

# How Stonewall Jackson Won Life's Battle

By JOSEPH W. FOLK, former Governor of Missouri

YOU may be whatever you resolve to be." This was the motto of Stonewall Jackson. By this rule he lived and conquered, and by it died in the rout of victory. Such was Jackson's faith in God and himself, he inspired not only his own men with the certainty of victory, but the entire confederacy felt sure of ultimate triumph while he was in the field. No warrior was ever worshipped by his people as was this Soldier Saint of the Lost Cause. While he lived and fought the people of the south saw in him the incarnation of God's justice struggling for them. When the wound which was inadvertently given by his own men at Chancellorsville terminated fatally, the news came as a chilling shock to southern hearts. The history of modern times affords no parallel to the deep sorrow that thrilled in the hearts of the confederate people when Jackson died. Those who had never seen his face wept for him as for their nearest kindred. They began to realize that with him removed their cause was doomed. As one of the leaders declared when he heard the news of Jackson's death, "God has deserted us, for he would not have taken Jackson."

In being so bowed down with grief at Jackson's loss, it must not be understood that they loved Robert E. Lee and other generals less, for the devotion amounted to idolatry, but there was something in Jackson that appealed to the people of the south and gave them a sublime confidence. This was the reflection of his absolute faith that the hand of Providence was guiding him on.

Christened "Stonewall" at Manassas. Stonewall Jackson, as every school boy knows, was plain Thomas J. Jackson until the battle of Manassas when the day seemed to be going against the southern forces, Gen. Lee rode up to Jackson and in despair exclaimed, "They are beating us back," and Jackson replied, "Then I will give them the bayonet." Catching the inspiration of Jackson's indomitable will, Lee galloped back to his command and shouted, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians. Follow me!" Gen. Lee charged at the head of his men, and in a little while fell mortally wounded with his face to the front. From that time Jackson was known as "Stonewall," and his command became immortal as the Stonewall brigade.

Stonewall Jackson's ancestors had lived in Maryland and Virginia for more than 100 years and were of Scotch-Irish descent. They were all honest, God-fearing people, and they were of fighting blood, taking a conspicuous part, first in the Indian troubles, and then in the revolutionary war.

Not Robust in Boyhood. The boy who was to become one of the greatest military commanders of the world has ever known, was born in 1782 in Clarksville among the beautiful mountains of what was then Virginia and now West Virginia. He was left an orphan at an early age by the death of his father, and his mother being unable to support him, he lived with an uncle, through whose kindness he was given the benefit of the best schools of those times. Without showing any special aptness as a scholar, he by perseverance mastered whatever he undertook, and through hard study learned his lessons well. Like all prodigies of war he excelled in mathematics. As a boy he was not strong physically, and in his early years suffered a partial paralysis, which later disappeared through the strenuous exercises at the military academy.

Served as County Constable. Partly for the beautiful outdoor work that the office would give and partly to obtain funds to aid in his further education, he secured the appointment as constable in his district. He was under age at the time, but was in such general favor that no one raised the question as to the legality of the court appointing a minor to the office. He performed the duties of this place with industry and fidelity, though the kind of people he was thrown in contact with officiously were not such as to aid in the development of character.

As he approached manhood he did not display that sober, serious nature that afterwards dominated him. The spiritualization of everything he did, and his side of making every act of his life a religious act came later. At this time he was little different from other young men in attending horse races, horse raisings and country dances. His truthfulness and aggressive honesty remained untarnished from childhood. He was always modest, self-reliant and full of dignity and courtesy.

Success in Mexican War. At the age of 18 he obtained a West Point cadetship and entered that institution. His literary education had not been thorough, and he progressed with difficulty. In the examinations which closed the first half year's novitiate, he came within a fraction of failing. He steadily improved, however, through his earnest application and untiring perseverance, and graduated at the age of 22. In 1846, seventeenth in a class of about

seventy. The Mexican war was then in progress, and Jackson was at once made second lieutenant by virtue of his West Point commission. His services were brilliant in this campaign, and he was promoted to the rank of major.

