

THE Carolina Watchman.

OUR COUNTRY, MAY SHE EVER BE RIGHT, BUT RIGHT OR WRONG, OUR COUNTRY."

SIXTY-SIXTH YEAR. NO. 3.

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WHERE SOLDIERS FELL.

THE GOVERNMENT'S THREE GREAT MILITARY PARKS.

How the Battlefields of Chickamauga, Gettysburg and Shiloh Will Look to the Coming Generations—Some of the Characteristic Monuments Erected.

The Government has created three elaborate National military parks on the three greatest battlefields of the Civil War—Chickamauga, Gettysburg and Shiloh. It is intended that they shall serve as permanent object lessons of American courage and valor, and each of them will be constructed on a scale of magnificence not to be seen elsewhere in the whole world.

None of these parks will be merely ornamental pleasure grounds. The prime idea is to restore those historic fields to substantially the condition they were in at the times of the battles, and in harmony with that idea, the parks to be created on their sites will be devoted strictly to the illustration of the supreme struggles which rendered them famous for the benefit of future generations rather than of surviving participants. In these parks every incident of the battles will be treated from the impartial standpoint of history, without sectional animosity or bias, and in all the markings and monuments rigid justice will be shown alike to the vanquished and victors. Chickamauga and Shiloh were the most memorable contests of the war in the West, and Gettysburg was the most momentous conflict in the East, and in all three the most distinguished Generals, Union and Confederate, commanded, and troops from typical sections fought, so that by securing and preserving those fields intact as representative examples of the greatest battles of the Civil War the Government will be able to perpetuate their history in a concrete physical form for all time to come.

Each of those three battles, however, was in a measure representative of the whole country. Twenty-nine of the thirty-three States east of the Rocky Mountains, which comprised the Union at the outbreak of the war, had troops in the Chickamauga and Chat-

and constitutes a fitting third in the trio of our greatest battlefields. When completed the park will be the most comprehensive and extended military object lesson in the world. It contains 7600 acres, and the central

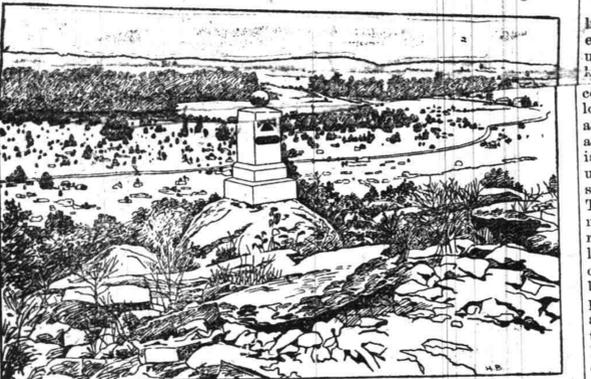


ONE OF THE EIGHT SHELL MONUMENTS MARKING SPOTS WHERE BRIGADE COMMANDERS WERE KILLED, CHICKAMAUGA.

driveaway, passing through and overlooking all the heavy fighting ground, is twenty miles long. The old roads of the battles have been reopened and new roads closed. Over forty miles of the main roads of the field have been rebuilt in a substantial manner. The details of the six battles—Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, Wauhatchie and Brown's Ferry—are set forth upon historical tablets within the park.

These tablets, numbering about 2000 in all, are cast iron plates, four feet by three feet, with embossed letters. After casting, the plates were glazed black and the embossed letters whitened, making the inscriptions distinct at a distance. Each plate contains from 200 to 400 words of historical text, and is fastened to an iron post, set in concrete. They mark the positions of army headquarters, corps, divisions and brigades, both Union and Confederate, and the parts taken by each organization are concisely stated.

It is left to the States having troops in the battles to erect monuments to regiments and batteries, and to the military societies and the larger or-



GENERAL VIEW OF THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD FROM SUMMIT OF LITTLE ROUND TOP. SEMINARY RIDGE IN THE DISTANCE.

ganization, such as corps, divisions and brigades, to erect their own monuments. Nine handsome granite monuments, all different, to the United States regulars, have been set up by the Government, at a cost of \$1500 each. Eight pyramidal monuments, each ten feet high, constructed of eight-inch shells, have been erected to mark the spots where brigade commanders on each side were killed. Each battery engaged is to be marked in its most important fighting position by guns and carriages of the patterns used in the battle. There are thirty-five of these positions for each army on the Chickamauga field alone. Five observation towers of iron and steel, seventy feet high, have been built, two on Missionary Ridge and three on Chickamauga field, from which the whole landscape below appears clear and recognizable with its markings.



