

SOUTHERN WOMEN IN WAR TIME.

Old Household Memories of the Confederacy. (By Mrs. Jefferson Davis. Copyright, 1893, by V. Jefferson Davis.)

It often seems, owing to changing conditions and circumstances, that if the story of our generation is to be preserved from oblivion, the only way is to "perpetuate testimony," as lawyers do in great cases where the witnesses, already standing on the threshold of another world, before they fall silent into eternity, "to the best of their knowledge and belief," give the exact truth as they saw it and know it.

For this reason my testimony is offered here as to the character of those women of my section who labored, suffered and prayed together during the war between the states.

In the old time in the south our men had an idea—perhaps an erroneous one—that every woman should be sequestered within her domestic sphere.

Every southern woman shivered at the sight of her name in a newspaper, even if her virtues had been made manifest by eulogy. To her it was notoriety, not notability.

Her husband, in a measure, felt that his wife was trodden under the feet of men and his privacy violated when his wife did anything to elicit comment from the public; he did not fear criticism being written upon her, for with the perpetrator of it he felt able to deal in a summary manner.

DATE OF SOUTHERN WOMEN'S INTEREST IN POLITICS.

From the time of the "John Brown raid" the women of the south were inter-

All these needs must be supplied by the women. The store each family possessed themselves, of quinine and such other drugs as were needed for the diseases of a warm climate, was gradually relinquished for the use of the soldiers. Replenishment was impossible. Quinine had been proclaimed by the blockaders "contraband of war."

The women turned undaunted to the indigenous materia medica. Decoctions of willow bark, dewberry root, orange flowers and leaves, red pepper, tea and other "herbs" took the place of the drugs.

One heart-broken woman wrote to her husband: "Twenty grains of quinine were too nauseated to drink the bitter willow tea, and they are now at rest and I have no one to work for but you. Do not think of coming. I am well and strong and am not dismayed. I think day and night of your sorrow. I have their little graves near me."

HOW CLOTHING WAS OBTAINED.

The sheep were shorn; the wool was cleaned, carded and spun in the house. Small looms were set up and the warp adjusted under the eye of the practical weaver—this being the mistress generally; all the clothes for the plantation, as well as some cloth to exchange for other commodities, was woven for the home use. In winter the cotton clothes were made for summer. Pretty homespun checks, brown, black, blue or red and white were manufactured for the ladies and children's frocks. The ladies spun the wool and knitted the stockings and socks their children and husbands wore, also many for the soldiers.

When the longing for the silk stockings, habitually used, pressed upon refined women, the old pieces of black silk were picked to a "frazzle" and spun to make stockings and gloves for themselves and their daughters. Said one, putting out her nattily-clad slender little feet, "I could not bear to wear coarse stockings—"

my husband takes such pride in my small feet."

Towels and sheets were spun from cotton to replace the house linen which had been cut into bandages, or scraped into lint for the surgeons in the field. One handsome young woman, the daughter of an ex-minister to Spain, rises before me out of the haze of bye-gone years, stepping lightly to and fro, winding banners on the spindles of her wheel and looking pleasantly at her visitors, while her patriotic mother sat by, cutting up the table linen which she had treasured for forty years. Two daughters showed their mother's work on her shapely hands, made by scraping lint, and mentioned them with an expression of gratitude to God that she could procure material for so much work.

A general officer's wife called to see the wife of the president and brought her, as the most acceptable present, a paper pattern of a gown, like those she herself wore, beautifully embroidered and exactly fitted to her delicate hands. This paper pattern is still intact, and very precious to the recipient. It was very useful in providing the president's whole family with presentable gloves made from the sleeves and breast of an old Confederate uniform, and the cast-off black cloth garments of the gentlemen of the family.

Ladies plaited exquisite straw hats and bonnets, and learned every brand except that of the Lehigh; the birds of the country furnished feathers for their adornment.

INGENUOUS LUXURIES.

Where new companies or battalions organized for which flags were needed, the sisters and sweethearts of the men sacrificed their best silk frocks to make the flags; with cunning embroidery they embellished them in such royal style that they are usually heartily valued in this day of our remembrance. It is astonishing that our men wrapped these flags about their bodies and like the stern Scotch father who gave names and another son "for Bachin," died after the other to preserve them from capture.

