—Home Herald.

Battle of Gettysburg

THIS, the decisive battle of the American Civil War, was a struggle between veteran troops; the Army of Northern Virginia, enthused by recent victories, deeming themselves invincible, and commanded by their popular hero, General Robert E. Lee, against the grand Army of the Potomac. It was fought under the most favorable weather conditions. During the three days of battle, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, the warmest portion of the year, the usual heat was much mitigated by light breezes, the sun being frequently veiled by clouds, yet no rain fell until the afternoon of the 4th. Seventy-six degrees marked the extreme heat the first day, eighty-one degrees the second, eighty-seven degrees the third; the average for the entire three days was seventy-seven degrees. The first day's fight was a triumph for the Confederates; the second ended without securing to them any decided advantage, although the fighting of that day was a series of bravely desperate assaults, which have written the names of the Peach Orchard and the Wheatfield upon one of the bloddiest pages of American history; the third day closed leaving the Confederates repulsed at every point, after which they withdrew from the field and retired the following day in good order.

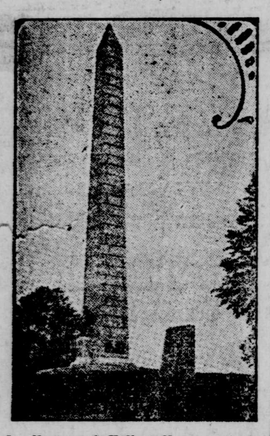
The Federal loss during the three days' fight was 17,684 killed and wounded and 5365 missing (made prisoners). Total, 23,049. The Confederate loss was 15,564 killed and wounded and 7465 missing. Total, 23,029. Twenty-nine States had troops in the two contending armies at Gettysburg, Maryland having commands in both.

Encouraged by their success at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, in accord with matured plans, the Confederate army drew out of Fredericksburg, Va., 158 miles south of the Gettysburg field, on the second day of June, 1863, and began its northward march through the valleys of the Shenandoah and the Cumberland, bent upon an invasion of the loyal States. Six and one-half miles south of Gettysburg, Pa., they crossed Mason and Dixon's line and stood on Northern soil. The Union forces started in pursuit on the 13th and followed with energy on the Confederate right flank, keeping well between Lee's command and Washington. A mountain range intersprsed a screen between the two grand armies.

Much misunderstanding exists among the uninitiated visitors to the battlefield as to why Lee advanced from the north on Gettysburg, while the Northern troops held a position to the south of the invading army. This is readily explained by the fact that the Southerners had penetrated some thirty-seven miles beyond Gettysburg, had occupied Carlisle and York, Pa., with Harrisburg, the capital of the State, as their objective point. Alarmed for the safety of the Confederate capital in Virginia, and apprehensive that Hooker might intervene between himself and Richmond, Lee had turned backward with orders to his corps commanders to concentrate their forces at Gettysburg, then a peaceful farming village of 2100 souls, but thereafter to be celebrated so long as history lasts as "The Waterloo of America." Here the flood tide of the Rebellion reached high-water mark. The decisive victory of Meade cheered the Northern hearts and nerved their arms for the arduous campaign which culminated in the surrender of Lee at Appomattax.

The importance of Gettysburg as the decisive battle of the war has been recognized by the United States Government, and with unstinted hand has the field been preserved and embellished. The States, too in honor of their soldier dead, have raised beautiful monuments in their honorable memory, while the veteran organizations themselves have taken pride in marking their individual positions on the battle lines.

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.



In Honor of Fallen Heroes of the Civil War, Recently Dedicated on the Vicksburg Battlefield.
—Leslie's Weekly.

Memorial Day.

In the dream of northern poets,
The brave who in battle die
Fight on in the shadowy phalanx
In the fields of the upper sky;
And, as we read the sounding rhyme,
The reverent fancy hears
The ghostly ring of the viewless swords
And the clash of the spectral spears.

We think with imperious questionings
Of the brothers whom we have lost,
And we try to track in death's mystery
The flight of each valiant ghost.
The northern myth comes back to us,
And we feel through our sorrow's night
That those young souls are striving still
Somewhere for truth and right.

