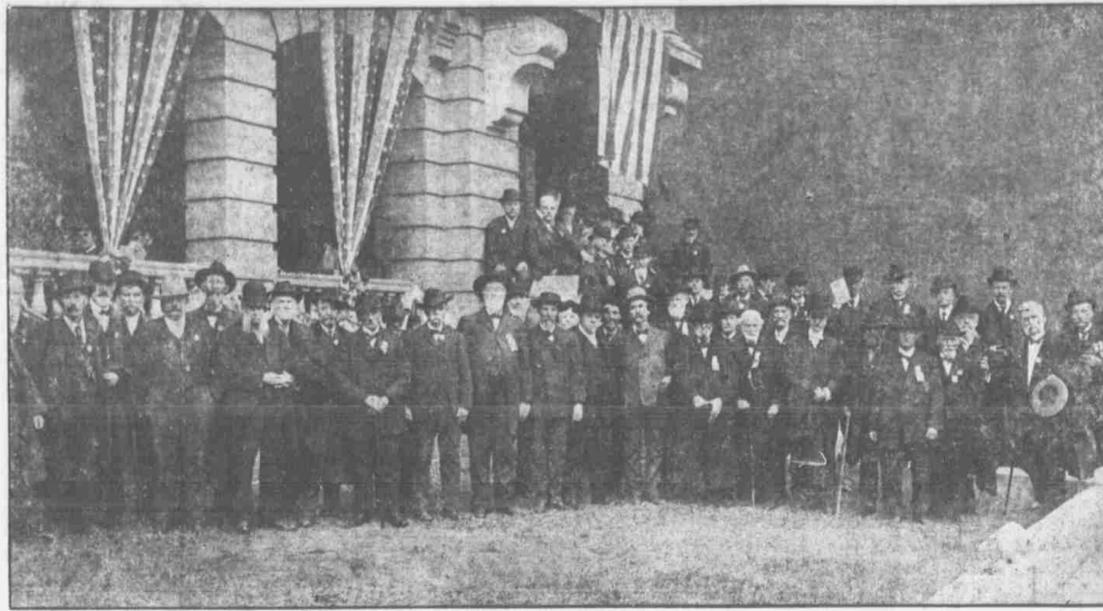


Army of the Tennessee --- Its Glorious Record and Gallant Leaders

HERE is a sadness and yet an infinite pleasure in any meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the society at Council Bluffs recently was one of the most significant, interesting, pleasing and yet sad meetings of the organization. Sad, because of the missing faces that were wont to illumine the meeting and banquet board. True, Major General Oliver O. Howard was there, the successor in command of the Army of the Tennessee, to the glorious Major General James B. McPherson, and the predecessor of the not less illustrious Major General John A. Logan. Thus was Howard the only living commander of that great army that was as an organization born at Shiloh, christened at Corinth, attained its manhood at Vicksburg and in the vigor of its manly heroism made immortal Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbus and crowned its victorious career at Bentonville, when the last of the organized armies of rebellion laid down their vanquished arms before the Army of the Tennessee. At Council Bluffs was assembled the fast diminishing general field staff and line officers of the Army of the Tennessee, for the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is solely an organization of officers of that army. It was among the largest of the army societies organized and was among the first to be created as an exclusive organization of officers, and came into existence in 1870. The aim was to make it an organization similar to the Society of the Cincinnati. While the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is exclusively an organization of officers, and only officers are eligible to active membership, members of the old Army of the Tennessee are always welcome at its meetings.



MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE RECENTLY IN CONVENTION AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Presidents of the Society.

The presidents of the society since its organization include the names of many of the most illustrious soldiers of the American army. General S. Grant was its first commander and General W. T. Sherman, P. H. Sheridan, Major General John A. Logan, J. A. McClelland, Frank P. Blair, O. O. Howard, Lewis Wallace and Grenville M. Dodge are among those who have held this high and coveted honor. General Dodge, one of the two old corps commanders of the old army now living, was honored by a re-election to the presidency of the society at the Council Bluffs meeting for the eleventh time. No man stands higher in the esteem of the Army of the Tennessee than Major General Dodge, who, in spite of his seventy-five years of strenuous and illustrious life, is yet young and vigorous. So is Major General Howard, who celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday anniversary at Council Bluffs November 1. The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the society was notable from the fact that five general officers of the old Army of the Tennessee were present. They were Howard, Dodge, John C. Black of Illinois, John H. Stibbe of Iowa and Samuel Fallows of Illinois. True there was a host of lieutenants, captains and majors, but these scarcely count in the glamor that surrounds the name of general.