The snippings left by the army tailors, pieces of grey and black cloth five or six inches across, were pieced together and then cut into jackets for the soldiers' children. Very acceptable these "Joseph's coats" proved to those who could boast no better covering.

Such rags as could be utilized in no other way were wound in balls and woven into carpets, which did duty in place of those long since cut up for horse and saddle blankets, and these homemade carpets were contributed later as the need of them arose.

Bits of the clippings of the best gown were sewed neatly over the worn outer house slippers of the women and they were usually heartily valued in this day of our remembrance. It is astonishing that our men wrapped these flags about their bodies and like the stern Scotch father who gave names and another son "for Bachin," died after the other to preserve them from capture.

Flannel was very scarce and cost \$15 or \$20 a yard, but underwear was knitted of homespun wool and was quite as comfortable as the woven. Dyes were made from coconuts was dyed and twisted into very smooth thread. The finest and most even flax thread, nearly as strong as wire and quite as smooth and fine as sewing silk, was made in Virginia, and even now there is none so good in the market.

HOW WE LIGHTED OUR HOUSES.

Lamp wicks were plaited by hand and the oil was tried out of refuse pork; sometimes wild myrtle berries were stewed under a cover, which did duty as a lamp, and made beautiful and aromatic candles. The oil of peanuts served also for illumination purposes. When some of the women were in the army, they used "fat pine"—was cut into splinters and burned one at a time, while the overworked women sat around the flickering light and sewed until late in the night.

Once saw five soldiers' wives, making clothes by this light, and while they worked they talked over the chances of their "men" coming home alive. "I don't expect mine," said one, "but God knows I do not want to complain. Since my baby died he hasn't any occasion to be comforted. By 'occasion' she meant inducement."

During all these laborious occupations the children had to be clothed, generally without the assistance of a sewing machine—they must be washed, fed, taught and disciplined. Night schools were established in the basements of the churches, where the ragged children were taught by the young ladies.

Great barrels of soap were made of the refuse of the hogs killed for family and plantation use. Was toilet soap prepared by the women, and at such a time that a home-cured ham was boiled for

family use, and the old-fashioned sweet flowers and herbs of the garden furnished the perfume.

The principal food in every house was made of the best of the wheat, was cured under the supervision of the ladies of the family, and hams, sausages and "sparrers" were prepared in the most delicate manner.

Pork, sugar, sorghum molasses, corn meal, tallow, eggs, butter—everything produced on the plantation—were exchanged with grocers for other commodities. Any surplus of cottons, buttons and such like drapers' stores were exchanged in the same way.

For coffee, parched sweet potato shavings, parched corn or wheat and parched carrots were used.

All the coffee, tea, white or brown sugar and every other scarce luxury was sent to the soldiers. "Black coffee and sure enough tea" were for the sick and wounded—not for people in health.

For coffee, parched sweet potato shavings, parched corn or wheat and parched carrots were used.

All the coffee, tea, white or brown sugar and every other scarce luxury was sent to the soldiers. "Black coffee and sure enough tea" were for the sick and wounded—not for people in health.

READING MATTER AND "STARVATION PARTIES."

The strong tension upon the nerves of the women was not relieved by pleasant new books or magazines. The newspapers were annuals of ardent endeavor, some triumphs, but also of sorrow, wounds and death.

During the war the first volume of

and human effort was called forth and answered with a cheerful "ad unum!"

TORNADOES.

What They Are; Where and When They Occur.

By Prof. Mark W. Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau.

(Copyright, 1893, by Mark W. Harrington.)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Probably the most intense action of the forces of the air are to be seen in the tornado. Their force and velocity have been such that a lath has been driven through a sapling, reminding one of the old experiment of firing a candle through a board.

The word, "tornado" is from the Spanish and means twisted. Tornadoes proper are essentially "twisters"—small whirls of great intensity; but along with the twisting occur several curious features, in part easily seen to be the result of this twisting, in part not easy to explain.

For instance, tornadoes are apt to carry much mud and dirt with them, and this they drive with such force into timber and buildings that it is about impossible to get it out again. When a tornado crosses a north-and-south fence and leaves it standing, toward the south end the mud is plastered on the west side, and toward the north on the east side; this is because the tornado is a whirl and the direction of motion is contrary to that of the sun.

