

## WHERE SOLDIERS FELL.

### THE GOVERNMENT'S THREE GREAT MILITARY PARKS.

How the Battlefields of Chickamauga, Gettysburg and Shiloh Will Look to the Coming Generations—Some of the Characteristic Monuments Erected.

The Government has created three elaborate National military parks on the three greatest battlefields of the Civil War—Chickamauga, Gettysburg and Shiloh. It is intended that they shall serve as permanent object lessons of American courage and valor, and each of them will be constructed on a scale of magnificence not to be seen elsewhere in the whole world.

None of these parks will be merely ornamental pleasure grounds. The prime idea is to restore those historic fields to substantially the condition they were in at the times of the battles, and in harmony with that idea, the parks to be created on their sites will be devoted strictly to the illustration of the supreme struggles which rendered them famous for the benefit of future generations rather than of surviving participants. In these parks every incident of the battles will be treated from the impartial standpoint of history, without sectional animosity or bias, and in all the markings and monuments rigid justice will be shown alike to the vanquished and victors.

Chickamauga and Shiloh were the most memorable contests of the war in the West, and Gettysburg was the most momentous conflict in the East, and in all three the most distinguished Generals, Union and Confederate, commanded, and troops from typical sections fought, so that by securing and preserving those fields intact as representative examples of the greatest battles of the Civil War the Government will be able to perpetuate their history in a concrete physical form for all time to come.

Each of these three battles, however, was in a measure representative of the whole country. Twenty-nine of the thirty-three States east of the Rocky Mountains, which comprised the Union at the outbreak of the war, had troops in the Chickamauga and Chat-

and constitutes a fitting third in the trio of our greatest battlefields.

When completed the park will be the most comprehensive and extended military object lesson in the world. It contains 7600 acres, and the central



ONE OF THE EIGHT SMALL MONUMENTS MARKING SPOTS WHERE BRIGADE COMMANDERS WERE KILLED, CHICKAMAUGA.

driveway, passing through and overlooking all the heavy fighting ground, is twenty miles long. The old roads of the battles have been reopened and new roads closed. Over forty miles of the main roads of the field have been rebuilt in a substantial manner. The details of the six battles—Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, Wauhatchie and Brown's Ferry—are set forth upon historical tablets within the park.

These tablets, numbering about 2000 in all, are cast iron plates, four feet by three feet, with embossed letters. After casting, the plates were glazed black and the embossed letters whitened, making the inscriptions distinct at a distance. Each plate contains from 200 to 400 words of historical text, and is fastened to an iron post, set in concrete. They mark the positions of army headquarters, corps, divisions and brigades, both Union and Confederate, and the parts taken by each organization are concisely stated.

It is left to the States having troops in the battles to erect monuments to regiments and batteries, and to the military societies and the larger or-

A special and noteworthy feature of the Gettysburg Park, authorized in the Sikes law, is a huge bronze tablet on a pedestal bearing a medallion likeness of President Lincoln and the whole of his immortal address on the occasion of the National Cemetery dedication at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863.

There are now nearly \$2,000,000 worth of monuments on the Gettysburg field erected by States and regimental organizations and military societies. But until a few years ago there were no lines of battle marked, and a visitor to the field, noticing the absence of monuments on the Confederate side, would be prompted to ask: "Against whom were the Union troops fighting?" This lack has been supplied, and the lines of all troops carefully indicated by tablets, as at Chickamauga, without censure and without praise, and, above all, with historical accuracy.

The Shiloh Military Park for which Congress passed an authorizing act under the lead of Representative David B. Henderson, of Iowa, comprises about 3000 acres, woods and farming lands. Over 4000 Confederates lie buried on that hard-fought field (April 6 and 7, 1862), and in the National cemetery are 3000 Union dead. A commission like those of Chickamauga and Gettysburg has located the battle lines and sites for tablets and monuments for the 258 organizations engaged in the battle. The arrangement of roads and brigade sections has been placed under the supervision of the best landscape architects procurable by the War Department. The regulations as to tablets and monuments will be uniform for all three parks—Chickamauga, Gettysburg and Shiloh.

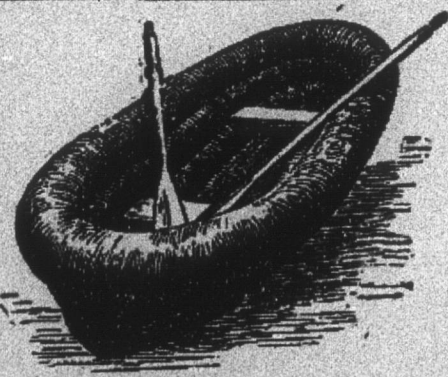
#### A PNEUMATIC BOAT.