SPECIMEN UNION MONUMENT, GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.

ern operations, and surpassing it in world-wide renown, registered the high-water mark of American courage and achievements in arms, and stands to-day as the pre-eminent battlefield of the Western Continent. As to Shiloh, it furnished an admirable example of the peculiar characteristics of the American soldier and his adaptability in sudden and unexpected emergencies,

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All designs and inscriptions for monuments and tablets have to be submitted first to the Chickamauga National Park Commission and receive approval by the Secretary of War in order to insure reasonable uniformity and harmony, as well as artistic propriety and historical accuracy. All monuments must be either of durable stone or bronze, and all inscriptions must conform to the official reports and be purely historical.

Under the law establishing a National park at Gettysburg, introduced by General Daniel E. Sickles, the Government at once proceeded to acquire the 800 acres and rights of way over avenues owned by the Gettysburg Battle Field Memorial Association, and also to acquire other lands on the battle field by purchase or condemnation. Additional roads will be opened and tablets will be set up definitely marking the lines of the troops on both sides. The rights, however, of States and military organizations to plats of ground on which markers and monuments have already been placed, will in no wise be prejudiced. The Gettysburg National Park Commission, like that of the Chickamauga Park, will cooperate with State commissions in fixing positions that are not yet determined.

There are thirty-seven newspapers and periodicals published in Guatemala, according to a recent consular report. Of this number seven are dailies, fourteen weeklies and twelve are issued once a month.

A special and noteworthy feature of the Gettysburg Park, authorized in the Sickles law, is a huge bronze tablet on a pedestal bearing a medallion likeness of President Lincoln and the whole of his immortal address on the occasion of the National Cemetery dedication at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863.

There are now nearly \$2,000,000 worth of monuments on the Gettysburg field erected by States and regimental organizations and military societies. But until a few years ago there were no lines of battle marked, and a visitor to the field, noticing the absence of monuments on the Confederate side, would be prompted to ask: "Against whom were the Union troops fighting?" This lack has been supplied, and the lines of all troops carefully indicated by tablets, as at Chickamauga, without censure and without praise, and, above all, with historical accuracy.

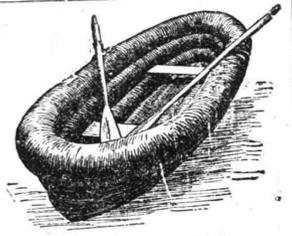
The Shiloh Military Park for which Congress passed an authorizing act under the lead of Representative David B. Henderson, of Iowa, comprises about 3000 acres, woods and farming lands. Over 3000 Confederates lie buried on that hard-fought field (April 6 and 7, 1862), and in the National cemetery are 3000 Union dead. A commission like those of Chickamauga and Gettysburg has located the battle lines and sites for tablets and monuments for the 258 organizations engaged in the battle. The arrangement of roads and brigade sections has been placed under the supervision of the best landscape architects procurable by the War Department. The regulations as to tablets and monuments will be uniform for all three parks—Chickamauga, Gettysburg and Shiloh.

A PNEUMATIC BOAT.

Boats and pneumatic tires are now manufactured on the same principle. The latest craft of this sort constructed can be deflated and packed in one corner of a trunk, together with the jointed oars used to propel it. It is capable of carrying comfortably from three to six persons. It is durable and absolutely safe, being non-capsizeable. If filled with water it would still float several hundred pounds.

These rubber boats are totally unlike anything ever before constructed, except that rubber has in the past been used for pontoons. There are two kinds. One is of rubber and separate compartments. On each side the oarlocks are buckled. The oars slip in and out of these little rowlocks, but are not fastened by those pins. There is also an air tube running lengthwise under the centre of the boat. This serves as a keel and also as a bumper. The other style is, perhaps, the most notable. It is given full form and rigidity in inflated tubes running lengthwise. The oarlocks are buckled on to the sides of the top roll. When being transported these boats are placed in a small case, something like a valise, and can be either carried in that form, or, as stated, in a trunk. Both boats are made in four separate compartments, and are fitted with either pneumatic seats or seats of plank, as may be desired.

It is not only in calm waters that the boat has been tested, but it has



THE PNEUMATIC BOAT.

been given an ample trial in New York harbor, well down toward Sandy Hook, on several occasions when a rough heavy sea was running. The result has been to show that the craft possesses any amount of buoyancy, and rides either a heavy swell or a considerable sea and ships very little water. One boat of this description, with six persons aboard, made the journey to Perth Amboy on a day when it was almost hazardous for small sailboats in the open without meeting disaster of any sort and hardly wetting the clothes of its passengers.