The tornado often strips the clothing

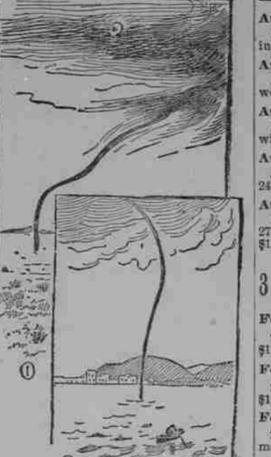
most usual when the air is calm, "close," murky, still, but afterwards are the most favorable for them.

They occur in all temperate latitudes where the air is not too dry. England, France, Germany and China have their tornadoes. There is also a tropical storm called tornado, common on the coast of equatorial West Africa. The United States has the reputation of producing the most destructive tornadoes and also of having the greatest number.

TORNADOES IN THE TORNADO BELT.

The home of the tornado in this country is the comparatively flat region from the hundredth meridian to the Alleghany mountains. They are at least common in the northern and southern parts of this belt, and they sometimes occur to the east of the Alleghany.

It is not easy to say what part of this region is most afflicted. It can be safely said, however, that tornadoes generally



1-Tornado photographed at Garnet, Kansas, April 1, 1884. 2-Water spout at Toulon, France, May, 1885.

begin in the spring near the southern edge of this area and gradually creep northward.

WHAT TO DO IN TORNADOES.

Tornadoes travel in a northward direction and leave a path a few rods wide by a few miles long.

The danger is greater on the south side of a tornado than on the north side, because there the speed of advance (twenty to forty miles an hour) is added to the speed of the whirl, and it will pass to the south; run north or southeast if it passes well to the north; take to the cellar if it is not certain where it will go.

The cellar is the safest place in all cases and its west wall or southwest corner is the safest part of it.

Tornadoes generally occur to the south of a general storm, generally rather east of south—rarely west. The winds flow into a "low" in a spiral direction, but sometimes a "low" takes on an elongated form or has an extension southward. In this case the cold inflowing winds from the northwest are likely to meet the warm and moist winds in an area extending southward or southwestward from the center of the "low." This area is sometimes narrow, and the line advances like a rank of soldiers across the country from west to east, with hot, close, moist air in front and cold, fresh, drier air behind.

It is along such a line that thunderstorms, drenches, wind-rushes and tornadoes are most likely to happen. This may be called the "critical line" of the "low." In some it is well marked and

entirely of its human victims. If its victims are few, the feathers are often stripped off completely.

Tornadoes sometimes exercise a curious expansive action. If the walls of a house are carried away, and especially if the whirl passes centrally over it, they are likely to fall—not inward or toward one side, but outward in all directions.

At other times the effect is more like that of suction. Boxes are opened and their contents tossed out. Files of papers are neatly uncovered and the papers promptly distributed all over the country, but especially toward the northeast.

A story of a bonnet will illustrate this feature of the action of tornadoes. In Tennessee lived an old couple in a log cabin with a large fireplace. The old lady was preparing to go to town when a mild tornado passed over the cabin and interrupted her preparations. No damage of a serious character was done and she resumed her preparations to go to town.

She finally reached the stage in which she was to change her bonnet. This was her estimation a particularly fine one, far surpassing that of her neighbors, and she kept it in a box, except when it was taken out to do duty at church or in town. She now went to the bonnet and discovered to her great surprise that the box was open and the bonnet gone. There was no sign of it anywhere. Her husband denied having meddled with it and there was no one else about.

In a state of great perplexity she sat down to collect her wits when she happened to see a brilliant, golden ribbon dangling from the great line over the fireplace. Instant investigation followed and she soon drew out her much-loved bonnet, which she had put away in the box.

The mild tornado had carried the air up through the flue with just sufficient force to open the light box and take its treasure out to the chimney, where it was caught by some projection and held until found.

DUST-COLUMNS.

What are called tornadoes seem to be at least five different sorts of phenomena, but with no sharp line of distinction between them.

The first is a slight phenomenon, really a dust column; but, occurring at a place where dust columns are not familiar, it is called by another name. Such was probably the character of the "tornado" photographed at Garnet, Kan., in 1884. They are much like some waterspouts.

TWISTERS.

The second is the real tornado or "twister." It is characterized by a funnel hanging down from the clouds. It has been photographed several times and sketched many times, but the pictures of it are by no means reliable. The conditions under which the photographs and pictures are made are not favorable for good work; besides, the temptation to exaggerate and to piece out imperfect pictures seems to have proved irresistible. These are the true tornadoes, and most of the facts given here relate to them.