A chosen corps, they are marching on
In a wider field than ours;
Those bright battalions still fulfil
The schemes of the heavenly powers;
And high, brave thoughts float down to us,
The echoes of that far fight,
Like the gleam of a distant picket's gun
Through the shades of the severing night.
No fear for them! In our lower field
Let us keep our arms unstained,
That at last we be worthy to stand with them
On the shining heights they've gained.
We shall meet and greet in closing ranks,
In Time's declining sun,
When the bugles of God shall sound recall,
And the Battle of Life be won!
—John Hay

Decoration Day.

Little children, gravely marching
With your garlands gay,
Something bring beside the flowers
To these graves to-day.

Bring a love of truth and valor
And of brave deeds done,
Bring a tribute to all heroes
Underneath the sun.

Not alone to those who perished
In the eager fight,
But to all who've lived and labored
Ever for the right.

To the patient, brave endurance
Of an unearned pain;
To the strife for truth and honor,
Earnest, though in vain.

Thus, with noble emulation,
High resolve and pure,
Shall you, hope of all our Nation,
Make her future sure.
—Evelyn Fletcher.

Old Soldiers' Day.

Forget? No, never, marches long;
The hospital and camp;
The stirring thrill of fife and drum;
The hurried onward tramp;
The silent bivouac 'neath the stars;
The night before the fight;
Forget the lonely picket line?
The bullet's whistling flight?

Slow, shuffling are the halting steps
That strive along the route;
And dim the eyes that answer back
To comrades mustering out.
The roll is called. Who answers now?
On sick leave, or away?
On furloughs to the Better Land?
Promoted, did you say?

O sentinels on lofty heights,
Beyond the tides that swell,
Our dull ears seem to hear you call
To us that all is well.
"Attention, company! Fall in!"
Passing the Ides of May,
"Brothers of Gray and Blue, mark time!"
'Tis Decoration Day.

Then gently let the blossoms fall.
"Lights out!" At last "Retreat!"
"The countersign?" A little sleep.
At Reveille we'll meet.
—Arthur Ward, Seaford, N. Y.

MODES THAT BLOSSOM THIS SEASON

New York City.—The pretty dressy blouse that closes at the front makes one of the features of the season, and is so practical and desirable that every woman welcomes it. Here is a model that is closed invisibly and that is worn with a separate shield,

and this shield can be made with a Dutch neck, or with a collar as liked. Scotch gingham with trimming and shield of plain lawn makes this waist and the material is to be greatly in vogue, but the model is equally appropriate for voile and for marquisette, for silk and for linen, indeed, for all seasonable materials. Buff linen with trimming portion and shield of white would be exceedingly smart and exceedingly handsome. One of the beautiful foulards or pretty striped cotton voiles would be charming made with trimming of plain colored material, and as the blouse is equally well adapted to the separate waist and to the gown, its uses are almost without limit.

The blouse is made with fronts and back, which are tucked on becoming lines. The sleeves are in one piece each and gathered into bands. The front edges form box pleats, and the collar is joined to the neck edge. The shield is quite separate and closed at the back, while the waist closes invisibly at the left of the front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and a half yards twenty-one or twenty-four, three yards thirty-two or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide with seven-eighth yard twenty-seven inches wide for the trimming.

Foulard Silk Uses.

Foulard makes the new separate blouses (one-piece affairs) which Paris is smiling so sweetly upon just now. And great bows of it trim rolling straw sailor hats. It lines serge top coats and tailored suits. Taffeta dresses in plain colors show it in quaint trimming schemes. The delicately printed foreign foulards make lovely shoulder scarfs. And its fashionableness for morning and afternoon, street and house gowns goes without saying.

A Silk Revival.

The old-fashioned surah is once more in vogue. It is not so stiff as it was formerly. And it comes from across the Atlantic. You may have it in the new changeable effect if you like. There are plain colors, too. It is very elegant, indeed. It is very wide and rather expensive as well, so that it is not likely to become common.

Jewel Shades.

These jewel shades in rich silken fabrics have not been equaled in anything shown before. Burnt topaz is a remarkable shade of deep rich yellow. Ruby is the deep red of the popular dinner gown. Amethyst in these soft qualities of wonderful dress silk is more pale than purple. The turquoise is a heavenly shade and aqua marine is an indescribable pale green.