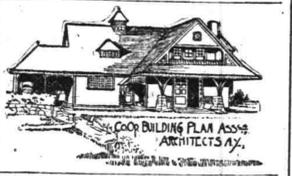
The method of inflating or deflating the craft differs with the size. The arrangement for holding the air is such that it is hard to conceive an accident that would disable it so that the air would escape. While it is not an uncommon matter for the tire of a bicycle to be punctured, the material of the rubber boat is so much heavier and so carefully prepared to resist the impact of even a sharp pointed instrument that the danger of a puncture is hardly among the possibilities. In any event, it would withstand a much heavier shock than the ordinary boat, and for that reason alone promises to be of value.—New York Herald.

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THE MODERN STABLE.

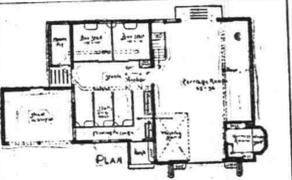
Extreme Simplicity Should Mark This Attachment to a Country Residence.

The great vogue of the bicycle, the extension of trolley railroads, and the introductions of the Auto Mobile cabs; have called out many dismal predictions. The public has been told times without number that the reign of the horse is forever over. In illustration of this statement the unprecedentedly low prices at which horses have lately been sold are quoted, and there come grewsome stories from the West of the shooting of entire herds of horses on the ranges, in order to save the pasture for the more valuable beef creatures. As a supplement to these tales, it is even said that canning factories have been established where horse-flesh is put up in potted form for our use or unsuspecting foreigners. The paragraphs and cartoonists have had their fling at the subject, and if one should take the signs of the times, everything would seem to point to the virtual extinction of the equine species in the not remote future. But those who love man's best friend and servant among the dumb beasts, and who do not care to surrender him for studs of steel or naphtha fed cabs, need not be unduly alarmed. In fact, horseflesh would seem to be an excellent investment at this very moment. With the fall in prices, that was due to a variety



COOP BUILDING PLAN ASSOCIATION ARCHITECTS A.Y.

of reasons, horse-breeding has been giving adequate returns for the past few years, and more brood mares have come upon the market than ever before in an equal space of time. Comparatively few foals have been born, and prices are bound to rise before long. The carriage house and stable must be influenced more or less by the nature of the grounds and the relative position of the house to which it belongs. The general rule, of course, is that it must be inconspicuous, or if it is where it must be seen, it should not suffer in comparison with the finished so that at the same time its subordinate character must be borne in mind, generally in the matter of architecture, the ornamentation must be far less profuse and ornate. Extreme simplicity, com-



bined with strong and artistic lines, always gives the best results.

The accompanying plan shows a stable that would grace any suburban place, and yet it is not very expensive or pretentious. The general plan is capable of many modifications. As originally drawn, it provides for all of the newest improvements, single and box stalls, carriage room, washing stand and harness room, all on the first floor; on the second floor provision is made for the hay loft and the quarters for the coachman. The foundation is of stone, the exterior rough clapboards and shingles, upon which if we use red and green stain the effect is admirable.—Copyright, 1897.

How to Get Served Quickly and Well.



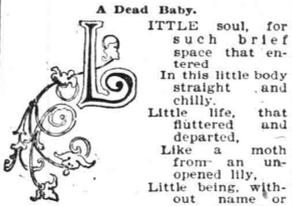
Diplomatic Stranger—"Tell me, miss, is there anything else worth seeing in this town beside your pretty self?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

A forty-pound turkey was served at an Allentown (Penn.) feast.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Polly's Dinner Party to Her Cats—Preaching and Practice—Without a God—The Laziest Animal in the World—Other Sketches.



Where is now thy place among creatures? Little dark-lashed eyes, unclosed never. Little mouth, by earthly food ne'er tainted. Little breast, that just once heaved and settled. In eternal slumber, white and sainted. Child, shall I in future children's faces see some pretty look that thine retraces?

Is this thrill that strikes across my heart-strings And in dew beneath my eyelid gathers, Token of the bliss thou mightst have brought me, Dawning of the love they call a father's? Do I hear through this still room a Like thy spirit, to me its author crying? Whence didst come and whither take thy journey? Little soul, of me and mine created? Must thou lose us, and we thee, forever? O strange life, by minutes only dated? Or, new flesh assuming, just to prove us, In some other babe return and love us?

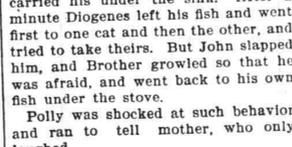
Idle questions all; yet our beginning, Like our ending, rests with the Life-giver. With whom naught is lost, and naught spent vainly; Unto Him this little one I render, Hide the face—the tiny coffin cover; So, our first dream, our first hope is over.