DEREGHOES.

The third form appears rather as horizontal than as vertical whirls. They appear to be what Dr. Heinrichs has called dereghoes (from derech, straight) and advance in the form of a horizontal roll of dust. The front extends in length as they advance, so that the territory they pass over is fan-shaped, instead of the strap-shaped area of the tornadoes proper. This form may do some damage by overturning trees or breaking off their limbs, and by unroofing barns, scattering the crops, and blowing up hocks or wheat shocks over the neighboring country; but they are not nearly so destructive as the photographs and pictures under which the photographs and pictures are made are not favorable for good work; besides, the temptation to exaggerate and to piece out imperfect pictures seems to have proved irresistible. These are the true tornadoes, and most of the facts given here relate to them.

WIND-RUSHES.

The fifth form is what may be called a wind-rush—that is a little narrow gale. Sometimes several wind-rushes travel parallel to each other at a distance of a few furlongs apart. This seems to have been the true character of the violent winds under which the city of Washington on November 23, 1861, and demolished an unfinished building, killing one man.

WHEN TO EXPECT TORNADOES.

The tornado occurs at the hottest time of the day and in the hottest season of the year. They are especially likely to occur when the temperature is unseasonably warm and the air very moist. They are

F. Auerbach & Bro.

Special Starting Leaders in Every Department in the House for Monday and the Week.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

Samples of the Wonderful Bargains Offered this Week.

- At 47 1-2c. Dark Ground Printed China Silks, 22 inches wide, worth 70c. At 75c. Fancy striped Wash Silk, extra quality, worth \$1. At 55c. Fancy striped Wash Silk, 24 inches wide, good value for 75c. At 60c. Japanese Silks, fast colors, in 43 shades 24 inches wide worth 90c. At 75c. Extra fine quality of Japanese Silks, 27 and 29 inches wide, in 37 colors, worth \$1.25.

3 LEADERS IN BLACK SILKS.

- For 95c. 22-inch heavy French Paille Silk, worth \$1.40. For \$1.10. 21-inch soft finished Groo Grain, worth \$1.60. For 75c. 24-inch double Warp Surah, extra fine material for dresses, worth \$1.20. For 50c. A line of 40-inch Storm Serges, black and all new spring shades, worth 75c. For 60c. French Camelettes in black and spring colors, worth 90c. For 50c. All wool striped De Beiges, worth 75c. Black and colored novelty Weave Dress Goods, also French Sample Suits at MARKED DOWN PRICES.

CLOAK DEPT.

BARGAINS THAT CANNOT BE MATCHED. For 75c. Children's Reeler Jackets. For \$1.85. All Wool Capes with bow of ribbon. For \$3.75. Fine Appliqued Cape, 30 inches long, in grey, tan, etc. For \$5.10. Imported Bead Capes of fine Broadcloth For \$5.00. Elegant Derby Capes in black or tan. Our assortment of capes from \$5 to \$8 is the largest in the city. Also beautiful Capes from \$9 to \$30 in all the latest styles. For \$2.25. Double-breasted Jackets in all colors.

READY-MADE DEPT.

RICH AND RARE VALUES IN NEW AND STYLISH DRESSES THIS WEEK. For \$2.85. A fine Blazer suit in dark colors. For \$3.25. An elegant Blazer suit in navy blue, sold for \$6. For \$5.00. Fancy Wool suits. For \$5.50. Eaton suit in all wool flannel. For \$6.50. Eaton suit in all wool Storm Serges. We show an elegant line of the latest and noblest style of suits in all colors at prices

THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

Boys' Clothing Department.

TRADE WINNERS. Convincing List of Bargains in this Department. Our Combination Suits for \$1.30, \$1.75, \$2.00. For Boys, age 4 to 14. Suits with extra Pants and Hat to match. The best values ever offered in Children's Clothing. Strictly all wool. Great Variety. Correct Styles. Our line of Boys' Kilt Suits at \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, surpasses anything ever brought to Salt Lake, and are sold at a saving to you of

Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS, RUGS, ETC.,

FRASER & CHALMERS

INCORPORATED WORKS, CHICAGO. Salt Lake City Office, 7 W. Second South. L. C. Trent, Mgr.

