

**Soldiers of the Great Republic**

Doesn't it thrill a fellow—make a glitter  
In his eye  
And a tingle in his footsteps—when the  
Boys go marching by?  
Old memories throng around him—with  
No regret or sigh  
He holds the shining columns as the boys  
Go marching by!

He seems to hear the rattle of the rifles  
Once again,  
As in the days God's daisies were  
Reddened by the rain,  
The valor of the captains—the charge  
And the retreat,  
And thinks of love that listens for un-  
turning feet.

Doesn't it thrill a fellow? Wrinkled and  
gray he stands;  
But oh! the gleam of the bayonet, and  
the banners and the bandet  
The white flag falling over the brows of  
the old-time braves,  
As they answer to the roll-call over their  
comrades' graves.  
—Frank L. Stanton.

## ORIGIN OF MEMORIAL DAY

—FLOWER-STREWN TOMBS OF OLD—  
—ORATIONS OVER THE DEAD—

**E**GYPT and Greece and Rome all made use of flowers in their funeral ceremonies. The Greeks and Romans honored their heroic dead by magnificent funerals and various anniversary celebrations. The greatest orators of the period were proud to be elected to pay tribute to the memory of their fallen warriors. Pericles was chosen to deliver the funeral oration over the slain in the Peloponnesian War, and Demosthenes over the killed in the terrible battle of Cheronia. All great nations of the past have felt and acted upon this sentiment, and those of to-day are perpetuating the beautiful custom.

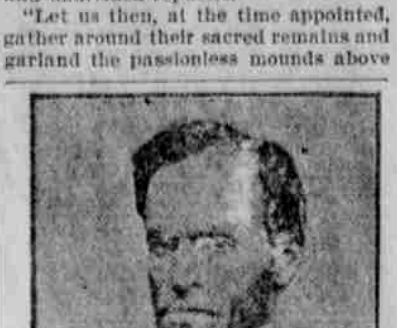
Americans honor the heroic deeds of their patriot warriors by strewing flowers over their graves, and by reciting in language glowing with patriotic ardor the historic events made immortal by their brave citizen soldiery. The American Memorial Day is observed in almost every part of the civilized world; American soldiers lie buried in almost every clime, from the Arctic to the tropics, in the Far East as well as at home.

Originally designed as a day to be set apart for patriotic teaching and for the paying of a public tribute to the men who died in their country's service, Memorial Day has in recent years made its observance co-extensive with the boundaries of the nation. The decoration of the graves of the soldier dead was one of its impressive features, but was extended in many locali-

ties to the known graves of soldiers who had fought in any of the wars in which the flag of the Government had been imperiled. Thus soldiers of the Revolution and of the War of 1812 were duly honored as well as those who had served in the Civil War. In these days, however, there is no State but which has its national soldier dead, and in which there are not found the graves of brave men who fell fighting on behalf of their country and under the flag which represents its power and authority.

Much has been said regarding the origin of Memorial Day, and a number of theories have been advanced calculated to prove what suggested to General Logan the idea to issue orders to the Grand Army, of which he then was commander, designating a day in which every year "the graves of com-

visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time testify to the present or the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic.



GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.  
(A War Time Photograph.)

them with the choicest flowers of springtime; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude, the soldier's and sailor's widows and orphans.

"It is the purpose of the commander-in-chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to lend its friendly aid in bringing to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith."

This celebration at all the Grand Army posts set this beautiful example to the people at large, and the custom soon became a part of the annual life of the nation. New York early took the lead and enacted a law upon her statute books making May 30 a legal holiday, which action was also taken by most of the Northern and Western States.

General Chipman attributed the honor of suggesting a decoration day to a Cincinnati soldier, whose letter concerning such a custom in Germany he had before General Logan.

General John B. Murray, on the other hand, has advanced the claim of a celebration held at Watertown, N. Y., May 27, 1896. It has been shown that General Logan often referred to his first Memorial Day order as the "proudest act of his life," and in the year it was

## The Farm

**Watering the Poultry.**  
May we speak again of watering the poultry? This is generally the weak point in the poultry yard. Bad water is a wonderful vehicle for carrying disease. Provide clean water and keep the drinking vessels clean. Have all arranged so that the young chicks cannot get into the water. A shallow vessel filled with large gravel and then with water, as mentioned in a previous issue, makes an excellent watering place for young chicks, but both gravel and vessel should be cleaned every day or two.—Up-to-Date Farmer.

**Reclaiming Muck Farm Lands.**  
Muck soils, when properly drained, are of great value, and many lands which have lain idle for generations can be reclaimed to great and lasting fertility. Experience, or the use of experience of others, is, however, necessary in their draining. Such soils settle rapidly when drying, and if tile is used it must be laid at considerable depth. Most of such soils are underlaid with sand or gravel. In such cases holes or wells can be sunk at intervals down to this sand and the tile lines run or emptied into them. This is sometimes much easier than the digging of deep-open ditches into which to run the tiles.—American Cultivator.