Became Devout Christian. So far Jackson had not given deep study to religious subjects, and had little knowledge of creeds. When he returned to the United States at the close of the Mexican war, he became intensely concerned in Christianity, and joined the Episcopal church. From that time forward his every act was characterized by extreme piety. He is quoted as having said that two hours was as long as he could go without communing with his Maker in prayer. Conscientiousness was one of his marked traits, and duty was to him of first consideration. His reverence of the Deity was that of the standard of perfection and of the source of authority. He believed in a special Providence, and was erroneously called a fatalist by some. His abiding trust and simple faith were those of a child. He never questioned the why and wherefore of Providence, but fervently prayed for everything, and was satisfied with what occurred. "I prefer God's will to my own," he said.

A few years after the close of the Mexican war, he accepted the chair of natural philosophy in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and took charge of the cadets at that place. This connection opened up for him his career in the war. At the



outbreak of hostilities between the states he responded to the call of the governor of Virginia, and placed his cadets and himself under Gen. Robert E. Lee's command. He was appointed colonel of the Virginia Volunteers. After the battle of Harper's Ferry he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in recognition of his eminent ability.

A Thunderbolt in War. He then began those marvelous military operations that have won the plaudits of all mankind. Military experts have pronounced his maneuvers greater in some respects than Napoleon's and surpassing in details those of Julius Caesar. He was a thunderbolt of war-energy. He would strike at one point and in an incredibly short time attack at some distant place, and hurl his forces against the weakest line of his opponent. He was never routed in battle and never had an organized portion of his army captured. The baffling strategy which he brought to bear upon the opposing forces, his furious attacks, and his remarkable marches made his name and fame as a leader of armies undying. While the battle raged he would be in the very front of danger, and when the crisis was passed he would retire to his tent for prayer. His trust in the Almighty made him fearless of all things else. He united qualities that seemed incompatible, by combining military genius of the highest order with intense religious fervor. He would never tell his plans of war even to his closest associates, and those around him would not know what he intended to do until the orders were given. He made rapid marches, advancing and retreating with a swiftness unheard of before in the annals of war. His sudden onslaughts usually swept all before him, and when the opposition brought against him overwhelming numbers he would suddenly disappear to crash like lightning in a new and unexpected place. His tactics were to advance and fight and



Stonewall Jackson

and independent states confederated under a constitution guaranteeing those rights; the north fought to establish the indissolubility of the union of those states. It is plain now that armed conflict over this question was inevitable from the time the states came together to form a "more perfect union," and adopted a constitution without settling the question of the right of a state to withdraw from that compact. The future was certain to bring either disunion or the sealing of the union in blood. If the difference as to the dissolubility of the union had not arisen out of slavery, it would have come over some other problem. The south was deeply impressed with the righteousness of its cause, and Lee and Jackson and the other great leaders believed in it as they did in their religion. They were fighting for the freedom of their states—not for the slavery of men and women. These disputes are all forever settled now, and no patriotic American wishes they had terminated other than as they did. Nevertheless, the southern cause was to millions of good people a sacred cause, worth praying for and dying for. Exactly as no southerner now regrets that the union was maintained, so no patriotic northerner denies the sincerity of the southerners in fighting so bravely for a cause they believed altogether righteous.

Roused North and Thus Saved Union. The evening bells of life are tolling for the survivors of that fierce conflict, and one by one they are being laid to rest in their last camping ground. The animosities of other years have subsided in the soft twilight of time and the deeds of those who wore the gray as well as those who wore the blue are the common glory of a united country. Jackson believed and taught that God's will is best, and so all see it was in the end of iron and of faith that was raised up through his mighty victories to arouse the nation, and thus preserve this federated republic that is the hope of the oppressed of every land.

Faith in God, faith in his fellow men, faith in himself, these are the ways by which Jackson won a fame that will become brighter and brighter as time flies through the ages.