Among those present at this meeting were Mrs. John A. Logan; her daughter, Mrs. Tucker; Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of General W. T. Sherman; Major General Ford D. Grant, son of General U. S. Grant, and the distinguished Archbishop Ireland. And to none was more sincere reverence paid than to Mrs. Logan, of whom it was so happily said: "She is here with the snow of winter in her hair and with the sweetness of springtime in her heart."

In Interest of Truth.

The most significant event of the Council Bluffs meeting was the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the charge of the alleged treason of General Grant, a dictatorship by General Grant, shortly after the surrender of Lee, should President Johnson carry out his threat of the public execution of the confederate leaders and officers. This story was reiterated May 20, 1894, at Grant's tomb in New York by the orator of the day, Judge Stafford. The committee appointed to investigate the report was General O. O. Howard, Mrs. John A. Logan, Colonel Vespasian Warner and General John C. Black. The findings

of the committee were that the report was absolutely groundless and was accompanied with abundant record proofs. It is hardly necessary to state that the report of the committee was unanimously adopted. The discussion proceeding the adoption of the report was as animated as interesting and all remarks were full of the most intense loyalty to the name and fame of the great commander.

Judge J. R. Reed of Council Bluffs, an honored member of the society, spoke with intense feeling on this occasion upon the memory of General Grant. "Never for an instant did Grant ever contemplate or dream of a dictatorship. Had he done so, 1,000,000 sabres were ready to spring from their scabbards in defense of law, liberty, right, humanity and justice. Had Grant ever for a moment dreamed of a dictatorship his time was that dreadful night when the great Lincoln lay dying from an assassin's bullet, when members of his cabinet were writing toasts to the assassin of murdered assassins and the government stood on the verge of untold disaster. But Grant was too great, too grand to lead a dream of ambition disturb him for a moment. His only thought was that of the people of the United States. He had the supremest confidence in them and knew that no trial, no emergency, no disaster, no sorrow, was too great for the American people to meet with heroic fortitude and stern realization of loyalty duty."

No less emphatic and sincere were the remarks of Generals Dodge and Howard, vindicating the memory of General Grant.

Officers for New Year.

The formal proceedings closed with the election of these officers for the ensuing year: President—General Grenville M. Dodge, Vice President—Major C. A. Stanton of Vicksburg, W. T. Sherman, Major General John Crane of New York, Mrs. Louisa A. Kemper of Ohio, Colonel Charles A. Mason of New England, J. A. Pickler of South Dakota, Captain Joseph R. Reed of Iowa, General Lewis B. Childs of Illinois, General D. J. Craigie, U. S. A., Captain N. Stevens of Michigan, Colonel William B. Keeler of Illinois, Captain C. W. Fracker of Iowa.

Recording Secretary—Colonel Cornelius Cadie.

Corresponding Secretary—Major W. H. Chamberlain. Treasurer—Major A. M. Van Dyke, Vicksburg, Miss., was selected as the place for the next annual meeting in 1907.



Beginning at second from left: Governor A. B. Cummins of Iowa, Major General Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A.; Major General Oliver O. Howard, Mrs. John A. Logan, Major General Grenville M. Dodge. NOTABLES AT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE MEETING.

Council Bluffs banquet Friday evening, and the addresses of Mrs. Logan, Charles J. Green, General Dodge, General Charles F. Manderson, General John C. Black and Dr. George L. Miller at the banquet given in honor of Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Tucker, General Dodge and General Grant at the Omaha club Saturday evening.

Army of the Tennessee.

The Army of the Tennessee was originally the Army of the District of Western Tennessee, fighting as such at Shiloh. It became

the Army of the Tennessee upon the concentration of troops at Pittsburgh Landing under General Halleck, and when the Department of Tennessee was formed, October 13, 1862, the troops were placed under command of Major General U. S. Grant. October 24, 1862, the troops in the department were organized as the Thirteenth corps. December 13, 1862, they were divided into the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps. October 21, 1863, Major General W. T. Sherman was appointed to the command of the army.