**Just Before Pasture.**  
It is not an easy matter to keep up the flow of milk except by heavy grain feeding during the period when the pasture is not yet fit to graze heavily. Just before good pasture we find it an excellent plan to tempt the cows to eat as much of the roughage as possible, so we cut the cornstalks or the straw, whichever happens to be available, in very small pieces, and after wetting it well mix a portion of grain or a few vegetables chopped fine through the fodder. It is a freshish cow who will not eat this dish with avidity, even though it has been pretty well stuffed with roughage during the winter. We even go so far, for the sake of change, as to drop the cornstalks and give them the cut straw fixed in the manner specified, later going back to the cut cornstalks, but in both cases using the fodder so that the grain used, sometimes cornmeal and again bran, will stick to it, else they will mouth it over and eat the grain without the fodder.—Indianapolis News.

**Verily Tomato Plants.**  
This is how I raised 13,000 tomato plants after March 10: I planted part of them in a hotbed ten feet long and two and one-half feet wide, in rows about three inches apart. This gave room to cultivate them. I sowed the seed thickly in trenches one inch deep and covered with soil. When the plants came up I thinned to about 100 to the row. I planted the other bed the same way, but this bed was in the plain soil and was five feet wide and nearly twelve feet long. This allowed me to cultivate from both sides. When the plants were a week old I carefully loosened the soil between the rows with a table fork, but did not disturb the plants. I did this twice a week till they were large enough to set out. When they were ten days old I sprayed them with a gallon of liquid manure to a pair of water. If the manure is used stronger it will injure the plants. But how they did grow treated this way! When about six inches high I transplanted to another bed, giving them twice before they are ready to place in the field. This was the 20th of May here, and the plants had stalks as large as a lead pencil and were ten to twelve inches high. I kept up the cultivating and spraying all the way through. Perhaps all do not know how to get the liquid manure. Bore the bottom of a barrel full of holes; place it on blocks in a slant; fill in a little straw, then stable manure to at least two-thirds full. Place boards underneath to run off the liquid; then pour on two pails of water. It will run through in an hour or two. Then pour on water enough each day to keep the supply of liquid just as your needs are. This liquid is just as good for other plants.—Phoebe Journey, in The Epitomist.

**Treatment of Swampy Lands.**  
For any one who has a piece of low land that is liable to overflow it may be made very profitable by setting it in willows. The common or coarse species is used extensively by the powder factories and the wood brings a good price. It is also used for making coarse baskets and other articles. The red cedar (*sax. purpuria*) is the kind used for making the finest grade baskets, and is easily cultivated. The ground should be prepared as early in the spring as possible. The cuttings, which can be had of a first-class nurseryman, and sometimes in one's own neighborhood, should be set in rows about three and one-half feet apart, from eight to twelve inches apart in the rows, and about eight inches deep, and should have at least one good cultivation before the ground is shaded. They will grow rapidly on good land. It should be cut late in summer close to the ground, the whips assisted into sizes, counted, tied into neat bundles and shipped to market. It can generally be engaged at a good price. The roots will continue growing and furnish a regular income.—G. M. Humphreys, in The Epitomist.

**Scientific Farming.**  
The recent discussions in the Austrian papers on the subject of indirect medication have been followed by various articles in the French papers. The agricultural-bacteriological station of Vienna is continuing its experiments with the cultivation of vegetables, increasing by artificial means the proportion of salts of iron contained in them.

The idea is by no means new, as in 1870 Dr. Miraud wrote a book showing that the therapeutical virtues of various vegetables might be increased if alimented with certain substances containing medicinal properties. In 1869 Dr. Champonillon communicated to the French Academy of Sciences the results of his experiments with the strawberry plant and the vine which had been watered with nitrate and carbonate of potash. Dr. Champonillon mentions two cases of dropsy which were cured by a diet of strawberries saturated with nitrate of potash and white wine mineralized.

In 1897 M. Emile Levy tried the experiment of feeding fowl with corn and salts of iron. It appears that the eggs thus obtained contained a fair share of these salts in a form perfectly assimilable.—Newark (N. J.) Sunday Call.

**Radishes.**  
The radish is one of the early season garden crops, quick growing and hardy. For best development it requires rather cool weather, and to grow tender radishes it is necessary to have a continuous growth from beginning to end.

As soon as the ground can be worked in spring sow large, heavy seed. The soil should be clean, rich garden soil. It is advisable to sow a new crop every ten days, to keep up a continuous supply. In about four to six weeks after planting the radishes will be ready for table use.