Child's Tucked Guimpe.

The simple little guimpe that is tucked to form its own yoke is always a pretty one for the younger children. Thisseason it is being made from dotted, embroidered and cross-barred muslins as well as from plain, but it is always the same simple little garment. This one is made with moderately full sleeves that are gathered into bands, and they can be made either to the wrists or to the elbows as liked. It can be finished with a collar or in Dutch style, so that it allows considerable variation at the same time that it is absolutely simple. The model is made of mercerized batiste, with collar and cuffs of lace banding, but embroidery could be used for these last or they could be scalloped or embroidered with little dots, such finish being very fashionable and very dainty as well as durable.

The guimpe is made with front and back portions. The sleeves are in

one piece each, gathered into bands. The closing is made at the back by means of buttons and buttonholes.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is one and seven-eighth yards twenty-one or twenty-four, one and a half yards thirty-six or one and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with one yard of banding and three-quarter yard of edging.

A novelty chiffon marquisette of rose color is used here as an overdress for a lingerie gown.

Navy blue marquisette trimmed in white foulard, thickly dotted with navy blue.

Gray Chiffon Drapery.

Each week finds it more fashionable to put a loose drapery of smoked gray chiffon over a colored satin gown. This drapery may be in the form of a tunic or in one of the popular decollete coats that do not meet in front, but drop from shoulder to knees.

Less Turned Hats.

Hats that are turned down are less in evidence.

A Jaunty Coat.

The jaunty short coat, with long shawl collar and large buttons, is braided in color to match the gown, the braiding interspersed with hand embroidery in large flat designs of the same shading. A lace jabot, very full and fluffy, falls from the neck. The skirt, trimmed in overskirt effect, is short walking length.

The Paris Shades.

In Paris the red-pink shades of velvet find many admirers, but purples, greens and blues are close rivals.

With Princess Dresses.

Select an undervest of good quality and make a skirt of muslin or hamburg the desired length and sew on bottom of vest. By stretching the vest and holding the muslin on will make fullness enough. Can be trimmed any fanciful way; fits perfectly and stays in place.

High Collars Worn.

Collars are as high as they have ever been.

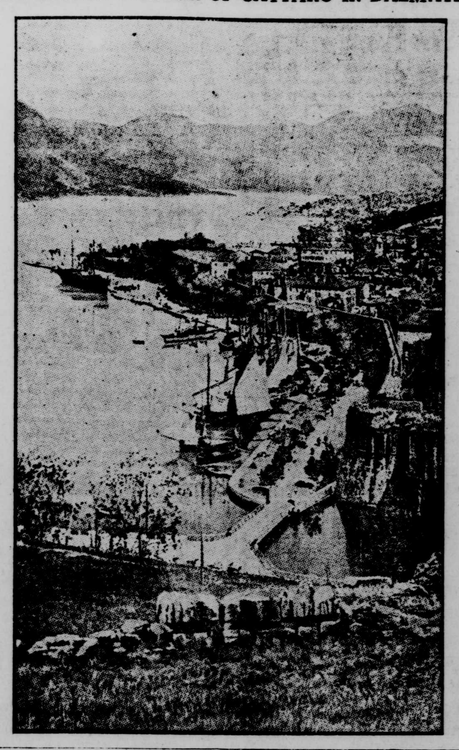
Liberty Satin Costumes.

For warm weather, when the cloth suit is discarded, there will appear (at least, in Paris) the liberty satin suit or costume. Those in America have been designed only in dark grays or in soft brown shades.

Fringe on Hats.

Fringe — narrow silk fringe — is used to edge a new straw hat, and very softening it is to the face. The bows of ribbon, which are the sole trimming, are also edged with the same narrow fringe.

LAND-LOCKED HARBOR OF CATTARO IN DALMATIA.



New Type of War Airship.

A new type of airship will be added to the German aerial fleet this spring. The new dirigible belongs to the non-rigid system and differs in several important points from other types. In shape it is similar to a torpedo. The envelope of the balloon is colored yellow to protect it as far as possible from the action of the sun's rays.

Its four cars are directly attached to the framework of the balloon. It will be driven by four Daimier motors, each of 125 horse power. It is anticipated that the airship will be able to carry forty persons. The estimated speed is sixty-five kilometers an hour.