MINING MACHINERY

Steam Engines, Boilers, Cable and Electric Railroad Power Plants. And All Kinds of Machinery for the Systematic Milling, Smelting and Concentration of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Tin Ores.

BLOWING ENGINES, COPPER CONVERTERS AND ELECTROLYTIC REFINING PLANTS. SHAFTING AND PULLEYS. MINING SUPPLIES. Sectional Machinery for Mule-Back Transportation a Specialty.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR—Raid Drills, Knives & Blade Pumps, Root Blowers, Luffet & Pullion Water Wheels, Trenton Wire Rope and Tramway Ladders, Hoists, Taylor Wire Cloth and Chamois Steel Works for Stamp Shoes and Dies and other Steel Castings.

Utah & Montana Machinery Co.

MINING MACHINERY. Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Air Compressors, Ingersoll Sergeant's Rock Drill, Wire Rope, etc., etc. Standard Passenger Elevators. Estimates made for Concentrating and Stamp Mills and Smelter Plants.

Electric Light and Power Plants, 259 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SMOKE Temple Club Cigar.

B. K. BLOCH & CO., Distributing Agents, 13, 15, 17, 19 Commercial Street, Salt Lake City. P. O. BOX No. 640. TELEPHONE 388.

CREAMERY MACHINERY.

Hall and Brown Machinery and Supply Co., OGDEN, UTAH.

Sole Western Agents for the Vermont Farm Machinery Co.'s celebrated Conley Creamers, Separators, Butter Workers, Davis Swing Churn, and everything pertaining to the Creamery business. Estimates for outfits and plans furnished upon application. Correspondence solicited. We also carry in stock a complete line of Rollers and Edgers, Wood Working Machinery, Saw Mills and Supplies.

LEON W. EMLEY, General Manager.



JEFFERSON DAVIS AND WIFE AT THE TIME OF THE CONFEDERACY.

CHILDREN OF THE DAVIS FAMILY.

ested painfully and deeply in the political excitement which was surging over the country.

Far outnumbered as our people in the planting districts were by the negro population, and dwelling on isolated plantations with two white men to 100 or 200 negroes, the necessity of keeping "abolition tracts" out of the negroes' hands were imperative. How to do this, when the postoffice and post roads would be manned by men who were "free soldiers," i. e., abolitionists, was the hard problem presented to the people of the south.

There were many newspapers and political magazines taken in almost every southern household, and the men, anxious and absorbed in the progress of events, read them with the women of the family, and both attempted to arrive at an independent judgment and understanding of our rights under the constitution, the infraction of them, also the dangers to which the women of the south would be exposed in case of war and all shrank, while they could not escape from their own consciences.

Many women thought there would be no war, because they believed in the sacredness of the constitution. That, to the south, was an ark of the covenant which would be sacrificed. Others noted the depression of their husbands and heard sighs and warnings from the head of the household which were felt with the most dreadful forebodings.

The women of the south did not shrink from the prospect of great and painful economies; they appreciated that their own patriotic duty was as cheerfully as possible to bid farewell to the men of their family who must go to the front, perhaps never to return; sometimes they knitted them up, and did their own sewing and believed that their dear ones would be spared because their cause was righteous.

They did shrink, however, affrighted from the prospect of being left alone with a multitude of ignorant negroes who might be incited to rebellion, without physicians to attend their children or priests to bury them if they died. These horrors oppressed them.

Many a woman, buckling on her husband's sword, would show how ready to load and shoot a pistol, adding, "not that I am afraid of anything, but in case of need." Her next problem was how to handle that pistol, which was an object of almost as great dread as would be the foe it was to repel.

GOOD CONDUCT OF THE NEGROES.

All southern women acknowledge with pride the good conduct of the rank and file of negroes on the breaking out of the war. They generally remained true to the families left in their charge, and protected the women and children to the best of their ability. In dark times, these were a powerful testimonial to the lifelong kind and just exercise of their master's power over them.

However, the crops failed frequently; the negroes grew to partake more or less of the excitement which pervaded the whole country, and this interfered with the peaceful routine of the labor. Thus, again, the work horses were levied upon for the use of the government. Thus were the means of cultivation narrowed. The fallow land grew impassable with weeds; the fences and levees in the fields which had waved with corn and the cotton blossoms became a tangle of vines and bushes, "unprofitably gay with the blue flowers of the morning glory, the exuberant vine."