March 12, 1864, Major General James B. McPherson succeeded him. July 20, 1864, General McPherson having been killed, Major General O. O. Howard was appointed to the command, and May 12, 1865, Major General John A. Logan succeeded General Howard in command of the Army of the Tennessee and was thus its last commander.

Corps Commanders and Badges.

The corps commanders of the Army of the Tennessee under Grant December 13, 1862, were:

Fifteenth corps, Major General John A. Logan; division commanders, Brigadier General Peter J. O'Rourke, Charles R. Woods, Morgan L. Smith, J. A. J. Lightfoot and William Harrow. Sixteenth corps—Major general, Grenville M. Dodge; division commanders, Brigadier General Thomas W. Sweeney, John W. Fuller. Seventeenth corps—Major general, Frank J. Harts, division commanders, Brigadier General Mortimer D. Leggett, Walter C. Gresham and Ole A. Smith.

Tersely Told Tales Both Grim and Gay

Jury of His Peers.

HAVE been engaged in the practice of law a good many years," said S. S. Urmy, police judge of Topeka, Kan., "and about the most humorous thing I ever saw in a court room was in Topeka, Kan."

"We say an old negro man was being tried in the justice court—that was before the office of police judge was created—and he demanded a trial by a jury of his peers. He could neither read nor write and his lawyer insisted that the jury, to be his peers, as required by the law, must be unable to read or write. To avoid disputes I agreed to it, but we had a time finding twelve men in Topeka who did neither read nor write. But we did find them and the case went to trial."

"Before the jury retired I took two pieces of paper and wrote 'guilty' on one piece and 'not guilty' on the other and instructed the foreman of the jury to destroy the one he did not wish used and to return the other to me when the jury had returned a verdict. The jury was out only a few minutes, when it came in. The foreman handed me a piece of paper with the word 'guilty' written on it."

"Well, gentlemen, you find him guilty, do you?" I asked.

"No, sah, Judge, no, sah; we done found him not guilty," spoke up one of the jurymen. Then he added with disgust: "I told that fool nigger he was terrin' up the wrong piece of paper."—Kansas City Star.

Which Was It?

Patrick Murphy, while passing down Tremont street, was hit on the head by a brick which fell from a building in process of construction.

One of the first things he did after being taken home and put to bed was to send for a lawyer.

A few days later he received word to call, as his lawyer had settled the case.

"How much did you get?" he asked.

"Two thousand dollars," answered the lawyer.

"Two thousand, and you give me \$500? Say, who got hit by that brick, you or me?"—Boston Herald.

She Describes a Stowaway.

Young Captain Seely of the White Star liner Celtic was talking about the ignorance of the sea and of nautical terms that is sometimes displayed by female passengers.

"Last fall," he said, "there was a young woman from Waretok whom I showed over the steerage."

"As we were making our tour the steerage people were eating their dinner, and I couldn't help remarking the tremendous appetite of a red-haired man."

"Great jigger," I said, "just look at the amount of food that fellow consumes."

She Advised the Governor.

Governor Stokes, the bachelor executive of New Jersey, was about to pass into the Merchants bank, of which he is president, when a pretty little girl, playing on the steps, attracted his interest. Stopping, he asked her name.

"I'm Catherine Johnson, 5 years old," she replied. Then, turning to the governor, she inquired: "What is your name?"

"No, I guess not; I have none."

"No babies—never had any? Babies are so cute, you ought to have one."

As the governor walked laughingly into the bank the child said: "When you get some around at your house I'll come and play with them every day. Don't forget to let me know." The governor was not certain whether the matter was a joke or not, but a friend at the bank entrance settled the question by laughing loudly and telling the other bank officials.—Philadelphia Record.

Wedding on Horseback.

Cupid whispered to pretty little Louie Broomfield, plighted to George Saries. They were engaged and had the consent of their families, though neither was 17. But they marry young in Indiana, where the two families dwell at English.

"George," said the girl, "next to you I love my horse. Let's be married on horseback."

"Let's," laughed the young man, only too glad to be married any way.

So they rode up to Squire Cunningham's house and told him what they wanted. He came out into the middle of the road and there the blushing youngsters sat on horseback and said their vows.

Just then came along a troop of youngsters bound for school. They checked and checked as the young couple galloped away to their honeymoon.

Cupid certainly went out of the beaten track that time.

Fair Play.

