

MEMORIAL DAY A DAY OF THANKFULNESS



GEN. U.S. GRANT



GEN. R.E. LEE



"TOLD HOW FIELDS WERE WON"

PHOTO BY FRANK FOUNDER



RECALLING INCIDENTS OF THE WAR

MEMORIAL day, as it is now observed in most of the states of the Union, is a day of thankfulness, patriotic thankfulness for the preservation of the Union. A majority of people who will take part in the strewing of flowers on soldiers' graves are not veterans who fought in the Civil war. To those who are old enough to remember the war, its memories have softened and grown calm, its material evidences have about all faded from sight. To those who are not old enough to remember the war, its events are only matters of history. But to the old soldier Memorial day is a day of reflection and meditation. He will be thinking of events of those "stirring times" as living realities. Some thirtieth of May in the Civil war, in all probability, was to him an eventful day. Possibly he may remember some event that took place on each thirtieth of May in the war. Go back with him in his reflection as he fancies himself back in those old days, and begin with the first thirtieth of May in the Civil war. It was 54 years ago.

The thirtieth of May in 1861 was a sort of calm before the storm. No great battle had as yet been fought. Just 48 days had passed since the firing upon the Stars and Stripes at Fort Sumter. The battle of Bull Run did not take place until 52 days later. People this thirtieth of May must have felt that there would be a conflict soon; but when or where no one could foretell. It was a day of suspense.

Lincoln, at the time, had not served three months as president. Between the time of his election and his inauguration seven of the southern states had seceded. Soon after his inauguration Virginia had seceded, and before this thirtieth of May Arkansas and North Carolina had followed the example of Virginia. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter Lincoln had issued his call for 75,000 troops. Most of the northern states, in loyal obedience to this call, had sent troops to Washington; but many of the states near the border line between the North and the South had defied the call. Some of the questions asked by the people of the North on this day must have been: "Will these states, too, secede?" "Can President Lincoln hold them in the Union?" But a question, more momentous than these, which must have been asked by these people, was: "Can our troops at Washington defend the city?" For it must be remembered that it was only 11 days before this thirtieth of May when northern troops had been fired upon by a mob while they were passing through Baltimore on their way to Washington.

Many people, at the time, interpreted this act to mean that Maryland, too, was about to secede. True, the Union soldiers at Washington seemed at this time to be successfully defending the city; a band of troops six days before this thirtieth of May had crossed the Potomac and had taken possession of Alexandria. This had made the Union people hopeful, but they were by no means confident, for, at this time, they had just received news from abroad about the expressions of joy which had just been made by certain Europeans who were predicting the immediate downfall of the American republic. Then, too, many of the news items about events of the war which were appearing in the daily newspapers indicated that there might be some foundation for the prediction of the people in Europe. Here are some of the news items that the people of the North were reading in their home papers. The Boston Journal for this thirtieth of May contained the following telegraphic dispatches:

"The report of the surrender of the United States troops in Texas, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Reeve, to the Confederate force, under command of Colonel Van Dorn, is fully confirmed."

"General McDowell has been informed that General Lee, with 25,000 rebels, is advancing on Alexandria."

The New York Tribune for the same date was to its northern readers somewhat more hopeful. Here are some of its headlines:

"Frank Blair Ordered to Fortress Monroe." "Harpers Ferry Threatened. The Rebels Likely to Be Surrounded."

"30,000 Troops to Rendezvous at Cairo." These news items, taken from northern newspapers, reflect the general mood and spirit of the people in the North who were at the time reading the papers. Among them there was a spirit of uncertainty and doubt. They were uncertain as to the strength and purpose of the South. They doubted the ability of Lincoln, who had recently been elected by a new and untried political party. They were uncertain as to whether he would yield to the demands of political bosses. Lincoln was not a trained soldier. They were uncertain as to whether he could succeed in the management of his army.

But the people of the South, on this thirtieth of May, were hopeful and confident. Loyalty from their point of view meant allegiance to their states. They held that the general government had no right to interfere with their formation of a new government. Their loyalty to their cause almost amounted to enthusiasm. They

had the best of reasons for being hopeful and confident. Their president was a trained soldier. He had studied at West Point, and had had experience both in the army and in the war department. Above all things, he had the confidence of his people.

It is no wonder that the people of the South received the announcement of Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops with derisive laughter and cheers. This was on the third of April. By the thirtieth of May their loyalty to their cause had become more enthusiastic. This was especially true of their younger men. The military drill incident to their preparation for war with them was a pleasant pastime. There was no need of a call for troops. Thousands of them were ready and anxious to enlist. Manassas Junction, Va., had been selected as the rallying place for the Confederates, and volunteers were gathering there. Such was the situation the thirtieth of May in 1861. A calm before the storm. Fifty-two days later the battle of Bull Run!

The truthfulness of the old saying, "Coming events cast their shadows before," must have been realized by the people both in the North and in the South the thirtieth of May in 1861, for at that time there were pending two events, either of which, these people must have realized, might prove to be the turning point of the war. One of these, they knew, would happen soon at Vicksburg, the other somewhere in the East, but at what place no one could at this time foretell.

