

# The CIVIL WAR FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

September 23, 1862.

Three hundred Sioux Indians, under Little Crow, were defeated in an attack on Colonel Sibley's command at Yellow Medicine, Minn. The battle lasted two hours, with heavy loss to the savages.

The city hall at New Orleans was crowded with citizens anxious to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, the 23d being the last day permitted by the order of General Butler.

The schooner Nellie was captured by the United States steamer Alabama.

Sutton, Va., and neighborhood was the scene of brisk fighting throughout the day. In the morning an attacking force of Confederates were defeated and driven ten miles. Reinforced, it made a second attack on the National force and sent them to flight, driving them eventually from their original post at Sutton.

Four hundred English rifles, marked "London, 1862," and an English cannon were seized by Colonel Switzer, who crossed from Maryland into Virginia at Reynold's Ford with his Union regiment and a battery of artillery. The Confederate pickets guarding the military stores retired without firing a shot, being heavily outnumbered.

Major General Wright, in a special order issued at Cincinnati, O., relinquished the severity of his martial control over the district lately threatened with invasion by the advance of Gen. E. Kirby Smith with a Confederate force, permitting the resumption of business without restriction, waiving the demand for passes to citizens, and suspending the daily drills.

September 24, 1862.

President Lincoln issued a proclamation ordering that any person who discouraged enlistment, or resisted drafts, or was guilty of any disloyal practice affording aid or comfort to those in rebellion against the United States, should be subject to arrest and trial by court martial; and suspending the right of habeas corpus in such cases.

Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania dismissed the militia that had organized for the defence of the state during Lee's advance into Maryland.

The plant of the American Volunteer, a paper published in Carlisle, Pa., was destroyed by a mob because of an editorial that reflected on President Lincoln and the administration.

A convention of governors, meeting at Altoona, Pa., endorsed the Emancipation Proclamation, pledged continued support to President Lincoln, and suggested the formation of a reserve army of 100,000 men.

General Beauregard assumed command of the department of South Carolina and Georgia.

General Butler, commanding the Union occupation at New Orleans, issued an order directing that all former citizens of the United States that had refused to take the oath of allegiance, or who held or pretended any allegiance to the Confederate states, should report themselves on or before the first of October to the nearest provost marshal, with a descriptive list of all their property, real, personal, and mixed, made out and signed by themselves, with as much particularity as for taxation.

The Confederate senate adopted a seal for the Confederate States of America.

September 25, 1862.

The convention of governors adjourned from Altoona to meet in Washington.

Sabine Pass, Texas, was attacked and captured by the United States steamer Kensington, under the command of Acting Master Crocker, assisted by the mortar boat Henry James and blockading schooner Rachel Seamen.

Judge T. W. Thomas, in the superior court, Elbert county, Georgia, in the case of James Lovingsdon, decided that the Confederate conscription act was unconstitutional, and that, therefore, the plaintiff was entitled to his liberty.

September 26, 1862.

The Fifth and Sixth U. S. Regulars, with a battery of horse artillery, moving from Bolivar Heights, Maryland, on a reconnaissance, approached within a mile and a half of Charlestown, where they encountered the Confederates in force and retired, after skirmishes in which they recaptured some horses taken by the enemy at the battle of Bull Run.

A Union reconnoitering force under Colonel McLean drove a body of Confederate cavalry out of Warrentown Junction, Virginia, and seized a small quantity of stores and supplies.

In the Confederate house of representatives majority and minority reports were submitted by the committee on foreign affairs to whom had been referred certain resolutions relating to the policy of the war which recommended to President Davis the issuing of a proclamation offering free navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and opening the market of the south to the inhabitants of the northwestern states, upon certain terms and conditions.

The Confederate General Bragg issued a proclamation, from Beards-town, Kentucky, addressed to the peo-

ple of the northwestern states, announcing that the motive and purpose of his armed presence was to afford them a free navigation of the Mississippi river.

An attempt was made to capture the steamer Forest Queen at Ashport, Tennessee, by a body of Confederate partisans under Colonel Faulkner.

September 27, 1862.

