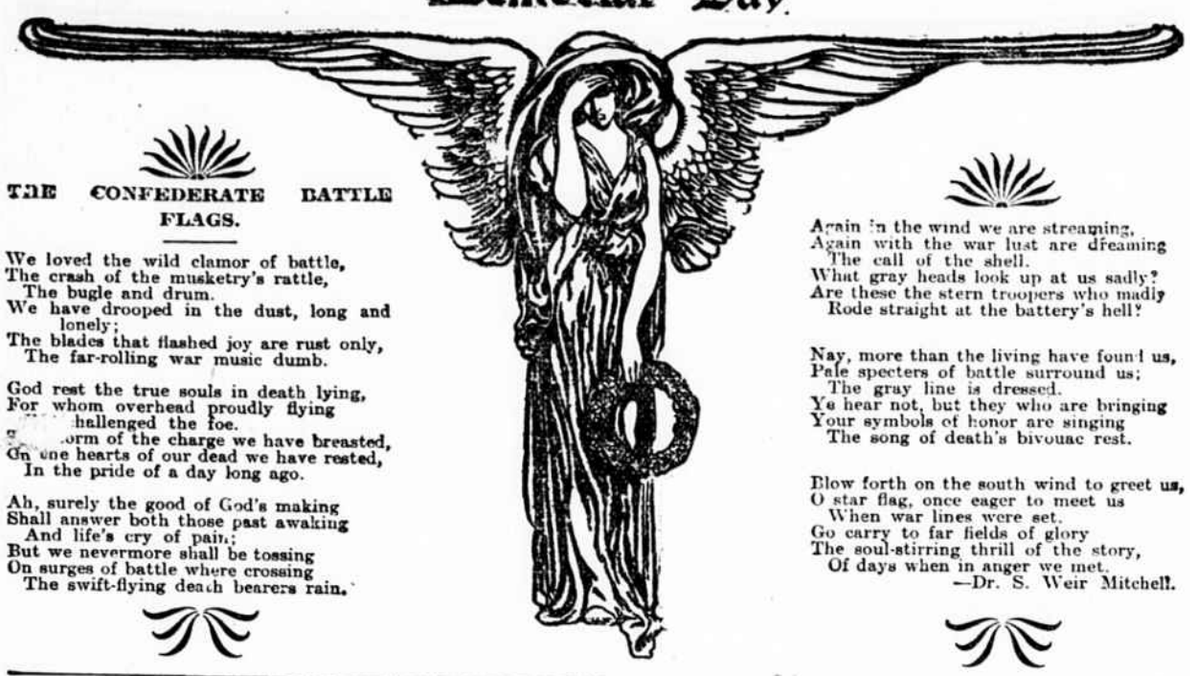
Memorial Day



THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAGS.

We loved the wild clamor of battle,
The crash of the musketry's rattle,
  The bugle and drum.
We have drooped in the dust, long and lonely;
The blades that flashed joy are rust only,
  The far-rolling war music dumb.

God rest the true souls in death lying,
For whom overhead proudly flying
  [illegible] challenged the foe.
[illegible] storm of the charge we have breasted,
On one hearts of our dead we have rested,
  In the pride of a day long ago.

Ah, surely the good of God's making
Shall answer both those past awaking
  And life's cry of pain;
But we nevermore shall be tossing
On surges of battle where crossing
  The swift-flying death bearers rain.

Again in the wind we are streaming,
Again with the war lust are dreaming
  The call of the shell.
What gray heads look up at us sadly?
Are these the stern troopers who madly
  Rode straight at the battery's hell?

Nay, more than the living have found us,
Pale specters of battle surround us;
  The gray line is dressed.
Ye hear not, but they who are bringing
Your symbols of honor are singing
  The song of death's bivouac rest.

Blow forth on the south wind to greet us,
O star flag, once eager to meet us
  When war lines were set.
Go carry to far fields of glory
The soul-stirring thrill of the story,
  Of days when in anger we met.

—Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' TRIBUTE TO SOUTHERN WOMEN

In the dedication of his able historical work, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," President Jefferson Davis pays a handsome tribute to the women of the South. The Dedication is as follows:

To the women of the Confederacy whose pious ministrations to our wounded soldiers soothed the last hours of those who died from the object of their tenderest love; whose domestic labors contributed much to supply the wants of our defenders in the field; whose zealous faith in our cause shone a guiding star undimmed by the darkest clouds of war; whose fortitude sustained them under all the privations to which they were subjected; whose annual tribute expresses their enduring grief, love, and reverence for our sacred dead; and whose patriotism will teach their children to emulate the deeds of our revolutionary sires; these pages are dedicated by their countryman.—Jefferson Davis.