## At the Austrian Border

"You may talk about the difficulties you encounter with the customs inspectors on arriving in New York," said an English woman in New York the other day, "but you will find that worse troubles of the kind accumulate for you in certain parts of Europe. Especially is this apt to be true on the Austrian border."

"I was coming up from Turkey on my way to Paris a few months ago. Owing to the fact that my cousin, who had been traveling with me, could not get away from Constantinople, I had to make the journey alone.

"The train on which I traveled is supposed to be one of the finest in Europe, but most of the way to Vienna it stops every few minutes. They told me the reason was that they had been unable to get enough coal to start with and that these stops were necessary to get fuel. Apparently they took on about a shovelful at each station.

"We reached the Austrian frontier about two o'clock in the morning, and then uniformed customs officials went through the train routing out everybody. They wouldn't let the women dress, and I had to hurry out with nothing on but a dressing gown, and the night was cold, too. We were huddled in a room in the station and our hand luggage was brought out, while every compartment in the train was searched. Then they made us open our bags and satchels.

"The man who attended to my luggage was a very disagreeable sort of person. He insisted upon my opening every parcel I had.

"Now, in my effects was a large box of Turkish delight, which, as you may know, is a sort of sweet, paste or gum had used for his money bank.

"He asked the spreading linden, the tall sycamore and the honest oak, but each tree denied knowing anything about the gold. The lombardy poplar, too, protested that it had not seen the pot of shining money. Just then its branches were drawn down close to its trunk. The tree trembled, for it did not know what to make of such a queer feeling. It fell faint, and forgot the miser's treasure. That minute the pot of gold fell to the ground, and the lombardy poplar was forever disgraced for the falsehood it had told. To this day, if you will look, you will find that all lombardy poplars hold their branches close up to the trunk, but will never hide any more gold.

Why? "It is generally conceded that a girl who flirts may develop into a first rate wife."

"Is it? But why pick out a girl who flirts, when there are other kinds of girls who may develop into first rate wives?"

The dentists who took a stand against kissing probably lost the patronage of all kissable girls.

## USING UP TRIFLES

SOME ECONOMICAL AND TASTY LUNCHEON DISHES.

Only Skill and Remnants of Food Are Required for the Preparation of Dainties That Are Described Below.

Luncheon dishes need never cost much of anything, since only skill and remnants of food are necessary to obtain dishes which you can share with chance visitors without shame. The piece of salmon left from the dinner of the day before and the cooked peas obtained from the same source may be judiciously treated. Squeeze a little lemon juice over the fish and let it stand to chill. Dress the peas with oil, vinegar, pepper and salt, and turn them into a salad bowl with the fish, which has been cut into small pieces, placed in the center; if you have a few lettuce leaves from the heart of the vegetable use them as decoration after the mayonnaise dressing has been poured over the salad, or use bits of cooked beet, chopped parsley or sliced olives.

Should you like to know how "boiled sauerkraut" is served at a famous New York hotel? Like this: Soak the sauerkraut in plenty of cold water until just palatably salty. Put over the fire in a saucepan of boiling water or in the same pot in which bacon or pickled pork are boiling, and cook until tender. Drain, put on a hot dish and serve as a vegetable, if cooked without meat. When cooked with meat, lay the meat on it and serve them together. When the boiled sauerkraut is cold it may be chopped and fried in butter or reheated in gravy or a white sauce.

Sauerkraut with apples is another dish of which this hotel makes a specialty. Shred fine some crisp white-headed cabbage, then peel about half the quantity of tart apples and slice thin. Cut the inside of a saucepan over with butter. Put at the bottom a slice of fat bacon, then a layer of cabbage, also some small bits of butter, flour or five slices of lemon, a little ground mace and pepper, two or three tablespoonsful of vinegar, then some of the sliced apples. Follow with a little ham or bacon, and more cabbage in alternate layers. When the stew pan is filled place a layer of veal fat on top and bake three hours in a moderate oven. Serve on a hot dish.