Two infantry and one cavalry regiments, under command of Colonel Toland of the 34th Ohio, made an ineffectual attempt to capture Jenkins' Confederate cavalry, in camp at Buffalo, on the Kanawha river, Virginia. His troops advanced in three directions from Point Pleasant. The center column surprised Jenkins' cavalry, 500 strong, before the other columns arrived, drove them out of their camp, and captured and destroyed all their camp equipage, killing seven and capturing nine. They pursued them about a mile and a half, when the Confederates were reinforced by two regiments of infantry and three pieces of artillery. The National forces then fell back.

Maj. John J. Key was dismissed from the service of the United States for having replied to the question propounded to him: "Why was not the rebel army bagged immediately after the battle of Sharpsburg?" that it "Was not the game; that we should tire the rebels out, and ourselves; that that was the only way the Union could be preserved, we come together fraternally, and slavery be saved."

Augusta Key was captured by a force of Confederate irregulars, under Capt. Basil Duke. The home guard, under the command of Colonel Bradford, vigorously attacked the Confederates from the houses; but, being outnumbered, they were compelled to surrender, but not before killing and wounding a large number of the enemy.

September 28, 1862.

The Confederate steamer Sunbeam was captured off New Inlet by the U. S. gunboats State of Georgia and Mystic, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, North Carolina. She had a cargo of gunpowder and brandy, valued at a quarter million dollars.

Three companies of Union cavalry and a battery of two brass howitzers, under command of Col. Charles C. Dodge, made a reconnaissance from Suffolk, Virginia, to a point on the Blackwater river, 25 miles distant, putting a body of Confederate infantry to flight after a sharp engagement.

September 29, 1862.

Gen. Jefferson G. Davis shot Gen. William Nelson at the Galt House, in Louisville, Kentucky, killing him almost instantly.

A brigade of Union cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Karge, reconnoitering from Centerville, Virginia, to Warrenton, captured and paroled more than 1,600 Confederates, some of whom were on duty and others in hospital.

A resolution submitted in the Confederate house of representatives at Richmond by Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, characterized President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation as "a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare," as well as "an invitation to an atrocious civil war." He urged that it should be counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as, in the judgment of President Davis, "might be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution." In the discussion following, a suggestion was made that the "black flag" should be raised, and no quarter given in the war.

Major-General Halleck issued a circular to the governors of the states asking them to fill the vacancies of commissioned officers who had fallen in battle by the appointment of non-commissioned officers and worthy privates.

A force of Union cavalry, crossing the Potomac into Virginia at Shepherdstown, discovered that the Confederates still held their position at Winchester, and did not molest them.

Brigadier General Rodman died of wounds received in the battle of Antietam.

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## BEWARE OF FROZEN EGG

The Department of Agriculture Warns Against Cheap Pies and Cakes.

The department of agriculture has issued a solemn warning to the American public to beware of "the fried frozen egg" and the "boiled dried eggs."

These preparations, according to the department, flourish around localities where fresh eggs are hard to obtain. The department insists that the traffic in these unlawful eggs has increased greatly in the past few years.

The warning states that there is no particular harm in freezing a fried egg or drying a boiled egg if the same is done under the proper sanitary conditions and before the egg obtains too venerable an age. It warns the public further that such eggs appear in cakes and pies, where their inferiority may be successfully concealed.

## Fixed It All Right.

"Here's the dress suit you loaned me, old man, and thanks. It didn't fit me very well so I had the tailor make a few alterations."

"The deuce you did! Well, at all the—"

"Oh, it's all right; I told him to send the bill to me."

## BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

By JOSEPH OSKAMP, Horticultural Department, Purdue Experimental Station. Purdue University Agricultural Extension.



Properly Cultivated and Pruned.

Blackberries and raspberries should be more extensively planted in that state. They are practically a sure crop. Our home-grown berries, coming as they do after the bulk of the strawberries are off the market, command a ready sale. They are comparatively easy to care for and there is little actual hand labor connected with their cultivation. A patch will bear profitably seven or eight years without renewal.

Soil.—The blackberry and raspberry can be successfully grown on almost any well-drained soil. The canes are not so apt to winterkill on the proper soils, but the fruit does not attain its maximum size except on a deep, rich loam.