SUNBEAMS.

These book agents always were a nuisance!

Big crop of spring insurgents at Washington!

Peary found Atlanta almost as frigid as the North Pole.

As to Jones' Falls Boulevard, why not the Great Wet Way?

Maryland is getting her dander up as a tobacco growing State.

Uncle Joe Cannon is beginning to lose the use of his whip hand.

Signor Caruso is determined not to give up any of his high notes to the Black Hand.

GEN. CLEMENT A. EVANS.
Retiring Commander-in-Chief United Confederate Veterans.

Improvement of a City.

Paris has learned by experience that city improvement pays. The work of reconstruction and beautifying undertaken by Baron Haussmann when he became perfect of the Seine in 1853 cost about $265,000,000, one-third of which sum was provided by the national government, the remaining two-thirds being furnished by the city.

The expenditure was tremendous, but the wisdom of making it never has been seriously disputed.

Further costly but valuable benefits for Paris are now planned. Recently the French chamber of deputies authorized the municipality to incur an indebtedness of $130,000,000 for another elaborate scheme of improvements, including the demolition of insanitary quarters, the construction of new streets, gardens and schools and other public works.

Americans are accustomed to boast of their enterprise. This boasting may be justified as to undertakings of a private nature. But in the matter of public improvements American municipalities lag behind the more progressive cities of Europe.—Chicago News.

HIS OPPORTUNITY.

"How did you manage to go through every house on that block in broad daylight without being detected?" asked one burglar.

"Very easily," replied the other. "I selected a time when a moving van drove up to a vacant dwelling. I worked while the neighbors were hanging out of the front windows to criticise the furniture."—Washington Star.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' LETTER TO DR. R C. HOLLAND.

Below we reproduce, in type form, a copy of the letter written by President Jefferson Davis to Rev. R. C. Holland on July 25, 1881. In another column the fac-simile is printed. On account of the small letters, and style of penmaship, we reproduce it in type si that it may be easily read:

Beauvoir, Harrison County, Miss.,
July 25, 1881.

R. C. Holland, Esq.,
My Dear Sir:

Accept my thanks for your kind letter of the 28th ultimo. In reply to your inquiry I would say:

The states cannot be deprived of their reserved rights except by their own actions in a general convention such as formed the constitution.

As each state did by its own consent, in separate convention delegate certain powers and reserve the rest, so must each state grant any additional power as the only means by which it can justly be deprived of it. Force may prevail over right, but cannot destroy truth.

The exercise of the power to coerce a state cannot give to that act constitutional authority, but it has been so acquiesced in that the remedy of secession by an oppressed minority must be considered impracticable.

The South never asked for more than a faithful construction of the constitution as interpreted by the men who made it, and if in the future that can be secured we may be content, though we cannot surrender a right even while admitting our inability to maintain it.

I was much gratified by the expression of your opinion in regard to the past and tender to you my sincere regard.

Respectfully and truly yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Sloth never arrived at the attainment of a good wish.

SOMETHING COMING TO MR. BEAR.

—Cartoon by W. A. Rogers, in the New York Herald.

OUR BATTLESHIPS ARE TO CRUISE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Voyage of the Splendid Atlantic Fleet is Planned Mainly to Give the Young American Jack Tars Who Man It a Chance to Get a Glimpse of Europe.

WARSHIPS TO GO ON THE CRUISE.

In the following table are the ships of the Atlantic fleet which have been scheduled to start for the Mediterranean early in the fall:

Vessel.		Tonnage.	Speed.	Number of officers and men
Connecticut	First-class battleship (flagship).	16,000	18	881
Kansas	First-class battleship.	16,000	18	880
Louisiana	First-class battleship.	16,000	18	880
Vermont	First-class battleship.	16,000	18	880
Minnesota	First-class battleship.	16,000	18	881
Idaho	First-class battleship.	13,000	17	750
Mississippi	First-class battleship.	13,000	17	750
New Hampshire..	First-class battleship.	16,000	18	880
Georgia	First-class battleship.	14,948	19	812
Nebraska	First-class battleship.	14,948	19	812
New Jersey	First-class battleship.	14,948	19	812
Rhode Island	First-class battleship.	14,948	19	812
Virginia	First-class battleship.	14,948	19	812
Michigan	First-class battleship.	16,000	18	800
Delaware	Dreadnought.	20,000	21	950
North Dakota ...	Dreadnought.	20,000	21	950

The following vessels of the Pacific fleet will cruise to South American waters:

Vessel.	Type.	Tonnage.	Speed.	Number of officers and men
California	Armored cruiser.	13,680	22	800
Colorado	Armored cruiser.	13,680	22	800
Pennsylvania	Armored cruiser.	13,680	22	800
Washington	Armored cruiser.	14,500	22	850
West Virginia ...	Armored cruiser.	13,680	22	800
Maryland	Armored cruiser.	13,680	22	800

New York City.—Confirmation of the announcement in The World that the battleship fleet will be sent on an extended foreign cruise reached this city in the form of an official letter from the Navy Department to Lieutenant A. W. Pressey, U. S. N., the officer in charge of the naval recruiting office.

