said Patrick H. Cronin, and by whom the same was produced, and in what manner and when and where the said Patrick H. Cronin came to his death, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that the said Patrick H. Cronin, now lying dead in said county of Cook, State of Illinois, came to his death on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1889. We find:

1. That the body is that of Patrick H. Cronin, known as Dr. Cronin.
2. That his death was not from natural causes, but from violent means.
3. That the said Patrick H. Cronin was decoyed from his home on North Clark street on the evening of May 4, 1889, by some person or persons, to the cottage known as the 'Carlson cottage,' situated at 1872 North Ashland avenue, in Lake View, Cook county, Ill.
4. That at said cottage the said Cronin was murdered by being beaten on the head with some blunt instrument or instruments in the hands of some person or persons to us unknown, on the night of said May 4, or between May 4 and May 5, 1889.
5. That the body after said murder was committed was placed in a trunk and carried to Edgewater on a wagon by several persons and by them placed in a casket-basin at the corner of Evanston avenue and Fifty-ninth street in Lake View, where it was discovered May 2, 1889.
6. That the evidence shows conclusively to our minds that a plot or conspiracy was formed by a number of persons for the purpose of murdering the said Cronin and concealing his body, and that said plot or conspiracy was deliberately contrived and duly executed.
7. We have carefully inquired into the relations sustained by said Cronin to other persons, while alive, to ascertain if he had any quarrels or enmities with any persons sufficient to cause his murder.
8. It is our judgment that no other person or persons, except some of those who are or had been members of a certain secret society known as the United Brotherhood or 'Clan-na-Gael,' had any cause to be the instigator or executors of such plot or conspiracy to murder the said Cronin.
9. We further state that this plot or conspiracy in its conception and execution is the most foul and brutal that has ever come to our knowledge, and we recommend that the proper authorities offer a large reward for the discovery and conviction of all of those engaged in it in any way.

We further state that in our judgment all secret societies whose objects are such as the evidence shows that of the 'Clan-na-Gael' or United Brotherhood to be are in harmony with and are injurious to American institutions.

We hope that future vigor and vigilance by the police force will be more than compensate for past neglect by a portion of the force.

9. Many of the witnesses testifying in the case have done so with much evident unwillingness, and, as we believe, with much mental reservation. We find from the evidence that a number of persons were parties to this plot or conspiracy to murder the said Cronin, and that Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Alexander Sullivan and one Woodruff, alias Black, were either principals, accessories, or had guilty knowledge of said plot or conspiracy to murder said Cronin and conceal his body, and should be held to answer to the grand jury.

10. We also believe that other persons were engaged in this plot or had guilty knowledge of it and should be apprehended and held to the grand jury.

11. In testimony whereof the said coroner and the jury of this inquest have set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

R. S. CRITCHELL, VICTOR U. SUTTER.

“Foreman, J. H. VAN HAUSEN.

“RUDOLPH SEIFERT, JUSTUS KILIAN.

“H. A. HAUGAN.

“HENRY A. HERTZ, Coroner.”

The jury went out at 4:30 o'clock and gave its verdict at 10:30. The members of the jury declined to say what kept them so long, or why a number of persons who were compromised by the testimony were not held to the grand jury. The preparation of their verdict took most of their time, no doubt, and some discussion of the culpability of the lesser persons in the

conspiracy took the remainder of the six hours they were in session.

While waiting for the verdict three or four deputy coroners were busy writing mittimus and at least a dozen were prepared. This created the suspicion that a large number of arrests would be made, and the appearance of two or three deputy sheriffs and seven detectives seemed to warrant the presumption. Coroner Hertz and State's Attorney Longenecker sat in the outer office during the long session and Sheriff Matson came in a short time.

Shortly after 10 o'clock a platoon of detectives appeared, and it was evident that the jury was about to conclude its labors. Lieut. Schuttler was at the head of the file of officers, in which were Detectives Am-



THE CORONER'S JURY.

stein, Palmer, Miller, Hedrick, Williams, Broderick, and McDonald.

The mittimus for the arrest of Alexander Sullivan was handed to Detective Harry Palmer, and the other officers followed him out of the building.

Coroner Hertz read the verdict. The jury waited in the room, but no one had a word to say. State's Attorney Longenecker and Lieut. Schuttler remained and listened to the reading of the document.

Alexander Sullivan was locked up in the Cook county jail at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night. He stood the ordeal of arrest with wonderful calmness and an admirable exhibit of nerve. Once before in his life he had gone behind the same bars on the charge of murder.

The detectives who had been given the mittimus took a carriage to Mr. Sullivan's residence on Oak street. The house was in total darkness, but on the stoops all around it and across the way were gatherings of families out to enjoy the pleasant night's air. The detectives having rung the bell, a light glimmered from the inside and the front door was partially opened.

“Well?” asked a voice from the inside.

“Is Mr. Sullivan at home?”

“He is, but he is in bed,” said the owner of the voice, who proved to be Sullivan's confidential clerk.

“Tell him I would like to see him,” said Detective Palmer.

The officers were admitted and Mr. Sullivan soon made his appearance in his own parlors, where he made a hearty good evening to his visitors. Mr. Sullivan was neatly dressed in a business suit. He was as cool as an iceberg when Palmer stated that he had come to arrest him in connection with the Cronin murder.

The detective read the mittimus intrusted to him by the coroner and then told Mr. Sullivan to make ready to follow him.

Sullivan made an earnest request that he be permitted to remain over night a captive in his own home, but this was refused.

“I give you credit, Mr. Sullivan, for being a very cool man,” said the detective.

“Well,” said Mr. Sullivan, “a man with a clear conscience need never worry, and I know of no wrong I have done.”

Then he donned his overcoat and hat and led his captors from the house. Just as he was ready to leave, a woman appeared at the head of the stairs leading to the basement. It was his old housekeeper, who was in a state of great trepidation. Mr. Sullivan hastened over to her, and after saying a few words kissed her good-by.