

## FAMOUS CHARGE OF PICKETT

Gray-Clad Soldier Could Have Taker Life of Union Man Who Was Making Observation.

Nothing but a stone fence and a narrow margin of cornfield separated me from their famous charge. As a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York infantry, volunteers, we were stationed in the field as skirmishers and spent the entire day the charge was made in that

I was not far from the north fence, which ran east and west. Pickett's troops in their charge moved to the west, on the other side of this fence, near where I was placed. As they approached, passed, and after they had passed where I was standing, I loaded and fired as rapidly as I could into their lines. In so doing I disregarded the Confederate skirmishers directly opposite us, who were quite active, and in this field inflicted on our company a loss of 13 out of 40 men, or a loss of about one-third of the company. Pickett's men paid no attention to us, their terrible objective being in their front, from which direction a hail of bullets-solid shot-then exploding shells, and as they neared our lines, grape and cannister, rained upon

Our flags were always the same, but the confederates in battles and charges carried red flags, not used except in action, writes Henry M. Matthews in the Chicago Record-Herald. As their lines approached opposite where I was loading and firing into their flanks as fast as I was able, the red flags kept falling and dipping to the front, and instantly were raised by firm hands and advanced, but the dipping continued. Every time one of these flags dipped or fell to the front its bearer was hit, and it was seized by another. At the rear of those advancing line a continual stream of wounded men poured out, and hastened as they could, back to the shelter of their lines on Seminary Ridge. But the column closed its gaps, as fast as made, and moved in their grim determination with the precision of

That night I was posted near the fence before mentioned, where I could hear the prayers, curses and appeals for water of the wounded, whom in trying to relieve, our details and ambulance men were fired upon by the enemy.

The next morning I walked among the fallen Confederates, mostly dead, but something of what I saw and a conversation which I had with a wounded Louisianian would lengthen this communication too far beyond the

limits of the statement you requested. After the repulse of the grand charge upon our center that afternoon the skirmishers in our front were not withdrawn, but I believe were rein-

1. Toed. The ground was crowning, rising in a gentle ridge, with gradual sloping sides between us and them. When not firing we generally lay on the ground ready to get up and use our arms as occasion required. After a short period of quiet I arose and, bent over as much as I could, advanced up toward the crest of the ridge. When not

far from it, I straightened up. Just as I did so I saw a little beyond the crest of the rising ground-near a tree-a gray-clad soldier, straightening up also. He was investigating from his side the same as I was from ours. Instinctively, our guns were pointed at each other, I had commenced to rise a trifle more before he did so, and was able to fire first. He came down, so far as appeared not as hit or injured, but without firing his piece. Then, being helpless with my muszle-loading gun, I have always wondered why, if not seriously wounded, he did not discharge his weapon

Made a Difference. Col. Mundy, of the 23d Ky., after the Nashville campaign, was sent to New Orleans. He spoke to the head wait-

"Ah you th' head niggah in this yere hotel?"

"Ah's a culled gemmen, as all these yere other culled gemmen will veracify," said that dignitary. Well," said the colonel, "lead me

to the head niggah. I have \$5 yere fo' him. I want good service while

"Oh, yes, sah; yes, sah-h; ah'm de head niggab."

Steel Furniture.

Steel furniture is being used in China for the reason that it cannot be harmed by the white ants and other destructive pests that eat their way into wood. Experiments show that the use of metal cabinets also keeps documents and books free from dampness.

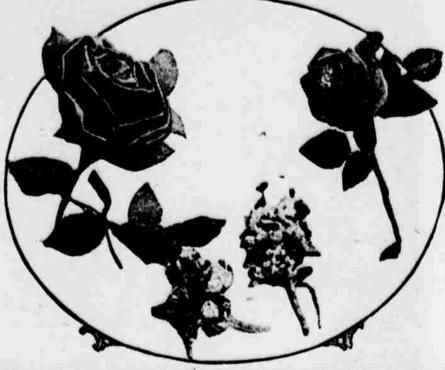
Too Bad. "Good gracious, Mandy!" exclaimed

Jonah, as they approached the church door; "we can't git married thare. See that notice on the tree by the door?" And Amanda slowly spelled out the notice: "D-o n-o-t h-i-t-o-h h-e-r-e."

Force of Habit.

Mrs. Vansook (at the children's party)-"I declare, little girls and boys of twelve stay up half the night nowadays." Mr. Newlyblest (absently)-"I suppose they acquire the habit while they are bables."-Puck.