The announcement, which is regarded as one of the most important issued by the Navy Department since the one that despatched the battleship fleet on its famous cruise around the world, indicates a notable change in naval policy as to the disposition of its fleets in time of peace. Still more interesting is the fact that this cruise of the sixteen new battleships of the Atlantic fleet to the Mediterranean has nothing to do with war clouds, but is mainly to give that part of young America which has cast its fortunes with Uncle Sam's web foot an opportunity of seeing the world.

Unique Phase of the Trip.

Never before in the history of any navy has such a cruise been undertaken for such a purpose. Think of a personally conducted tour to the Mediterranean in a fleet whose aggregate cost exceeds that of twenty Lusitanias! But whereas those who might make such a trip by a Lusitania would have hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars to pay for passage alone, those who go on this trip will have no such expense, but will be paid for going.

Immediately upon receipt of the official notice from Washington Lieutenant Pressey prepared a circular letter, which will be sent to the Navy Department for its approval and then distributed broadcast throughout the country. The circular reads in part:

"The Navy Department has just made a very important announcement. It intends to send the battleship fleet to Europe next fall, probably the Mediterranean and possibly parts of Africa. From now on it will be its policy to send the fleets to foreign ports for a few months every year.

"This means that thousands of young Americans will have a chance to see the world, and get paid for it. Many people save money for months or years in order to go abroad, and I never heard of one who did it who regretted it. I want to ask you this important question: Are you willing to travel if you are well paid for it? Or would you rather stay at home and read about it?

"Please understand that the Navy Department does not promise you or any one else that particular trip to Europe. The Navy Department, never makes promises of that nature. But thousands of young men will get it, because thousands will be needed for it. Why shouldn't you be one of them?

"Let me know whether you intend to apply at once, as I do not want more than are needed to apply. Write your reply on the back of this letter if you wish. Lead pencil will do. Use the inclosed envelope and put no stamp on it, as none is required."

It is known that the plan of sending the fleets of the Atlantic and Pacific on extended annual cruises into foreign waters originated with two of the most distinguished officers of the navy—Rear-Admiral Richard Wainwright, who now occupies the recently established office of Aid to Operations, and Rear-Admiral Seaton Schroeder, who commands the Atlantic fleet.

This fleet is now engaged in manoeuvres off the Virginia coast, but will separate in a few days and proceed to their several "home" navy yards, where the crews will be given leave while such repairs as the vessels may be in need of will be made. It is expected that the Missouri and the Wisconsin, these being the oldest vessels now attached to the fleet, will be replaced by the two newest, these being the recently completed Delaware and North Dakota, of the Dreadnaught class.

The order which sends the Atlantic fleet to the Mediterranean this fall contemplates the despatch of the Pacific squadron to the waters of South America at an even earlier date. "The Pacific fleet," the order says, "will cruise to South American ports late in the summer to take part in celebrations to be held in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of Chile's independence from Spain."

BAY STATE'S CHARITY LIST.

Nearly a Third of Its Population Got Some Benefit in the Past Year.

Boston, Mass.—That 913,401 persons, nearly one-third of the entire population of the State of Massachusetts, were beneficiaries of charitable corporations is a feature of the annual report published by the State Board of Charity for 1910.

Of this number 171,672 were aided free, the remaining 742,029 paying in whole or part for the service rendered. In addition to the individual beneficiaries are 4486 families.

These figures are derived from the returns of 516 of the 583 such corporations in the State. Their total valuation is reported as $56,370,865, and their disbursements $7,856,363. Of the 516 nearly half, or 245, are located in Boston. The 189 city and town almshouses had 10,025 inmates during the year.

The annual cost of all paupers, State and town, in Massachusetts has increased from $2,338,578 in 1889 to $5,806,188 in 1909, or from $1.06 to $1.93 per capita.

Cardinal Gibbons Urges Need of Industry in Household.

Baltimore, Md.—"I have ten times more respect for the woman who goes out and earns her living, toils for herself and family and becomes a good housekeeper, than for the idle and gossiping society woman who passes away her precious moments in doing nothing," said Cardinal Gibbons in his sermon at the confirmation exercises at St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

"Above all, my boys and girls, be industrious," urged the Cardinal.