Constructed of Rubber and Inflated by Means of Air Tubes.

Boats and pneumatic tires are now manufactured on the same principle. The latest craft of this sort constructed can be deflated and packed in one corner of a trunk, together with the jointed oars used to propel it. It is capable of carrying comfortably from three to six persons. It is durable and absolutely safe, being non-capsizeable. If filled with water it would still float several hundred pounds.

These rubber boats are totally unlike anything ever before constructed, except that rubber has in the past been used for pontoons. There are two kinds. One is of rubber cloth, with a continuous air chamber around the top, which is made in two separate compartments. On each side the oarlocks are buckled. The oars slip in and out of these little rowlocks, but are not fastened by thole pins. There is also an air tube running lengthwise under the centre of the boat. This serves as a keel and also as a bumper. The other style is, perhaps, the most notable. It is given full form and rigidity in inflated tubes running lengthwise. The oarlocks are buckled on to the sides of the top roll. When being transported these boats are placed in a small case, something like a valise, and can be either carried in that form, or, as stated, in a trunk. Both boats are made in four separate compartments, and are fitted with either pneumatic seats or seats of plank, as may be desired.

It is not only in calm waters that the boat has been tested, but it has



THE PNEUMATIC BOAT.

been given an ample trial in New York harbor, well down toward Sandy Hook, on several occasions when a rather heavy sea was running. The result has been to show that the craft possesses any amount of buoyancy, and rides either a heavy swell or a considerable sea and ships very little water. One boat of this description, with six persons aboard, made the journey to Perth Amboy on a day when it was almost hazardous for small sailboats in the open without meeting disaster of any sort and hardly wetting the clothes of its passengers.

The method of inflating or deflating the craft differs with the size. The arrangement for holding the air is such that it is hard to conceive an accident that would disable it so that the air would escape. While it is not an uncommon matter for the tire of a bicycle to be punctured, the material of the rubber boat is so much heavier and so carefully prepared to resist the impact of even a sharp pointed instrument that the danger of a puncture is hardly among the possibilities. In any event, it would withstand a much heavier shock than the ordinary boat, and for that reason alone promises to be of value.—New York Herald.

There are thirty-seven newspapers and periodicals published in Guatemala, according to a recent consular report. Of this number seven are dailies, fourteen weeklies and twelve are issued once a month.

## BILL ARP'S WEEKLY LETTER.

### CYCLES AND CYCLISTS THE SUBJECTS OF SOLILOQUY.

#### AN ENJOYABLE TRIP TO CAROLINA.

The Philosopher Makes a Swift Journey Homeward to Be Present at His Helpmate's Birthday.

The bicycle has come to stay—at least until there is something better. Prejudices is passing away. I confess that I had it, but I am cautious now-a-days and made no fuss about it. Somehow I don't favor things that I can't do myself. I don't like to be left behind. One of our school board refused to vote for our superintendent. "I believe he is the best man of all," he said, "but he rides a bicycle." I was in South Carolina last week and found them everywhere. There were eighty-seven registered in the town of Blackville and nearly half of them were used by girls and matrons.

It is a beautiful town, as level as a floor and the streets look like they have been fore planned and sand-papored. The light, sandy surface is not much in the way of the wheels and the pretty girls wheel to school and to the postoffice and the stores and go visiting and take their evening excursions. They ride with grace and modesty and nobody objects or is surprised. There is a first-class repair shop there, where every broken or damaged part is mended and even plating in silver and brass is done. From this skilled mechanic I learned that it cost a man about \$5 a year to keep his wheel in order and cost a woman about \$1.50.

"You see," said he, "the young men take more risks and ride over the crossings on the railroad track, but the girls are more prudent and careful. Oh, no, it does not cost one-tenth as much to keep a wheel in order as it does to feed a horse. With careful usage a good wheel ought to last ten years, but the improvements come so quick and fast that the old style soon becomes a second-hand and is sold for half price and a new one bought. Like the sewing machines, the price will soon come down as the patents run out and then a good wheel can be bought for \$30 or \$40."