Planting.—Previous to planting, the ground should be plowed deeply, turning under stable manure or some leguminous cover crop, and then worked down to a fine pulverized condition. Spring planting is to be preferred, for the plants get a good start and are better able to withstand the winter. The plants should be set three feet apart in rows seven feet apart. This is best done by plowing furrows seven feet apart to receive the plants. They should be set firmly and the dirt well tramped about their roots.

Cultivation and Mulching.—Cultivation should be shallow—two or three inches—and frequent so as to keep a dust mulch and conserve the moisture. Cultivation should be kept up until after harvesting the crop, when cow peas or crimson clover may be planted and allowed to lie over winter. Where wheat straw is plentiful, mulching can take the place of cultivation. Frequent cultivation is

given until the fruit is nearly ripe and then a mulch supplied. In any case the plants should be protected by a mulch or cover crop during the winter.

Pruning.—When the young shoots have reached a height of two feet they should be pinched back, causing numerous lateral branches to push out, making the bush more stocky and self-supporting and greatly increasing the fruiting wood. As soon as the crop is harvested the old canes should be cut out and burned. This will prevent the spread of anthracnose. In the spring, after danger of injury from freezing is past, the new canes can be thinned out, having in mind the probable crop.

Propagation.—The red raspberry and the blackberry are propagated from suckers. Root sprouts one year old can be readily transplanted. Root cuttings can be made in the fall and stored in sand in the cellar or buried outside in a well-drained spot. Roots no smaller than a lead pencil are chosen and cut three or four inches long. In the spring these are planted out. The black raspberry is propagated from stolons. In the late summer the long canes, touching the ground, can be covered with a few shovelful of dirt. They will soon take root and can be transplanted in the spring.

Varieties.—The following varieties, named in order of their ripening, are recommended for commercial planting: Blackberries, Early Harvest, Snyder, Eldorado; black raspberries, Plum Farmer, Kansas, Cumberland, Gregg; red raspberries, Early King, Cuthbert, Loudon, Eaton.

## MILK AND CREAM HINTS

By O. F. HUNZIKER, Chief of the Dairy Department, Purdue Experiment Station—Purdue University Agricultural Extension.

During these hot days and sultry nights the milk and cream on the farm requires special attention. The summer weather that is so much needed to mature the corn and other grains also accelerates the life and growth of the germs in milk and cream.

The bacteria that are in the milk and cream may become the direct cause of such diseases as summer complaint and colic among infants and of poor quality of the butter, cheese and condensed milk turned out in our creameries, cheese factories and condensaries.

Improper Care Causes Poor Quality.

The high death rate among infants in summer, sour, rancid butter, gassy cheese and spoiled condensed milk are the direct result of improper care of milk and cream on the farm. The dairyman, who sells milk for direct consumption, is in a measure responsible for the health and life of the public consuming his product and his receipts from the factory are largely governed by the milk and cream, which he delivers at or ships to the factory.

With proper care of his milk and cream, the dairyman becomes a benefactor to the human family and a mighty agent in the financial success of the butter, cheese and condensed milk industry as well as the guardian of the success of his own business and prosperity.

Care of Milk and Cream.

The chief factors required for the milk to reach the consumer and factory in proper conditions are cleanliness and low temperature.

Wipe off the udder with a clean damp cloth before milking. Milk into a clean pail with clean dry hands. Strain the milk as soon as drawn, in a clean room, free from dust and foul odors. Use a wire mesh strainer

(60 to 80 mesh to the inch) instead of a cheesecloth strainer, as the latter is hard to cleanse and is never really clean.

Cool the milk to as low a temperature as the available water on the farm permits. Use ice, if available. Cooling to 60 degrees F. is better than no cooling at all, but lower temperature is preferable. Keep the milk cold until it leaves the farm.

The simplest way to cool the milk is to set the can in a box, trough, tub or half barrel of water and stir the milk to hasten the cooling. If running water is available let it run through the trough continuously; if not, change the water at least once before retiring for the night.

If the milk is separated, cool the cream immediately after separation and keep it cool until it leaves the farm.

When hauling milk and cream to the factory or station cover the cans with a wet blanket to protect them from the sun. If left at the station before train time set the cans in cold water or in the shade at the station.

How to Cleanse Dairy Utensils.