"Any news from Vicksburg?" must have been the question which was asked hundreds of times on this day when neighbor met neighbor. The people of the north were hoping that their soldiers would soon succeed in capturing this stronghold of the Confederacy, but there were doubts in their minds. Grant had not as yet gained the confidence of the Union people.

Within the three weeks immediately preceding this thirtieth of May the Union forces had been gaining a series of victories near Vicksburg. Grant had defeated "Joe" Johnston at Jackson and had placed Union troops in charge of that city. He had defeated Pemberton both at Champion's Hill and at Big Black river. Pemberton, now cut off from communication with Johnston, had retired within the defenses at Vicksburg. Eight days before this thirtieth of May Grant had tried to take these defenses by assault, but, being repulsed, he had taken up his position on the heights north of the city and had begun his

siege. So, on this thirtieth of May the inhabitants were just beginning to be subjected to the horrible experiences of continual bombardment and starvation, which lasted until the Fourth of July when the city surrendered. Caves were dug in the ground for the protection of the women and children, and food became so scarce that rats were sold in the butchers' shops.

While on this thirtieth of May the people throughout the country were watching with interest the developments of the siege at Vicksburg, their chief interest must have been centered on the movements of the armies in Maryland and Virginia. Since the last thirtieth of May these armies had met at Antietam, at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville. Thousands of soldiers from both the North and the South had fallen in these battles. Only 25 days had passed since the battle at Chancellorsville. Stonewall Jackson, the idol of the southern soldiers who followed him, had fallen in this battle, but the spirit of his name remained; his faithful followers were still ready to stand "like a stone wall" against their foe, as they had done while under his leadership.

The situation in the East gave hope and confidence to the people in the South, but discouragement to the people of the North. Many northern people were demanding that, since Hooker had failed in the last two battles, a new commander in chief be appointed. McClellan was called for, but Lincoln appointed Meade. Since the Confederate victory at Chancellorsville Lee's army had been steadily growing until it now numbered 75,000 men—men who were still elated over the last two victories.

Taking advantage of the confusion at Washington occasioned by the changing of commanders of the Army of the Potomac, Lee with his entire army slipped into the Shenandoah valley and marched northward with the intention of invading Maryland and Pennsylvania. Meade with 55,000 men followed him. Would they meet? If so, where? The people both in the North and in the South, on this thirtieth of May, not knowing what would happen next, were waiting and watching. Gettysburg had not yet become a realization.

Twenty years after the Civil war Grant while on his dying bed said: "The greatest general who ever lived was Robert E. Lee." It did not take Grant twenty years to realize the greatness of Lee; he had been brought to a full realization of this fact early in May, 1864, when their armies met in the Wilderness.

On the thirtieth of May, in 1864, the attention of the people both in the North and the South was centered on this one man. Note the situation, or rather the events of the preceding year which had led up to this situation. On the thirtieth of May, 1863, the Army of Northern Virginia, under command of Lee, was on its march to invade Pennsylvania. A few days later the Union soldiers gained two of the most important victories of the war, one at Vicksburg, one at Gettysburg.

On this thirtieth of May we find Lee still keeping guard at Richmond. Grant, who soon after his victory at Vicksburg had been called to Washington, had been appointed Lieutenant general of the Union army. "On to Richmond!" had at once become the war cry of his soldiers. Within the month of May Grant's army had been repulsed three times by the Army of Northern Virginia—at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna. Four days later, Cold Harbor! The same result, Lee still keeping guard. The word received at Washington was "Victory." But victory at such a cost! Thousands of the Union's best soldiers lost!

Such was the situation on this day in 1864. No other thirtieth of May had been as serious as this one. At the "White House of the Confederacy," Richmond, there was a feeling of temporary security. In Washington there was discouragement.

On the thirtieth of May, in 1865, the war for Union had ended. The day before President Johnson had issued his proclamation of amnesty, in which he pardoned all who had taken part in the rebellion on condition that they subscribe to an oath of allegiance to the United States, and accept the results of the war, including the emancipation of the slaves. The signing of this oath by Confederate soldiers on this day was the first formal step in the reunification of the states of the Union.

Horticultural Points

CULTIVATION OF AN ORCHARD

Stirring of Soil Helps to Conserve Moisture—Young Trees Given Longer Period of Growth.

The apple growers are nearly all practicing clean cultivation in their orchards, says a writer in Indiana Farmer. This indicates that cultivation is the quickest method of bringing young trees to a bearing age and perhaps it is the best method to pursue in gaining annual crops. From my own experience and knowledge gained from growers in all parts of the country, I am convinced that apple trees set on rolling or nearly level land will come into bearing two or three years earlier if given annual cultivation.

It makes very little difference whether the land be intercropped or not, provided sufficient fertilizing material is added to grow the extra plants. The stirring of the soil seems to help in conserving the moisture and gives the young trees a longer period of growth each year than they have under sod methods. It is well to remember that a cover crop should be put in late in the summer to afford the roots some protection from the winter cold.