My next stop was at Bamberg, a live town on the South Carolina road, and the first thing that greeted me was a bicycle dress parade and then a tournament. Riders and wheels were all decorated. Some of the men wore in fantastic array; the wheels were adorned with gay colors of ribbon and fancy paper. The company was forty strong and had its officers, who gave command, "Right wheel, forward roll, evolute, speed well, round the bend, wheels ahoy, slow up, dismount, salute your queen," etc. There were some young ladies in the procession and some men in female garb, but it took no Solomon to divine their sex. Bamberg is an old town made over, renewed and invigorated by the wheels and spindles and looms that hum day and night in a large cotton mill near by. This mill has brought good schools and artesian wells and new hotels and churches and many beautiful new residences. A cotton mill does as much or more for a town as a pension agency. The latter pours free money into a community, and free money goes as easy as it comes, but a mill distributes money that is earned. I saw more mills at Orangeburg and that city is on a boom. More mills are being built—built from the dividends of the first mills. The town is stretching out and putting on city airs. I wish it would stretch to that Coast Line depot, for it is an awful long mile for a man of my age to walk and carry a valise. I was told that a hack would come for me at half past 5 o'clock, but as it did not come, I walked for fear of being left. It was a little after daybreak by that eastern time and I had hardly got rested in the depot before the street car came rolling down without a passenger. What an idiot I was, but nobody told me how to do and I wouldn't have been left for \$10. But just think of it, I left at 6 o'clock and reached Atlanta at 12 o'clock—261 miles in six hours, 43 miles an hour, including stoppages. This was the fastest traveling I ever did in my life. I visited another town that is just taking on its second growth. St. George is a lovely little village that has recently been made a county seat and the people are proud, very proud. They are preparing to build a courthouse and expect that factories and street cars and waterworks and gas lights will soon follow.

"But right now," said my friend, "we have a town full of the prettiest girls in the state." Yes. His wife is in Europe and every girl looks sweet to him. I learned that the town was named for a clever old settler by the name of George, but how he came to be canonized into a saint I did not learn. I met a Howell there—a cousin of Evan. He is editor, postmaster and

general factotum and a rebel to the core. Our own D. B. Froeman of Cartersville, another editor, has proved his claim to the youngest soldier of the confederacy, but Howell pushes him very close, for he ran away when he was fifteen years old and fought at Vicksburg and Chickamauga and then got into a hospital at Rome and Dr. Miller took pity on the beardless sick boy and cared for him two months at his own home and then sent him home to his mother.

But Barnwell, old time-honored Barnwell, quiet, peaceful Barnwell, gave me the most royal welcome. These good people are not in a hurry about anything except once a year, and that is on the race track. They trot around that and talk politics and discuss Tillmanism and the dispensary on the way. What fine old gentlemen I met. A ripper scholar than Colonel Simons, a son of William Gilmer Simons, can hardly be found. A handsome man and a pleasant and earnest talker. Then there was ex-Governor Haygood—General Haygood, the hero of Petersburg. His solid, massive, benevolent face made an impression on me that will endure as long as I endure. But who would have thought of finding there a brother of Mrs. Lincoln—Dr. Todd, a leading physician and surgeon, a friend to the south, a life-long Democrat. He has domiciled there ever since the war and commands the respect of that people. I knew his younger brother, who was an untutored rebel and was an aide-camp on Joe Johnston's staff. Is it not singular that all of Mrs. Lincoln's kindred were loyal to the south during the struggle? I remember that one of her nieces presented a flag to the Selma Guards when they started to Virginia. I wonder if Mrs. Lincoln's kindred were all traitors and guilty of treason.

But I am home again and happy—not that I was unhappy while away, but a feeling of rest and repose comes over me here that I cannot find abroad. I would never leave home if there was not a pressure of necessity, and I count the days and the hours when I shall return.

There has been another birthday in the family and I was bound to be here. My wife, Mrs. Arp, shall not close her sixty-fifth year without my presence. It is all over now—the morning kiss and a ten-dollar bill slipped under the breakfast plate was the best I could do, and I don't know yet which was most appreciated. She will spend that money on some of the children or grandchildren. Strange to tell, but it is true, one of our neighbors has the same birthday and is the same age and invited my wife to dine. Of course she accepted and found there a goodly company of matrons. There were nine of them and they were over 600 years old. No, I don't mean that; I mean that the sum of their several ages was 600. Some of their ages had to be guessed at, for they were widows. They talked principally about ante-bellum days and the times "when niggers was" and about the falling of the stars and when matches and steel pens and cooking stoves and kerosene oil first came and about the old high swing carriages their fathers owned and how the steps folded up in the door and were let down like a staircase and a little nig stood up behind and a big nig set up before on a dickey and was proud of belonging to "quality folks." Then one of the most ancient of these matrons said that kind of riding was all right and ladylike, but as for her, she never intended to ride a bicycle, no indeed—not unless they invent a side saddle arrangement, said another.