An attaché of the American embassy at London tells a story of a butler in the employ of a fine old English family, whose long service had incited in him a personal and proprietary interest in the sons and daughters of the house.

Once, on the occasion of a large dinner party, the conscientious butler observed that one of the members of the family, a young girl who had but recently entered society, was devoting an amount of attention to her agreeable neighbor on the right obviously in excess of that accorded to the

Makes Fun for Neighbors.

Virgil P. Kline, the noted corporation lawyer of Cleveland, in an address upon "Ambition," said:

"Ambition is an excellent thing. Without it the world would not progress. But there are worthy and unworthy ambitions, silly and wise ones."

"Then there are the peculiar, the distinctive ambitions, such as we see in childhood. Thus I once knew a little boy who had an ambition to be a letter carrier, and, finding it in a cedar chest in the attic a great bundle of love letters that his mother had been preserving since the days of her courtship, he packed them in a leather school satchel and distributed them from house to house throughout the neighborhood."—Boston Post.

Entertaining Stories for the Little People

Little Katherine.

"HOLL and me some eggs?" Grandma asked.

"We brought in all there were last night," said Henry.

"We looked just, every place," said Fred. "You going to make some spice cakes, grandma?"

"It takes five eggs," said grandma. "I sent all you brought in yesterday over to old Mrs. Thicker. She has to have them to give her strength since the fever left her."

Little Katherine looked up from the doll she was dressing. "I'll go and you some eggs, grandma, dear," she said sweetly.

"Oh, oh!" laughed the boys.

"Katherine couldn't find an ostrich's nest," said Henry. "Girls are afraid to climb, anyway."

"Course you could not, Kathy," laughed Fred. "A youngster like you! You're such a baby! If a cow looked at you you'd cry. I'll go and look in the horse barn, grandma."

"Maybe there's a nest under the barn shed," remarked Henry. Away the boys ran, shouting and whistling.

"Little Katherine laid down her beloved Milly and went out without a word. She climbed the steep barn stairs and looked all about, but no nests were in sight. 'Way over in the corner, behind the horse shed, was a barrel."

"I spose a hiddy hen would just live to lay some in that barrel," she told herself in a whisper. She crept carefully along the horse shed and over the corn sheller till she could peer into the barrel, when a big black hen flew up into her face, cackling loudly. The little girl was so frightened she nearly fell over backwards, but she was not going to give up then. It was half full of sawdust, and, "Oh, coo-ty!" there was a nest of eggs.

Katherine carefully counted them into her apron, which she held firmly by the corners. Then she went slowly back the way she had come, and reached the kitchen door just behind her brothers.

"Lay old things! I couldn't find but two eggs!" cried Henry.



MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

1862, were: Major General John A. McClelland, Thirteenth corps; Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, Fifteenth corps; Major General S. A. Hurlbut, Sixteenth corps; Major General James McPherson, Seventeenth corps.

The badges of the several corps were: Thirteenth corps—figures 13. It is a notable fact that the Thirteenth corps was the only corps of the western army that never adopted a characteristic badge aside from the figure "13." The badge of the famous Fifteenth corps was the well-known "40 rounds and cartridge box." Sixteenth corps, a circle divided by four oblong incisions, quarter the depth of the circle from the circumference, at equal distances, somewhat resembling a Maltese cross, but still retaining its circular form, as distinctive from the Maltese cross badge of the Fifth corps of the Potomac army. The badge of the Seventeenth corps was an arrow, and it was always known as the "Arrow corps." These several corps constituting the Army of the Tennessee were finally disbanded, the Thirteenth corps on July 20, 1864; Fifteenth corps on August 1, 1865; Sixteenth corps on July 20, 1865, and Seventeenth corps on August 1, 1865.

The Army of the Tennessee was in the zenith of its glory during the Atlanta campaign, under the command of Generals McPherson and Howard. The corps and division commanders were:

Fifteenth corps, Major General John A. Logan; division commanders, Brigadier General Peter J. O'Rourke, Charles R. Woods, Morgan L. Smith, J. A. J. Lightfoot and William Harrow.

Sixteenth corps—Major general, Grenville M. Dodge; division commanders, Brigadier General Thomas W. Sweeney, John W. Fuller.

Seventeenth corps—Major general, Frank J. Harts; division commanders, Brigadier General Mortimer D. Leggett, Walter C. Gresham and Ole A. Smith.