A large hall is being built to shelter the vessel. The airship has been designed by Captain von Krage of the aeronautic battalion, and is accordingly well adapted for military purposes.—Boersen Courier.

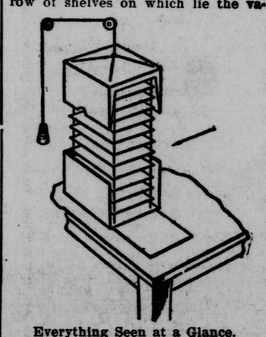
The British Seeker of the South Pole.

Captain Robert Falcon Scott, of the King's navy, is to lead the most ambitious expedition ever despatched to the Antarctic.

The Honduras monetary commission recommends the adoption of the gold standard. Practically no gold is in circulation at present, but much is exported.

Novel Filing Cabinet.

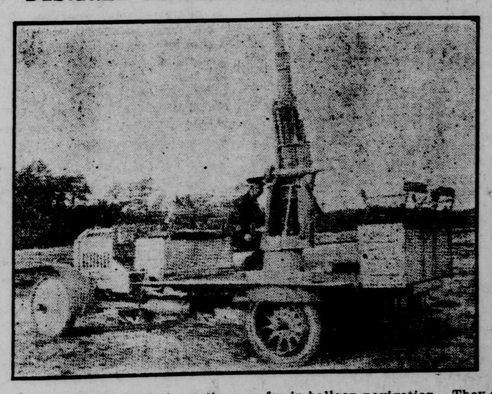
A novel and ingenious filing cabinet has been designed by a Michigan man. When closed the device is about the size of an ordinary cigar box, but when open it presents a long row of shelves on which lie the various papers required, and all of which can be seen almost at a glance. The shelves consist of flat surfaces strung on cords at each corner. They are arranged to telescope within a box which is made in two parts, the upper part fitting over the lower. Above this case another cord runs through pulleys in the ceiling or desktop, one end of this cord being fastened to the top of the box and the other end having a weight on it. When the box is closed and the front flap fastened up it remains in that position, but when the front flap is let down the upper part of the box is released, the weight of the cord descends, and the shelves are extended to the full length of the cords on which they are hung. This little invention has the advantage of taking up little room in an office when the box is closed and of displaying all the papers on the shelves when it is open.
—Philadelphia Record.



Everything Seen at a Glance.

Bled eight feet from the ground a rubber-yielding three of fifteen inches diameter gives three pints of liquid.

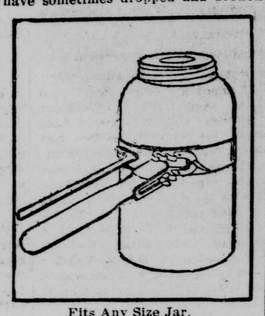
DESIGNED TO BRING DOWN HIGH FLYERS.



The Germans lead the nations so far in balloon navigation. They are keeping apace with Zeppelin by inventing powerful destroyers of air-ships in the service of hostile nations. As early as 1870, during the Franco-Prussion War, the Germans used special cannons for bringing to earth the balloons which were sent out by the besieged city of Paris. The present aerial gun is mounted on a high-powered motor-carriage capable of carrying also a full equipment and crew.

Fruit Jar Holder.

Housewives who have burned their fingers in handling hot fruit jars and have sometimes dropped and broken the jars as a consequence, will appreciate the usefulness of the fruit jar holder invented by a New Jersey man. This holder consists of a flexible band of metal to surround the jar, with a handle attached to one end of the band and having projecting pins to engage hooks on the opposite end and so tighten it about the jar that the latter may be easily lifted from one place to another with perfect safety to the jar and to the hands of the person carrying it. There is a row of hooks and slots so arranged that the band can be adjusted to any size jar. It is a simple matter both to adjust and detach the holder, and the advantages of such a device for use during preserving time will be readily apparent to all women. The holder can be put to other uses when hot receptacles have to be moved about.—Boston Post.



Fits Any Size Jar.

A Scheme.

"This comet scares a lot of people. It is bound to hit us, but they say it is nothing but dust."

"Then why not set up a few vacuum machines and absorb the blamed thing."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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