It was a goodly company and no rude man need apply. They disensed no gossip and had kind words for everybody and closed the happy communion with prayer—a good, humble, grateful prayer by one of their number. My wife says it was a day to be remembered and she has invited them all to meet at our house on her next birthday and spend another centennial. Amen and amen, say I, and may the good Lord take none of them away.—Brix Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

The Englishman is looked on in Scotland, and regards himself, as a foreigner. Though the literary language of both countries is one and the same, many of the most common Scottish expressions are quite unintelligible to him, while the laws and institutions of the country are entirely unfamiliar. "How," in this connection remarked the Edinburgh press—"how is it that, after living one thousand years side by side, after three centuries of union, and in spite of the yearly visit to Scotland of tens of thousands of English, there are still among them people, even writers, who know less about our country than about Patagonia?"

SOME THINGS BOYS OUGHT TO KNOW.  
That good health is better than wealth.  
That honest, industrious habits are better than money.

That many boys love and obey their parents.

That to speak or even think disrespectfully of women is to dishonor their own sweet mothers and sisters.

That a clear conscience is worth far more than the applause of men.

An Arkansas preacher declares that he "has just discovered that the devil is a lawyer." If he is living in Arkansas he is getting his just deserts.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD FROM SUMMIT OF LITTLE ROUND TOP. SEMINARY RIDGE IN THE DISTANCE.

anooga campaigns, and five of those States—Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, West Virginia and Maryland—had troops on both sides. Nearly every Northern State, and likewise nearly every Southern, was engaged at Gettysburg, and at Shiloh were troops from twenty different States, North and South. The Battle of Chickamauga (September 19 and 20, 1863), is regarded by military experts as the best demonstration of the pluck, endurance, prowess and strategy of the American soldier ever given. Measured by percentages of losses and the duration of the fighting, it was the deadliest battle of modern times. Its sequel and companion piece, Chattanooga (November 24 and 25, 1863), is considered the grandest spectacular engagement. So Gettysburg (July 1, 2 and 3, 1863), corresponding with Chickamauga for East-

ganizations, such as corps, divisions and brigades, to erect their own monuments. Nine handsome granite monuments, all different, to the United States regulars, have been set up by the Government, at a cost of \$1500 each. Eight pyramidal monuments, each ten feet high, constructed of eight-inch shells, have been erected to mark the spots where brigade commanders on each side were killed. Each battery engaged is to be marked in its most important fighting position by guns and carriages of the patterns used in the battle. There are thirty-five of these positions for each army on the Chickamauga field alone. Five observation towers of iron and steel, seventy feet high, have been built, two on Missionary Ridge and three on Chickamauga field, from which the whole landscape below appears clear and recognizable with its markings.

All designs and inscriptions for monuments and tablets have to be submitted first to the Chickamauga National Park Commission and receive approval by the Secretary of War in order to insure reasonable uniformity and harmony, as well as artistic propriety and historical accuracy. All monuments must be either of durable stone or bronze, and all inscriptions must conform to the official reports and be purely historical.

Under the law establishing a National park at Gettysburg, introduced by General Daniel E. Sikes, the Government at once proceeded to acquire the 800 acres and rights of way over avenues owned by the Gettysburg Battle Field Memorial Association, and also to acquire other lands on the battle field by purchase or condemnation. Additional roads will be opened and tablets will be set up definitely marking the lines of the troops on both sides. The rights, however, of States and military organizations to plate of ground on which markers and monuments have already been placed, will in no wise be prejudiced. The Gettysburg National Park Commission, like that of the Chickamauga Park, will cooperate with State commissions in fixing positions that are not yet determined.



SPECIMEN UNION MONUMENT, GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.

ern operations, and surpassing it in world-wide renown, registered the highway mark of American courage and achievements in arms, and stands to-day as the pre-eminent battlefield of the Western Continent. As to Shiloh, furnished an admirable example of the peculiar characteristics of the American soldier and his adaptability in sudden and unexpected emergencies,