The rows should be from six inches to a foot apart, and the seed covered about half an inch in depth. Drop two or three seed every inch in the row. It will require about an ounce of seed for 100 feet of row; eight to ten pounds for an acre.

When grown in hot weather radishes are apt to be stringy and tough. Winter radishes are planted the latter part of July or the first of August, and are grown the same as turnips. Being firm and tender they keep well over winter if stored in pits or a dry cellar.

The most popular market radish is the French Breakfast, Scarlet Short Top, Chertier and Wood Early Frame.

For winter the White and Black Naples and the White Vienna are very good.—Indianapolis News.

**Raising Heirloom Vegetables.**  
A general discussion of the vegetable



New York City.—Draped waists made over perfectly fitted linings are among the latest fancies of fashion, and are always graceful and attractive when



worn by the women to whom their folds are becoming. Illustrated is an admirable one that is cut to form a becoming point at the front, and that allows of high or decollete neck. In the illustration it is shown made of gray chiffon with applique of the same shade, and with cream medallions of lace applied on the yoke. It would, however, be equally desirable made from any of the fashionable materials that are soft enough to make its fullness attractive, while trimming can be varied indefinitely. An entire yoke of lace or of tuck-ed chiffon is always pretty, while the frill which forms the bertha can be of lace in place of the material whenever liked. In the model the sleeves are made in elbow length and finished with frills of the material beneath which are those of lace, but long cuffs can be added, making them full length whenever desirable. The waist is made with fronts and

demi-toilet. A pretty toilet of pale pastel blue, cut en Princesse, or rather with a very deep corselet band, had a kind of blouse bodice of cream accordion pleated chiffon, over which was mounted some very fine Brabant lace. This gave a pretty fluff effect, which would be particularly becoming to a slight woman. Many spotted tiffetas in vogue rose, white and pastel shades will be seen, and the charms of mousseline de soie and soft crepe de chine and chiffon colours will be as popular as ever.—New York Evening Mail.

**Hot of Color.**  
As to color, it is tip and tie between the dark and the light. The latter exist in a thousand variations, nearly all springing from tan as a base, though tan as a shade has gone out. Instead there are subtle suggestions of pink and mauve in pastel tones, and on the other side, pale olives and sage greens. Among the darker coats the tone known as Oxford gray is very popular. It is quite dark—altogether beyond the steel or mouse color, and looks natty with a small turn-down collar of decided check.

**Of Black Straw.**  
A charming black straw hat had the brim rolled and pinched back and side in a jaunty shape, impossible to describe. There was a twist of velvet ribbon ending in a bow around the crown, while on the crown at one side were set two wings, the tips pointing in opposite directions. These were in several tones of rose, deepening to magenta, a color which contrasted brilliantly with the black straw.

**Blouse or Shirt Waist.**  
No gown of the spring is more popular than the one in shirt waist style, and no model for the waist is better liked than this one. In the illustration it is shown in golden brown pongee with the stole, trimming and cuffs of Oriental embroidery, but it is an exceptionally adaptable model, and can be utilized for the many washable fabrics of the summer as well as for the silk

### A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



backs that are shirred and arranged over a smoothly fitted lining, over which the yoke also is adjusted. The sleeves are shirred to form two puffs with frills below, and are held in place by the foundations.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half yards twenty-one, four yards twenty-seven or two and five-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with one and one-half yards of medallion lace, five yards of applique and two yards of lace for frills to trim as illustrated.

and wool materials of the immediate present, and would be equally effective in all. When silk and wool are used, embroidered banding, embroidery worked onto the material, lace and fancy braid all are appropriate for the trimming, while for linen and cotton goods there are innumerable bandings, embroideries and lace which are correct.

The waist includes a fitted foundation, which is optional, and is made with fronts and backs. The back is tucked from the shoulders to the waist line, but the fronts to yoke depth only, while the closing is made invisibly at the centre.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a quarter

**Latest in Skirt Fashions.**  
Although fashion dictates that the 1890 modes are still having a great vogue and that as the season advances they will become more prominent, it is quite evident that women are not talking to the extreme of this fashion so readily as might be expected. There are but very few who look well when thus attired, and it requires a tall and slender figure to carry well a gown consisting of many yards of material and a quantity of lace. Tucks, ruffles and pleats all help to carry out the effect of 1890 styles, and the latest skirts are almost indescribable with their many little touches of originality. Lace is employed extensively in skirts, and the berth and flech are alike popular novelties. The train is no longer a fashionable accessory to the new gown, which has a straight, round length. Spangled appliques are also used to a great extent, and odd effects are achieved by inserting into an otherwise plain skirt several rows of this imported decoration. Net gowns made over taffeta silk offer many opportunities with the skirt trimming, and the newest wrinkle is to drape the flounce up in several places with chiffon roses and foliage.