## Corsage Rose Sets Off the Costume.



WiTH soft lace drapery which forms | short length is doubled and plaited in or for afternoon functions are completed by draped skirts meeting the ten or eleven in all—have been made. bodice with a girdle or sash. Often the top of the skirt extends itself into the waist line drapery, and often a separate girdle in a contrasting color the corners are curied back on some is employed.

But whatever the finish at the waist line, for these gowns for high occasions, the splendid corsage rose is rarely left out. This is a rose made of ribbon or velvet, mounted with or without millinery foliage and having a ribbon-wrapped stem.

Such a rose is posed at the front of the gown, usually a little toward the left side and just under the bust. It is a splendid factor in the costume; it is in fact "featured," given the star part in the composition of the pic-

The roses of satin or velvet are made in all the fashionable new colors. Certain yellow and strong light green shades, also deep orange and black, have been favorites. These corsage roses-in passing-will transform a plain skirt and dressy blouse into quite formal dress. They are large and are made of ribbon about three inches wide, or wider. The ribbon is cut into lengths to form the petals, each length being twice that of required petal plus an inch extra for plaiting in at the base of the petal and winding in at the stem.

A wire provides the stem. A little ball of cotton is wound about one end, the size of a thimble, and over this a bit of ribbon is placed and fastened to the stem by winding it with a thread or tie-wire. About this center a short length of ribbon (folded lengthwise) is wrapped to imitate the small petals, still unopened, at the heart of the rose.

this way, the petals are made. Each one's friends. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

their bodices, gowns for evening at the raw edges. The plaits are they are fastened about the center of the rose already formed, tied to the stem with thread or tie-wire. Finally of the petals and blind-stitched down. Shape the petals, cupping them with the fingers. Wind the stem with narrow green ribbon, winding in a spray or two of millinery rose foliage.

These roses made of velvet ribbon about two inches wide in a deep gold color are mounted with velvet foliage.

Besides satin and velvet ribbon the heavier gauze ribbons are used, and the gold and silver tissue. Roses of this sort are expensive bits of luxury when bought ready made-from about two to five dollars each. The value is placed upon the time consumed in making them, and the workmanship, far more than in the material used.

For less dress-up times, the little rosegay of rosebuds made of several different colors of narrow satin ribbon. is still a great favorite. These small roses are made of a length of satin ribbon (folded lengthwise along the center) or of separate petals made of narrow ribbon. They are mounted on little stems of small green covered wire. Sprays of fine millinery foliage of maidenhair fern usually are used with them by way of variety. Narrow velvet ribbon in green or purple winds the stems together, and finish the nosegay with a little bow. These small nosegays are scented, and form the daintiest of accessories worn on the coat or furs for the street. Small bits of ribbon or silk will make them. They are always appreciated, bound to please those who possess a sense of the value of such finishing touches to the toilet. It would be difficult to After the center has been made in think up a better Christmas gift for

## **AFTERNOON GOWN** A TRIUMPH OF FRENCH DESIGN

ERE is an unusual and attractive H gown from the salon of a notable French designer. It has the grace of simplicity and it embodies several of the best style features of the present season. Among these there are the loose and comfortable management of the sleeve, the tunic, the girdle, the easy adjustment of the bodice and a



skirt a little shorter at the front than at the back and hanging in about the tortion of any sort, without restraint,

There is a little under bodice of embroidered chiffon with elbow sleeves, finished with a wired ruching of maline. A band of beaded embroidery adorns the material of the bodice, shaped by it, or appear to be, anyway. which is draped in the fashion of the Hence so many gowns seem to be de-

Chinese collar. It is not always easy to solve the in

tricacles in construction of the most simple looking of French gowns. It is quite likely that this one is made in two pieces, with the skirt and chiffon bodice attached to a short under waist. The skirt overlaps at the front. The tunic is apparently fastened at

the left side and attached to the bodice. The girdle is boned and is of soft satin, lined in irregular pleats. Girdles are, almost without exception, made in colors contrasting with that used in the body of the gown. Sometimes a girdle is in several colors, those in plaid of bright tones being favored for plain cloth gowns. Another development of the always present girdle shows silk in three colors laid in pleats, making a three-toned girdle. Certain it is that, in the management of the waist line, our present modes are the most artistic, the most easy and graceful of any that lie within the memory of the women of our country.

The study of a gown of as great artistic value as this one should involve that of the dressing of the feet and the arrangement of the coffure, because both these matters should enter into the consideration of a dressy costume at any time. Satin slippers in black with rhinestone buckles, and silk hosiery of the color of the gown take care of the clothing of the feet appropriately.