Moreover, all large balances of cash lay out of reach, invested, so that there was little wherewith to buy from the neighboring towns or cities; and as the propriety of these centers was dependent upon the grain and cotton sent in from the plantations, they came upon all.

The very poor suffered in the absence of their breadwinners. Necessarily those better provided for gave of their surplus, and when they became nearly destitute themselves they spared whatever could be spared by their families; as the poorest classes expressed it, they "had a divide."

HOW THE WOMEN FACED THE SITUATION.

When this *peine forcée* *de dure* began to afflict the women, their powers of endurance were at once demonstrated to the world.

The harbors were closed by the blockade. No supplies of clothing could be imported. The time came when the stock of cloth, shoes, medicines, machinery, indeed, of almost everything necessary to civilized people—was nearly exhausted. The south had proved agriculture to be the most profitable employment, and had never fostered manufactures; besides, her operative classes were not suited to the care of machinery. Now the people found themselves confronted with new problems which they must learn to solve.

LES MISERABLES.

"Les Miserables" was smuggled into the confederacy. The educated women eagerly read it between stitches. The more ignorant men and women read the title and one at least said, "Now I wonder who has took to writing about Les's miseries. We knowed they wan't comfortable, but what's the use of tellin' it every where!"

All work and no play began to tell upon our naturally organized women. Some of them turned for relief, when any of the soldiers were home, to reunions called, from the absence of any refreshments save cold water, "starvation parties."

To these came the young officers who danced as gaily as though there were no serried ranks of the enemy confronting them to do military drills, perhaps on the morrow. There were charades, private theatricals and tableaux. One lovely young woman, who has since blossomed into an authoress, once, in a play, personated a marble Niobe embracing her stricken children, and the sculptors of antiquity have left us no more beautiful statue.

OUR HOSPITAL NURSES.

The hospital nurses were largely women, and most of them were "book of life," but mortal pen would fail to depict their loving service amidst the horrors of military hospitals near the battle fields. The food was generally prepared by private families; delicate breads, strong broths, or ounces of the precious "real tea and mallow," were daily taken in baskets, and the soothing voices of the nurses could be heard whispering hopes of victory and home, or murmuring comforting texts from the scriptures, while the sufferers were fed, or cooling lotions poured upon the dressing of their wounds.

I wish it were possible to give the names of those devoted women who ministered to the wounded, soothed the dying and received the little tokens and last messages for their absent families. The list would be too long here, but their names and household words in every southern home—and "when shall there glory fade?"

HOW DEFEAT WAS BORNE.

How can justice be rendered to the wives of the common soldier? On these women fell the burden of deprivation unshared of. In silence they sowed and reaped the land, clothed and tended their children, buried them when they sank under want and exposure, or themselves died in soiling the earth, ministering to the wounded, soothed the dying and received the little tokens and last messages for their absent families. The list would be too long here, but their names and household words in every southern home—and "when shall there glory fade?"

It was the exception when the men in the field knew the trials to which their wives were subjected. The women were vocal in hope, silent in despair. They were the common soldiers' wives, and sorrow without the expectation of earthly honor or eulog. For if the men of their household perished in battle it was only the collector of alms, "for the army, for their cause, not for themselves; a nameless grave their share."

When the last sad days of the struggle drew nigh, and every heart was cast down, the women were the most cheerful.

When the young and old non-combatants were summoned to man the trenches there were no tears and replinings. Such preparations as were practicable for the comfort of the aged or infirm citizens were quietly made, and the men were dispatched with as much cheer as trembling lips could summon.

And last when General Lee's half-sunken army must be withdrawn before the overwhelming force of the enemy, he sent an officer to inform Mr. Davis of the fact. The message was delivered in St. Paul's church during religious service, where the president had gone to pray for his people.

The congregation divined the purport of the dispatch, and though they expected the outcome of it, the homes would be burned and the city laid waste, there was no panic, no plea for protection. The women gathered about Mr. Davis and said: "Leave us to our fate if you can save the country. Perhaps some time you may win Richmond back; but if not, we know you have done your best, and you must not grieve over us."

In this spirit our women met defeat, starvation, labor, humiliation, and all the heart-rending conditions of "reconstruction."

The placid, gray-haired matrons of today have conveyed with decorous pride the scars of that dread struggle, but they are no less veteran conquerors in a mortal conflict in which every noble aspiration