

GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY DEAD

PEACEFUL END TO THE SOUTHERN LEADER'S LIFE.

Graduated from West Point, He Was a Veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars—In Command at the Battles of Bull Run and Gettysburg and Other Notable Engagements—In Late Years He Became Connected with the Louisiana Lottery.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 2.—Gen. Jubal A. Early died at 10:35 o'clock to-night. His death was immediately announced by United States Senator John W. Daniel, who has been a constant watcher for several days at the bedside of his old commander.

Early in the day the General seemed to be aware that his end was approaching. Before noon he called for the morning paper, as was his invariable custom, and attempted to read, but he found that his sight was failing. Soon after he extended his hand to Senator Daniel and calmly said:

"I want to tell you good-bye, Major."
He then said farewell to his nephew, Cabell Early, after which he lapsed into a quiet slumber. Later in the day the dying veteran asked Senator Daniel not to leave the room, as he wanted to talk with him about certain arrangements, but from that time he suffered such intense pain that he did not revive the subject. He met death unflinchingly, with his hand resting quietly in Senator Daniel's.

Gen. Jubal Anderson Early died in his native State, as he was born in Franklin County, Va., Nov. 3, 1816. He chose a military career, was graduated at the United States Military Academy, and July 1, 1837, received his commission as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. His career in the regular army lasted little more than a year, as, after doing garrison duty at Fortress Monroe, he served actively in



Gen. Jubal A. Early.

Florida, was commissioned First Lieutenant July 7, 1838, and resigned July 31, the same year.

Settling down to civil life he studied and practiced law in Virginia, and was a member of its Legislature in 1841-2. In 1842 he became Commonwealth Attorney and held the office twice, his last term ending in 1852. As Major of Col. Hamtramck's regiment of Virginia volunteers he went to the Mexican war in January, 1847, and remained in service until August, 1848, when he resumed law practice. While in Mexico he was Acting Governor of Monterey for two months.

The beginning of the civil war found him a Colonel in the Confederate service, and at the battle of Bull Run he commanded a brigade. At the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, he was carried from the field and treated as mortally wounded, but he recovered, and in May, 1863, as a Brigadier General he commanded the division that held the lines at Fredericksburg, thus supporting Lee, who was fighting at Chancellorsville.

At Gettysburg he commanded a division. He was a Lieutenant General in 1864, when he went to the Shenandoah Valley. For a time fortune was with him, as he crossed the Potomac, was victorious at Monocacy, and gained a position that menaced Washington. Reverses came in succession. A corps from Gen. Grant's army compelled him to retire, and two months later Gen. Sheridan vanquished him on the Opequan, and three days later at Fisher's Hill.

A month after Gen. Early surprised Sheridan's forces at Cedar Creek, but the famous ride of the Union commander resulted in a repulse of the Confederates. In March, 1865, Gen. Custer defeated Gen. Early at Waynesborough, and the beaten troops were so utterly routed that Gen. Lee relieved him of his command in this delicate communication: "Your reverses in the valley, of which the public and the army judge chiefly by the results, have, I fear, impaired your influence both with the people and the soldiers, and would greatly add to the difficulties which will, under any circumstances, attend our military operations in Southwestern Virginia. While my own confidence in your ability, zeal, and devotion to the cause is unimpaired, I have nevertheless felt that I could not oppose what seems to be the current opinion without injustice to your reputation and injury to the service."

After the war Gen. Early went to Europe and remained until the troubles in the Southern States were settled. He first practiced law at Richmond, but while there negotiated with the managers of the Louisiana Lottery, and, like Gen. Beauregard, was tempted to become a salaried manager of that dishonest gambling scheme. His large salary enabled him to have a luxurious bachelor apartment in Main Street, Lynchburg, and to visit New-Orleans when the lottery "drawings" were due. While never penurious he was careful of his money, and it is believed saved a small fortune out of his salary.

At his home he was known to every one and universally loved. Although a septuagenarian he was active and fond of social enjoyment. One of his delights was to entertain a party of young nephews and nieces, and he was as light-hearted as any of them. His headquarters for ordinary friends were at the Norvall-Arlington saloon at Lynchburg, where his favorite tipple was a Manhattan cocktail. He was averse to debt, and as far as possible "paid his way" day by day.

Gen. Early's celibacy is said to have been due to a romantic attachment for a fickle girl. As the story goes, when he was a Second Lieutenant of artillery he went to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs on a furlough, and while horseback riding saved a belle of the resort from drowning, and fell in love with her.

His love prospered, and when he went to the Everglades they were engaged. Time wore on until the young artillery officer yearned to see his betrothed again, and applied for a furlough. With the mail that brought his leave of absence came a newspaper that was underscored at its announcement of the marriage of his sweetheart. He waived his furlough, and continued in active service, brooding over the shadow cast on his life until he suddenly decided on quitting the army, and this explains his resignation of July 31, 1838.

Gen. Early had a remarkable presence for his years, as, although round-shouldered, he had kept his military bearing, and he was conspicuous from his long, flowing, white beard and hair, his suit of cadet gray, and his white slouch hat.

Gen. Early was a warm supporter of the Democratic cause. Some years ago the Australian ballot system was inaugurated by the Democrats for use in the primaries of the party, and each voter was required to prepare his ballot in the private compartment of the booth. This arrangement made the General very angry, and he at first refused most positively to vote in the manner prescribed.

Capt. Thomas E. Franklin, who served Gen. Lee as a courier, relates that on one occasion he was sent with a dispatch to Gen. Early. With little difficulty the Captain found him superintending the opening of a fight. Gen. Early was exposed to a raking fire at the time, and shells and bullets were flying thickly. He walked up to

Gen. Early, and, delivering his message, said something to him with regard to the risk he was running. The General said nothing in reply. The Captain noticed a tobacco barn near at hand, and concluded that, while waiting for the General's reply, behind it was the safest position he could find. He started toward it, and had nearly reached his destination when a shell struck the barn and totally demolished it. He looked around and saw Early still standing unconcerned, with the missiles striking all around him. He then changed his mind and got as close to the General as possible, thinking that in all probability it was, after all, the safest place for him.

After Gen. Early returned from Europe he went to Toronto, where he wrote, for gratuitous and private circulation, "A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence in the Confederate States of America."