Rinse all dippers, pails, strainers, cans, etc., with cold water. Wash them thoroughly with hot water, to which some washing powder has been added, scrub with a brush until all remnants of milk are removed. Then rinse the utensils thoroughly with scalding hot water. Do not wipe them off with a cloth; they do not need it; but incline them on a clean shelf or over pails so that the water can drain off readily.

Cleaning the Separator.

Flush the separator with plenty of cold water immediately after use. Take the bowl apart and wash with warm water and washing powder all parts until they are thoroughly clean. Then rinse them thoroughly with scalding hot water and place them in the clean milk supply tank to drain.

Do Not Mix Warm With Cold. Never mix warm morning's milk or cream with the cold milk or cream of the previous evening. Such a mixture sours quickly. If the two must be mixed, cool the warm milk or cream before mixing, otherwise haul or ship to the factory in separate cans.

## CENTER OF DRUM INDUSTRY

Massachusetts Town From Which Instruments Are Turned Out by Hundred Thousand Yearly.

The town of Granville, Mass., sends out nearly half a million toy drums every year. It is no wonder that Granville lads, however soldierly, care nothing about drums, for they are too old a story.

As in other businesses, there is a constant demand for new models and designs, and a popular drum of today may find no sale tomorrow.

A unique drum made a number of years ago has never been duplicated. It was made for advertising purposes, and the hoops were eight feet in diameter.

A search was made all about Granville for the biggest cattle, and a whole hide was used for a head. Before the drum was put together a horse was driven through the barrel, so that an idea of its size can be obtained.

The "drumsticks" were small telegraph poles. The drum was taken to Boston and exhibited. The building in which it was displayed collapsed, however, and the huge drum was ruined. But its memory still lives in Granville and has become a tradition of the place.

A peculiar feature in connection with the drums shipped to the Pacific coast is that the heads, which are unable to stand the dampness and heat of a tropical sea voyage, are sent across the country by rail.

When the parts arrive they are set up again, and the drums are ready for sale. The drums are first put together before leaving the factory, and each part fitted, so that the reassembling is an easy matter.

The process of making drums reveals the same minute subdivision of labor that is shown in all modern manufacturing. How minute this is maybe shown by the fact that a single workman is able to turn out more than 2,000 pieces a day of some of the parts. The making of the heads is an interesting process.

The sheepskins arrive in a partially dressed state, and are at once scraped and dried. Cutters are put to work and circular pieces cut out.

Part of the waste is used in making snare drums and the rest is shipped to the glue factory. The finer drumheads are made of calfskin, stretched and dried by a special process.

The wooden barrel of the drum is made by a machine, which takes a log of wood and peels from it, somewhat as a skin is peeled from an apple.

## One Who Never Has a Holiday.

When everyone is getting ready to take a summer outing which shall be free from cares and bothers, or at any rate from the bothers they are accustomed to, we must all behold with dismay the prospect of the mother of a family who, when she sets out, takes all her cares with her and generally collects a few extra ones by the very fact of going away.

Recently a young mother, having her children and nurses with her, arrived on a salubrious mountain peak, only to succumb entirely and lie on a sofa for a fortnight.

And even this unfortunate lady was spared the bother of keeping house, which is the fate of all those who hire other people's country houses or who go into expensive apartments by the sea. It is safe to say that no man would set out on a holiday with the prospect in store of doing precisely the same kind of work which he had to do in all the other months. Mothers, indeed, should be carefully placed in comfortable inns, or on board ship, or on inaccessible islands, there to recover at leisure from the anxieties of the rest of the year.

## Medicine Dropper.

Medicine so strong that a dose must be limited to seven drops had been prescribed for the man with unsteady hands. His family also had shaky hands, and as there was no medicine dropper in the house it looked as if somebody would have to take a midnight trip to the drug store. But a visiting relative that they had put up for the night suggested an alternative.

"Take the half of that raw eggshell—raw, mind you; cooked eggshell is too brittle and crumbles too easily—that I saw lying on a saucer in the cupboard, drill a hole in it the size of a pinhead, and let the medicine trickle through that. It will be sure to fall out in drops of the required size, and you couldn't make a mistake if you wanted to."