When crops are grown between the trees, something should be raised that can be taken off early enough to allow for this. In the northern sections, rye or winter vetch is perhaps best. I think it a good plan to alternate these for cover in the growing orchard. Farther south there is nothing that can compare with crimson clover for this purpose. An orchard handled after this method makes rapid growth up to the bearing age. I have continued it after bearing, with the result that some of the trees have formed the habit of annual bearing. To my mind this is most important.

With the older orchards, sod methods with the grass mulch and annual top dressing of manure produce excellent results. This means considerably less work. My experience indicates that cultivation is of value where it can be practiced with convenience. Where the trees are left in sod, the grass should be mowed and left under the trees to hold the moisture. One cannot successfully take a crop of hay and a crop of apples from the same land, unless heavy fertilization is practiced.

PRUNE RASPBERRY CANES

Object Should Be to Grow Berries, Not Woody Growth—Cleaning Out Destroys Many Insects.

Though the two main varieties of raspberry, black and red, need slightly different treatment, the time and manner of pruning are greatly similar with both kinds.

The blackcaps do not put out new growth from the root stalks, as the red varieties do, but new plants are started from tips of the old plants. These are bent over and covered lightly in August, after which they send out rootlets and can be taken up the following spring as new plants, to be set out where they are needed.

These new plants need to be pinched back to a height of 18 inches, so that they will throw out more lateral branches. These are the branches which bear fruit, and it is very important that they be numerous.

In addition to this first pruning, the winter or early spring pruning should be done to get rid of the old canes



Fine Crop of Raspberries—Result of Careful Pruning.

which are past bearing, and which only sap the plant system of its strength. It is the berries that we want to grow, not so particularly the woody canes.

This cleaning out of the old wood also aids in getting rid of many insect pests if the work is done before they come out from shelter in the spring. All these old canes should be burned to destroy the insect life hidden in and around them. Many do this in the fall, but the main point is that it be done, and at some time before spring growth starts.

PEORIA WOMAN PRAISES REMEDY

Mrs. Tilla Conrad Tells Her Wonderful Experience After Suffering For Months.

Mrs. Tilla Conrad lives at 307 Morgan Street, Peoria. She suffered from stomach trouble for months. Nothing seemed to give relief. One day she visited a sister who resides in Bloomington, and upon urgent advice consented to try one bottle of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. This, in her own words, is the story of her experience—read it.

"For a number of months I suffered terribly with pains in my stomach; would fill with gas and belch for an hour at a time. I had pains in my side which at times I thought would kill me. I was under the doctor's care for four months, but got no relief at all. One day while in Bloomington my sister persuaded me to take a bottle of your remedy. To say the results were wonderful would be putting it mildly. After the first dose my pain left me, my appetite improved, my skin became clear again and I felt like a new woman."

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much as whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it on an absolute guarantee—if not satisfactory money will be returned.—Adv.

The Prescription. "I have broken down from overwork, doctor. What cure would you recommend?" "A sinecure; three dollars, please."

THE SECRET

of good coffee is to get pure, sound coffee. If you ask your dealer he will tell you that all coffee are pure, as the law prohibits the sale of substitutes as coffee.

Not all apples are pure although they are apples. Some of them are often rotten. Some coffees are windfalls, and whilst the law allows them to be called coffee they are impure and have a harsh taste. Denison's Coffees are picked coffees, the berries picked by hand from the trees, consequently they are always pure and sound in every sense of the word, reliable and delicious.

Denison's Coffees are always packed in cartons, bags or cans with the name on every package. All others are imitations. If your grocer does not stock Denison's Coffees, write the Denison Coffee Co., Chicago, Ill., who will tell you where they can be obtained in your vicinity.—Adv.

More So Than The Panama. Dix—Which do you consider the most important canal in the world? Dix—The alimentary is to me.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Queen's All in Flames. Obeying tradition, a bonfire was lighted the other night at the gypsy camp, Simonsville, and will be kept until it consumes all the effects of Tryphena McNeill, queen of the tribe of her name, who died in a hospital here.

Fuel has been furnished by costly clothing, including a \$250 fur coat and everything she owned or handled, valued at thousands of dollars.

Mrs. McNeill was the wife of King Samuel. Her reputation as a seeress brought many rich clients to her—Waterbury (Conn.) Dispatch to New York World.

Advice Needed. "I will take the matter under advisement," announced the referee in the divorce proceedings, "and will decide the case next week."

"But, your honor," put in her counsel, "the appellant is immensely wealthy and—"

"That," said the referee, "is the point upon which I wish to be advised. This hearing is adjourned."—Judge.

The Gentle Hint. "May I kiss your hand?" said he. "Wouldn't that be rather out of place?" quoth she. And he agreed with her to the fullest extent.

The edition of the New York telephone directory has reached more than 600,000 copies.



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with cream or good milk, supplies the food elements in excellent proportion for building brain and muscle tissue.

There's a Reason