The Dinner-Party. Polly wished to give a dinner-party to her cats, Diogenes, John and Brother, when she came back with the fish. She called the three cats and tried to get them ready. She tied a ribbon around each of their necks, but it was not an easy task, because they smelled the fish. Then she spread a towel on the floor and set three plates on it, and tried her best to make the cats sit down beside them. But they cried, and jumped about, and behaved so badly that at last she shut them outside the door. Then she put a fish on each plate and a little dish of catnip in the middle, and opened the door. Diogenes was the last one in, but it wasn't because he wanted to be polite, for he jumped over John, who was small, and ran right under Brother, the great big striped cat, and was first at the table after all. On the table, I mean, for he ran right across the cloth, sniffed at all three plates, snatched the biggest fish and dragged it under the stove. John took his fish into his corner behind the cupboard, and Brother carried his under the sink. After a minute Diogenes left his fish and went first to one cat and then the other, and tried to take theirs. But John slapped him, and Brother growled so that he was afraid, and went back to his own fish under the stove.

Polly was shocked at such behavior and ran to tell mother, who only laughed. "I was afraid they'd disappoint you," she said. "But never mind. They are having a good time in their own way."

So Polly went back and picked up the plates and the towel and the catnip. And she peeped under the stove and behind the cupboard and under the sink, and she saw mother was right.

Try This Little Problem. This is a square having within it thirty-six smaller squares, half of which are shaded. See which of you can place the letters of the word "Puzzle," each in the center of a different square, so that no two of them will be on the same line. It may at first sight appear easy to you, but you will find that it takes a good deal of puzzling.



Award cards will be sent to the two

boys or girls, one inside of Chicago and one outside, who send the first correct solutions. Names of other solvers will be published. Let's see who can work the problem.—Chicago Record.

Preaching and Practice.

A crowd of little street arabs was gathered at the door of the Clark st. mission waiting for their teacher. They were ragged and dirty and many of them doubtless hungry; all of them familiar with hardships. There were swarthy, black-eyed girls with shawls pinned over their heads, and boys with toes peeping out of their ragged shoes. Presently a new arrival appeared, leading by the hand two children, a little more forlorn in appearance than themselves. One had sore eyes and was apparently half blind.

"See here, fellers," was the introduction of their guide, "these two kids hain't got nobody to take care of 'em. They sleep in a box and they hain't had nothing to eat today. Can't we do sunthin' fer 'em?"

"Let's take a collection," some one suggested, and there was a general murmur of approval.

A ragged cap was produced and passed around. Grimy hands plunged into the recesses of tattered garments for pennies, and the collector announced the result, "seven cents." A committee, a large one, was appointed to go to the nearest bakery and invest the funds. Some small cakes were bought which were thrust into the hands of the children and they were bidden to eat. When the teacher arrived she found the "two orphans" the center of an admiring group, contentedly munching their cakes, and with much satisfaction the case was turned over into her hands.—Union Signal.

Laziest Animal in the World.

In the deep forests along the Amazon river in South America there dwells one of the oddest and laziest creatures in the world. It walks upside down; it rarely, if ever, drinks and it is said to feel no pain. The animal is known as the ai, from its peculiar piping cry, or the three-toed sloth. The last name is very appropriate, for a lazier animal never lived. Often it takes less than fifty steps a day, and it will be a month or more in going a mile. It is not necessary for it to go any faster, because it lives in the trees and its food of leaves and soft twigs is always within easy reach. Sloths have three toes on each foot and each toe bears a strong hooked claw. When the sloth moves he simply hooks the claws over a limb and crawls about from tree to tree. In this position he can sleep hours at a time. When a little sloth is born it uses its mother for a hammock until it is big enough to climb for itself.

The sloth grows to be about two feet long. Its hair is wavy and coarse and it has no tail to speak of. The natives say that it cannot feel pain, and they prove what they say by showing how the sloth will roll itself up and deliberately fall out of a tall tree in order to save climbing down. Pretty lazy isn't it? An uglier, more useless animal could not well be imagined.

Without a God. Two little girls were talking together. One of them said something about God. "There isn't any God," said the other. "My papa says so, and he knows." "But there is," said her companion. "My papa says there is, and he knows. But"—after thinking a moment—"maybe your papa hasn't got a God, and that's why he thinks there isn't any."

Then she went on to tell the other about her papa's God. "That's nice," said the little girl whose father said there was no God. "I wish—very thoughtfully—"my papa had a God!"

Her father—the man who had no God—heard the conversation between the children, and he began to think the matter over as never before. Without a God! He felt alone in the world, and friendless, when the full meaning of the words struck home to him. Had he been mistaken? Was there a God, after all? Night and day he thought about it. "I am in the dark," he cried. "If there is light, let me find it?" And he did find it.

The other day he heard his little girl say to her friend: "Oh, I'm so glad! My papa's got a God, too, now! And he thanked the God he had found for the childish words that set him thinking what a terrible thing it is to be a man without a God.—Eben E. Rexford."