The Thirteenth corps much of the time was engaged with the Army of the Gulf in the operation against Mobile, and part of it was on the Banks expedition up the Red river. At the beginning of the march to the sea the Thirteenth corps was assigned to the operations against Nashville and Franklin, under General George H.

In mentioning these great battles of the Army of the Tennessee the battles have not all followed in accurate chronological order, particularly those of the Atlanta campaign, here has any attempt been made to enumerate all of the engagements of the army. Yet sufficient of them are given to show that the Army of the Tennessee was not idle by any means. Is it any wonder the meetings of the society are replete with historic interest?

Some of its achievements.

To undertake to recapitulate the achievements of the Army of the Tennessee would require the writing of the history of practically all of the operations of the western armies from 1862 to 1865. It was engaged in every great battle of the western armies, with less than a dozen exceptions. The battles entitled to be emblazoned on the banners are:

In 1862—Shiloh, Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, 1862—Black Bayou, Town Creek, Snyder's Bluffs, Fort Gibson, Vicksburg, Black River, Jackson, Miss., Plott's Farm, Fourteen Mile Creek, Champion Mills, Ripley, Miss., Collierville, Tenn., Chattanooga, Badout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Kings-Sold.

1863—Meridian, Big Black River, Champion Hills, Jackson, Miss., Tunnel Hill, Mountain, Tenn., Decatur, Miss., Port DeSpain, Sabine Cross Roads, Camden, Ark., Atlanta, Ga., Chapped, site of Atlanta, Utoy Creek, Harrison Creek, Jonesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Bu Hickory, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Atlanta Hills, Decatur, Kenesaw, Nowe Creek, Marietta, Big Shanty, Pine Knob, Nickels Creek, Guntown, Snake Creek Gap, Griswoldville, Taylor, Hole Creek, Fayetteville, N. C., Sautter's Farm, Bentonville, N. C., News river, and finally commencing on April 9, 1865, in the surrender of Johnston's army.

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1864—Combahee river, Raven's bridge, Hickory Hill, Owens Cross Roads, Greenville, Duck Creek, Whiskey Swamp, Williston, S. C., South Edisto, Blackville, Aiken, North Edisto, Gunter's Bridge, Congaree Creek, Columbia, S. C., Lynch Creek, Cheraw, Florence, S. C., Rockingham, N. C., Mount Zion, Taylor, Hole Creek, Fayetteville, N. C., Sautter's Farm, Bentonville, N. C., News river, and finally commencing on April 9, 1865, in the surrender of Johnston's army.

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1865—Meridian, Big Black River, Champion Hills, Jackson, Miss., Tunnel Hill, Mountain, Tenn., Decatur, Miss., Port DeSpain, Sabine Cross Roads, Camden, Ark., Atlanta, Ga., Chapped, site of Atlanta, Utoy Creek, Harrison Creek, Jonesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Bu Hickory, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Atlanta Hills, Decatur, Kenesaw, Nowe Creek, Marietta, Big Shanty, Pine Knob, Nickels Creek, Guntown, Snake Creek Gap, Griswoldville, Taylor, Hole Creek, Fayetteville, N. C., Sautter's Farm, Bentonville, N. C., News river, and finally commencing on April 9, 1865, in the surrender of Johnston's army.

1865—Meridian, Big Black River, Champion Hills, Jackson, Miss., Tunnel Hill, Mountain, Tenn., Decatur, Miss., Port DeSpain, Sabine Cross Roads, Camden, Ark., Atlanta, Ga., Chapped, site of Atlanta, Utoy Creek, Harrison Creek, Jonesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Bu Hickory, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Atlanta Hills, Decatur, Kenesaw, Nowe Creek, Marietta, Big Shanty, Pine Knob, Nickels Creek, Guntown, Snake Creek Gap, Griswoldville, Taylor, Hole Creek, Fayetteville, N. C., Sautter's Farm, Bentonville, N. C., News river, and finally commencing on April 9, 1865, in the surrender of Johnston's army.

1865—Meridian, Big Black River, Champion Hills, Jackson, Miss., Tunnel Hill, Mountain, Tenn., Decatur, Miss., Port DeSpain, Sabine Cross Roads, Camden, Ark., Atlanta, Ga., Chapped, site of Atlanta, Utoy Creek, Harrison Creek, Jonesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Bu Hickory, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Atlanta Hills, Decatur,