## To Comfort and Relieve.

"Yes," said Mrs. McKabe, in telling of an illness from which her husband had just recovered, "Dan was awful bad! Me and him both thought he was going to die. He was just scared stiff! After the doctor had been and went the first time he says to me, 'Mamie,' he says, 'what does the doctor think about my case?' and of course the most comfort I could give him was to tell him the doctor said he had typhoid fever, and that he was a very, very sick man. I never went to see him suffer like he done for ten days after that. The only relief he got was when the doctor gave him epipemics of morphine!"

## Another Notifying Committee.

"Well, sir," said the fair maiden's father when the young man had been ushered into the private office, "what is your business with me?" "I have been appointed to serve as a committee of one to notify you that you have been nominated to become my father-in-law."

## A Motive for Christian Service

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D.D., Dean of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT: "Wherefore also we make it our aim whether at home or absent, to be well-pleasing unto him."—2 Cor. v. 9 (R. V.).

The motive for the service of Christ held before us in the context of these words in the hope of the future life which the believer has through Christ.

The nature of this hope is set before us in verses 1 to 4. Paul in the previous chapter had been speaking of his sufferings and afflictions as a Christian, and comforting himself and other Christians in a like case by the thought of the

outcome of them all in the "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." This glory is a certainty, for he goes on to add: "We know that if the earthly house of our bodily frame be dissolved, we have a building from God, an house not made with hands, eternal, in the heavens." There are so many things which a Christian may know if he will only take God's word for them, and this thing, so full of comfort, is one of them. We who are in the present body groan in it for many reasons, but our desire is if we are Christians not merely to be rid of it but to be "clothed upon," i. e., to receive our new resurrection and glorified body. In other words, the hope set before the regenerated man is not death but that which sooner or later follows death, the resurrection and all that it implies. It is then that what is mortal shall be swallowed up of life.

## Assurance of Resurrection.

After speaking of the hope set before the Christian the inspired writer goes on to show how assured it is in verses 5 to 8. "He that wrought us for this very thing is God," he says.

The very object God had in view in the salvation of any man and all his work of grace in him was to this very end. A great theologian has said, "The end of God's way are corporeity," a thought which Paul sets before us here as applied to the resurrection from the dead. Moreover, God has not only wrought us to this end, not only is this God's purpose concerning us Christians, but he has given us a pledge of it in the dwelling of his holy spirit within us. The holy spirit in every believer is an "earnest" or foretaste of this thing, his indwelling certifies to our resurrection, so that "we are always confident" or of good courage concerning it.

Wherefore, says the apostle, "we labor," or rather we make it "our aim or ambition, that 'whether present or absent we may be accepted of him.' Paul was always looking for the return of the Lord Jesus Christ, and if he, Paul, were present in the flesh on the earth when he came, he wanted to be found accepted or well-pleasing in his sight. It was possible, however, that he might be absent from the earth and from the body when the Lord came, but in that case also he wanted to be accepted of him. Whether he were present in the body or absent from the body he expected to stand before him. "We must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ," he says, "that everyone may receive the things done in his body whether it be good or bad." The reference here is to Christians. They will not have to stand before Christ's judgment-seat in order to have it determined whether they are lost or saved, that is determined the moment the Christian takes Jesus Christ by faith to be his savior, but they must render an account to him of their stewardship as Christians in order to determine the matter of their rewards. It was for this reason that Paul wished to be found well-pleasing to him, and this reason sets before us the power of the Christian's hope to produce a holy life.

## Reason for Evangelism.

But there was one special matter in which Paul desired to be well-pleasing to his Lord, and that was in the saving of lost souls such as he had been, and such as all men are by nature. "Knowing therefore," he says, "the fear of the Lord,"—i. e., having our eyes on the judgment-seat of Christ when we must give account of our service with reference to our reward—"we persuade men."

This was the motive for such service with him. He was not thinking just now of the peril and retribution that would fall upon the lost, though, of course, at other times he emphasized that motive for saving such; but he was thinking of his own accountability when, raised from the dead at Christ's second coming, he must face his record of service. Paul's motive should be our motive, for we have the same accountability, and must face the same Lord. How are we fulfilling it? We have many ambitions, can we say that we have this ambition?