"Keep Your Thumb Out of My Mouth," Mr. Barber.

Waterloo, Neb.—An ordinance has been passed by the City Council and signed by the Mayor, and is effective at once, which among other things regulates matters relative to the cleanliness of barber shops, and then provides:

"It shall be unlawful for any barber in this town to eat onions between 7 o'clock a. m. and 9 p. m. No barber, while shaving a customer, shall insert his thumb or finger in the said customer's mouth."

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

USE FOR CREAM JARS.

Ordinary cream jars are excellent to keep spices in, which I label. I also use old Mason jars for coffee, tea, beans, Indian meal, etc., the tops being large so one can very readily insert a spoon, and is better than paper bags. Also save bacon and dried beef jars for jelly. Can also put small quantities of food left from table in jars—keep better and take up less room in ice chest.—Boston Post.

USE OF KEROSENE.

Kerosene will lighten housework, as there are few departments where it cannot be used to advantage. Try it the next time you clean silver. Wet a bit of flannel with it and rub discolorations vigorously, then polish with a mixture of kerosene and whiting. Two tablespoonfuls of kerosene in a basin of cold water will clean windows in half the time. Dry with tissue paper or a soft cloth. Porcelain-lined sinks and bathtubs are cleaned instantly by rubbing with a flannel wet with kerosene. To keep linoleum, oil cloth, hard wood and stained floors clean, cover the broom with soft flannel and moisten with kerosene. Keep one broom, a soft bristle one, and the same cover can be used repeatedly. Two tablespoonfuls in a boiler of hot water will aid in the quick whitening of soiled clothes. A flannel just moistened with kerosene will keep mahogany furniture free from that ugly blue look. It must be well rubbed in, and a splendid polish for furniture is an equal mixture of kerosene and boiled linseed oil well shaken together; apply with a piece of soft flannel and polish with a clean piece.—Sylva Grey, in the Boston Post.

CLEAN AND FRESHEN RIBBON.

Ribbon is first dusted and then ironed between tissue paper.

To clean ribbon, a mixture is made in the proportion of three ounces of soft soap, three tablespoonfuls of honey, to a teacupful of gin and water.

The ribbon is placed on a board and scrubbed with the mixture. It is then rinsed by dipping several times in clean, cold water, and not squeezed out, but hung over a line to drip, then put between two cloths and ironed by drawing the ribbons from under the iron. This prevents creasing and a stringy appearance at finish. The iron should be kept still with pressure upon it.

White ribbons will not turn yellow when washed if the water is warm, not hot, and the soap used a fine white quality. Rinse in three waters, the last being a strong blue.

Hang in the sun until half dry, then press under clean muslin with a warm iron.

Black satin ribbons may be renewed by rubbing gently with vaseline.

To wash colored ribbon, make a strong lather of fine soap and cold water; wash the ribbons and rinse them several times, always in soapy water, not clear water.

When partly dry, iron between thin pieces of muslin, having the ribbon perfectly smooth.

Ribbon interwoven with tinsel is best cleaned with fine breadcrumbs and powdered blue, then shaken and rubbed with a clean cloth; tinsel or gold lace may be cleaned with ammonia.

To dry clean lace give it a dry bath in flour. Put a quart of flour into a basin, put in the lace, then rub and squeeze it with the hand as if the flour were water.

After the lace has received a good shaking it will look as fresh as ever.—Philadelphia Press.

In the Kitchen

Crystallized Popcorn—One cup sugar, one tablespoon of butter, three tablespoons water, three quarts popped corn. Boil sugar, butter and water until it will candy if dropped in cold water, then pour over the corn, stirring constantly until well distributed.

Egg and Cheese Toast—Toast a nice even brown one-half dozen or more if needed slices of bread. Place instantly in hot oven with a small square of cheese on each slice. Remove and spread the melted cheese evenly. Drop some eggs while the bread is toasting. They will be ready for use.

Meat Relish—Prunes to be eaten with meat should not be sweetened. Soak a pound of carefully washed prunes in cold water over night. Put them into a stewpan with a quart of fresh water and two lemons cut in thin slices. Let them simmer slowly for three hours, serve cold. To be eaten with pork, veal or duck.

Macaroni Rarebit — Break one package of macaroni in one quart of salted water, cook twenty minutes, drain; toast ten slices of bread a nice brown, butter, lay in deep dish, then heat three pints of milk hot but don't boil, add one-half pound of grated cheese, small piece of butter, pepper, small amount of salt; let stand where it won't boil till cheese is melted; add macaroni, pour all over toast; serve warm.