**Effective Redingotes.**  
Rather effective are the redingotes of taffeta, peau de soie, or lace, worn over a plain cloth skirt, and these in light shades are also permissible for

yards twenty-one, four yards twenty-seven or two and an eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with one and three-quarter yards for trimming.



GENERAL F. P. BLAIR, JR.  
Commanded a corps in Sherman's march to the sea.

St. Gaudens' equestrian statue of General W. T. ("Old Tom") Sherman in the Plaza, Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, New York City.

GENERAL J. A. LOGAN.  
Served under Sherman in Northern Georgia in 1864.

ties to the known graves of soldiers who had fought in any of the wars in which the flag of the Government had been imperiled. Thus soldiers of the Revolution and of the War of 1812 were duly honored as well as those who had served in the Civil War. In these days, however, there is no State but which has its national soldier dead, and in which there are not found the graves of brave men who fell fighting on behalf of their country and under the flag which represents its power and authority.

Much has been said regarding the origin of Memorial Day, and a number of theories have been advanced calculated to prove what suggested to General Logan the idea to issue orders to the Grand Army, of which he then was commander, designating a day in which every year "the graves of com-

1896. No more fitting time than the anniversary of the loss of the cause so dear to their souls could have been chosen for the perpetuation of the memory of their heroes.

"Women, and women alone, inaugurated the custom. Men, more reserved in the expression of the sentiments of their hearts, might permit their departed comrades quietly to become a part of the general history, but women would not have it so. The Southern States fell quickly into line, and then the custom found its way into the Northern States. But it is to General John A. Logan, a distinguished soldier, and no less distinguished as a statesman, then commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, that the nation owes the establishment of a National Memorial Day."

General Logan issued the following order on May 5, 1895:

"The 31st day of May is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late Rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet, churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will, in their own way, arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit. We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, 'of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late Rebellion.'

"What can aid more to assure this result than cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes? Their soldier lives were the revelle of freedom to a race in chains, and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms.

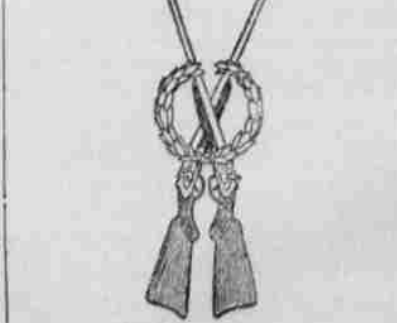
"We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of their gallant defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rashly on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent

issued the first great observance was held at Arlington Cemetery, with General Arthur as the orator.

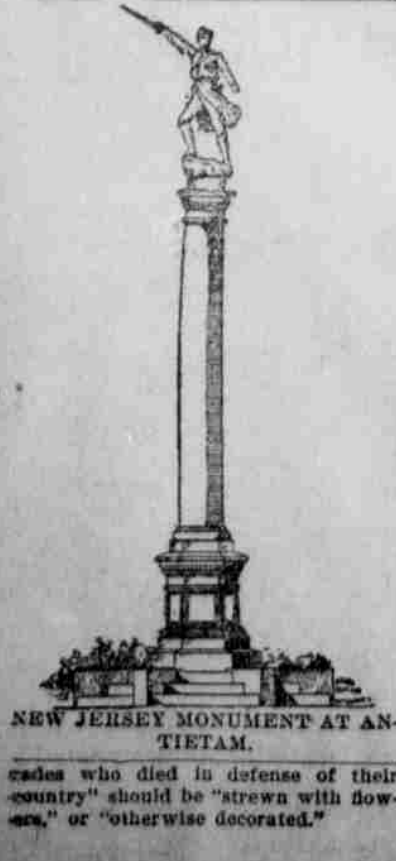
**May 30.**  
Strew flowers—  
Fresh, radiant flowers!  
With beautiful buds and blossoms rare  
Cover the silent moulds.

Wreath the white tablets o'er  
With fragrant garlands  
Where sleep the brave—  
The brave whose memory is sweet;  
Sweet as the breath of roses!  
Lasting as the bloom of immortelles!

Strew flowers!  
Cover the silent moulds with bloom!  
And where the white tablets gleam  
Hang fragrant garlands!  
—Ed. Mott, in the New York Sun.



**THE GRAND REVIEW.**  
Blare of bugle, and beat of drum,  
Yet its fading is more than grand—  
This, the memory fair and fine  
Of the army that made the land.  
Shout! Till cheering has wholly drowned  
Blare of bugle and beat of drum!  
Cheer! Till cheers from the sky resound!  
Once again have the soldiers come.  
—W. D. Nisbet, in Baltimore American.



NEW JERSEY MONUMENT AT ANNETIAM.

readers who died in defense of their country" should be "strewn with flowers," or "otherwise decorated."