The coiffure is one of those designs classified as the "casque" style, in which all the hair is waved. It is arranged over the head like a turban. There is no chignon at the back. The ends of the hair are turned under the waves and spread about in such a way as to dispense with a coll.

In cutting a gown of this character wide goods are more easily managed than narrow. Skirts, overlapping at the front, while narrow, give room for easy walking because the front seam is not joined down to the bottom. The under petticoat must be soft: the most clinging of fabrics, as chiffon or crepe de chine, or lace. An inserted flounce will take the place of a petticoat. Anything heavy enough to interfere with the falling of the skirt in close and clinging lines would destroy an important item in the beauty of the design. It is the hang and not fit of garments which is of paramount importance now. The figure, without disbut in the lovely, natural silhouette, is glorified in present day styles, which really amount to cleverly ar ranged drapery. Garments must not shape the figure today; they must be signed for the corsetless figure.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Of Course Harvard Man May Not Have Meant Anything, But Then Again.

mows a good story with which to begin an after-dinner speech. He has saved it for two years, and has not had a chance to use it. He has not heard anybody else use it in that time. He offers it here in the hope that it may aid those martyrs-not listed in Fox's book-of whom the toastmaster demands that most difficult oratorical effort-the happy after-dinner talk about something which one speaker has already discussed. Here it it, very short, but lending itself gracefully to elaboration:

A Harvard graduate student went to Chicago to pursue his studies. At one session of the class he attended the first speaker was a Chicago woman, a doctor of philosophy, severe and plain, but learned. The Harvard man was called on next.

"The discussion offers room for endless discussion," he began. Then he bethought him of chivalry, "but really when my learned colleague, Miss Smith, rose to her feet, it seemed that the ground was covered."-Newark Evening Star.

### SCALP ITCHED AND BURNED

Greenwood, Ind .- "First my hair began to fall, then my scalp itched and burned when I became warm. I had pimples on my scalp; my hair was falling out gradually until I had scarcely any hair on my head. I couldn't keep the dandruff off at all. My hair was dry and lifeless and I lost rest at night from the terrible itching sensation. I would pull my hat off and scratch my head any place I happened to be.

"For several years I was bothered with pimples on my face. Some of them were hard red spots, some were full of matter, and many blackheads. I was always picking at them and caused them to be sore. They made my face look so badly I was ashamed

"I tried massage creams for my face and all kinds of hair tonic and homemade remedies, but they only made things worse. Nothing did the work until I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed my face with the Cuticura Soap, then put plenty of Cuticura Ointment on. Three months' use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment has made my face as smooth and clean as can be." (Signed) C. M. Hamilton, Sept. 24, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."-Adv.

Two Years Has a Great Idea.

It had been a bard afternoon for Joseph. His mother had taken him downtown shopping with her, and as they were crossing Gladstone boulevard on the way home his little feet began to lag. Joseph is two years old.

"Carry me, mamma," he said. "But I can't, Joseph," she said. 'Don't you see mamma has her bundles and her pocketbook to carry? It's only a little piece now."

Joseph trudged a bit farther and

"You put your pocketbook and bundles down and let them walk," he said. "Then you can carry me!" so she found room him him.—Kansas City

## PLEASANT FOR MISS SMITH What So Precious As a Healthy Baby?

There is a man in this town who Every Youngster Can Have Fine Digestion if Given a Good Baby Laxative.

In spite of the greatest personal care and the most intelligent attention to diet, babies and children will become constipated, and it is a fact that constipation and indigestion have wrecked many a young life. To start with a good digestive apparatus is to start life without handicap.

But, as we cannot all have perfect working bowels, we must do the next best thing and acquire them, or train them to become healthy. This can be done by the use of a laxative-tonic very highly recommended by a great many mothers. The remedy is called Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and has last April, but he was sick with bowel been on the market for two general trouble from birth and suffered intions. It can be bought conveniently tensely. Since Mrs. Rouse has been at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar a bottle, and those who are already convinced of its merits buy the boy is becoming robust. dollar size.

Its mildness makes it the ideal medicine for children, and it is also very pleasant to the taste. It is sure in its use it from infancy to old age. The effect, and genuinely harmless. Very users of Syrup Pepsin have learned little of it is required and its frequent to avoid catharties, salts, mineral wause does not cause it to lose its ef- ters, pills and other harsh remedies fect, as is the case with so many other for they do but temporary good and

tle son Howard was fifteen months old on it will do.



giving him Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin all trouble has disappeared and the

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Boston Evening Transcript. Paw Knows Everything. Willie-Paw, what is a trial marriage?"

Paw-All of them, my son.-Cincinnati Enquirer. Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for Children

teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colle, 25c a bottle.

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