Tongue is aspic jelly a pretty and palatable combination. Cook a small tongue until tender, which will take between two and three hours, and much longer if it is large. Let the tongue cool in the water, then reheat a little and skim. Trim off the roots and make it shapely. Put a layer of aspic jelly into a mold, and when cool lay in the tongue and pour aspic jelly around and over it. To make the mold look more attractive it will take longer, but after the jelly is first poured in and has become partly stiff put some slices of beet and carrot cut in fancy shapes, and if liked green peas making any design that suggests itself on the side of the dish. Put in the tongue and fill with great care not to dislodge the garnishes. When the second addition of jelly is firm put in more to cover all well. To make the jelly take one quart of canned bouillon heated, and add to it two-thirds of a box of gelatine soaked in two-thirds of a cup of cold water for half an hour. To serve the tongue unmold on a large platter and garnish with parsley.

A delightful dish is the cheese ramekin. Use two rounding tablespoons of grated cheese, a rounding tablespoonful of butter, one-quarter cup of fine bread crumbs, the same of milk and a saltspoon each of mustard and salt and the yolk of one egg. Cook the crumbs in the milk till soft, add the stiffly beaten white of the egg. Fill china ramekins two-thirds full and bake five minutes. Serve immediately.

Ever try fried bananas? Peel some bananas and cut in halves crosswise, roll in flour and fry in deep hot fat. Set on end and pour a hot lemon sauce round them.

Or fried tomatoes? Wipe some smooth, solid tomatoes and slice and fry in a spider with butter or pork fat. Season with salt and pepper.

Orange Cream. Warm one quart full milk to about blood heat, add one-half cup sugar and one junket tablet, crushed and dissolved in a tablespoonful of cold water. Set aside for ten or fifteen minutes, while you are slightly warming one glass of orange marmalade. Add to the junket mixture and freeze. Orange marmalade made at home costs only about six cents per glass, and can be used in numerous ways besides as a "spread" for bread and toast.

Braiding Hint. Now that braiding is so much in use this advice may be found helpful. Instead of stamping the design on material trace the designs on tissue paper. Then sew the paper on the goods to be braided, and sew the braid on the paper. The paper can easily be torn from the braid, and if it is ever removed the stamping will not be on the goods.

Peanut Ice Cream. Warm one quart and one pint of full milk (not skimmed) to about blood heat (not over), add a junket tablet, crushed and dissolved in a tablespoonful of cold water. Set aside for ten or fifteen minutes, then add one pound peanut candy (peanut brittle) crushed fine with a rolling pin. Freeze slowly.

To Clean Lace. Take equal parts of grated white Castile soap, calcined magnesina and powdered chalk, mix well together. When cleaning a lace hat, remove all trimmings, and lining from the lace hat, cover it thickly with the mixture and leave it on until next day. Brush thoroughly with a clean, dry, soft hair-brush until quite free from powder.

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## Tried to Rob the Miser

Once there was a man who had worked early and late in the hope of getting rich. He never took a holiday nor spent any money, for he wanted to have a pot full of gold for his old age. Now, the more money he got the more unhappy he became, for he was always afraid that some one would rob him of his treasure. He hid it in his humble home, but he worried lest it might be taken during

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his absence. He buried it in the ground, but even that did not set his mind at rest. At last he hid it in the thick branches of a very tall tree. Even then the miser was afraid that some one would take it, so he decided at last to carry the pot of gold back to his home. Just there was where the trouble began. In his eagerness to hide the treasure he had not made himself quite sure as to which tree he

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had used for his money bank. He asked the spreading linden, the tall sycamore and the honest oak, but each tree denied knowing anything about the gold. The lombardy poplar, too, protested that it had not seen the pot of shining money. Just then its branches were drawn down close to its trunk. The tree trembled, for it did not know what to make of such a queer feeling. It fell faint, and forgot the miser's treasure. That minute the pot of gold fell to the ground, and the lombardy poplar was forever disgraced for the falsehood it had told. To this day, if you will look, you will find that all lombardy poplars hold their branches close up to the trunk, but will never hide any more gold.

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