

PEACE INSTEAD OF WAR

TO HOVER OVER BATTLEFIELD.

Heroes of Four Years' Strife Will Again Bivouac on Historic Battle Ground.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 26.—The hills of Gettysburg, where the armies of Meade and Lee pitched their tents 50 years ago, are flocked today with canvas, harbingers of the tented city which will soon arise on the battlefield. The army of Civil War veterans from the North and the South—40,000 of them—are coming, some few in thread worn uniforms and all without their muskets to hold a jubilee reunion on the anniversary of the battle.

Every star of the 40 in the American flag is expected to have here its own quota of veterans. They will come as the guests of the national government, and of their respective states and territories, which jointly will spend more than a million dollars for their entertainment and comfort.

PLANS FOR CELEBRATION.

Pennsylvania has been planning for the celebration of the battle for more than four years. She has appropriated \$415,000 as her share of the expense. Congress has appropriated \$150,000 to defray the expense of the government's participation, and named a commission to help carry out the plans.

The big camp is pitched on that part of the battlefield which lies southwest of Gettysburg. On nearly 300 acres of contiguous ground 7,000 tents and more are going up under the supervision of the war department.

Five thousand tents have been erected for the exclusive use of the veterans. The camp has been laid out like a city. Each street and each tent has a number, so it will be easy for any veteran to look up a former comrade or foe.

Although each tent is designed to accommodate 12 men, it has been planned to assign only eight veterans to each, so as to make them as comfortable as possible. Each veteran will have a separate cot, blankets and a mess kit, which will contain a plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon and will become his personal property when he leaves camp.

OUTSIDERS BARRED.

"Only veterans of the Civil War may be provided food, shelter and entertainment within the great camp around the battlefield," reads the announcement of the commission. "Therefore, no woman or child or any man not a veteran will be given food, shelter or entertainment. No veteran should bring to Gettysburg any member of his family or other person for whom he will have to obtain food and quarters outside the camp unless all arrangements therefor have first been made for them before he or they come to Gettysburg."

The principal events of the celebration will be held on July 1, 2, 3 and 4, but in order to avoid congestion of traffic on the railroads and confusion at Gettysburg, the camp will be opened on Sunday evening, June 29, the first meal to be served at supper time. Twenty meals will be served to each veteran during the week if he is in camp that long and the camp will come to an end after breakfast on Sunday, July 6.

Veterans have planned to visit historic places in and about the great area where the battle was fought and where skirmishes occurred that led up to it, and to hold reunions. The great celebration will be in full swing on the morning of July 1, exactly 50 years to the day from the time the battle opened to the west of the town.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

The program for the four big days is briefly as follows: July 1.—Veterans' Day. Appropriate exercises under the joint direction of the Pennsylvania commission and the commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans.

July 2.—Military Day. Under the direction of the chief of staff of the United States army.

July 3.—Civic Day. Under the direction of the governor of Pennsylvania and participated in by governors of the states, if so desired. Addresses and music.

July 4.—National Day. Patriotic exercises, orations, with fireworks in the evening.

ercises are being held the big tent will be given over to the veterans to hold such reunions as they may arrange. The tent is so constructed that it can be sub-divided into many sections for these reunions. For the identification of old soldiers who may not be easily recognized by former comrades because of the changes wrought by the hand of time, each veteran is expected to wear his army, corps, division, brigade, regimental and society badges.

After the principal exercises on July 4, there is no schedule of events except such as may be arranged by the veterans themselves in the way of reunions and short excursions about the field and to neighboring places.

United States troops, whose camp will adjoin that of the veterans, will do constant police duty. Boy scouts will act as guides. Pennsylvania's state police also will be on duty.

The United States government has erected a mammoth field hospital close to the camp, fully equipped. The state also will have its hospital tents and the state commissioner of health will keep deputies in camp for constant inspection work. The state fire marshal, in addition, has assigned men to the camp and steps have been taken to prevent fires and to extinguish them promptly should any occur.

The commissary department will be under the direct charge of regular army officers and will be one of the most complete ever organized for a camp. There will be nearly 800 cooks; 125 bakers will furnish fresh bread every day for the big army.

The greatest care has been taken in arranging for the 20 meals that will be served during the week. The menu was written with due regard for the age of the men. It will be quite different from the hard tack and coffee and the occasional portion of bean soup or "sow belly" given the soldiers in the historic days of 50 years ago.

MENU FOR WEEK.

JUNE 29. Supper—Beefsteak, fried onions, sliced tomatoes, bread, butter and coffee.

JUNE 30. Breakfast—Oatmeal and milk, fried ham, boiled potatoes, bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef with gravy, mashed potatoes, peas, tapioca pudding, bread, coffee, ice tea.

Supper—Baked pork and beans, cucumber pickles, fried potatoes, bread, coffee.

JULY 1. Breakfast—Stewed prunes, boiled rice and milk, fried liver and bacon, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, roast potatoes, mashed turnips, rice pudding, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee, ice tea.

Supper—Baked corn beef, baked sweet potatoes, sliced tomatoes, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee.

JULY 2. Breakfast—Apple sauce, oat meal and milk, fried eggs, fried bacon, hashed brown potatoes, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast mutton, boiled potatoes, stringless beans, bread pudding, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee, ice tea.

Supper—Ribs of beef, fried potatoes, peas, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee.

JULY 3. Breakfast—Stewed apricots, beef and vegetable stew, fried mush, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

Supper—Baked pork and beans, cucumber pickles, rice fritters, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

JULY 4. Breakfast—Puffed rice, fried eggs, fried bacon, cream potatoes, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Fricassee chicken, peas, corn, ice cream, cake, cigars, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee, ice tea.

Supper—Cold meats and bologna, sliced tomatoes, baked sweet potatoes, fresh bread, butter, coffee.

JULY 5. Breakfast—Stewed prunes, oat meal and milk, beef hash, fresh bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Boiled pork and beans, apple sauce, fried potatoes, tapioca pudding, fresh bread, butter, coffee, ice tea.

JULY 6. Breakfast—Puffed rice and milk, boiled eggs, bacon, fresh bread, butter and coffee.

INFLUX OF VISITORS.

The town of Gettysburg, which has a population of a little more than 4,000, will be unable to care for the influx of visitors and thousands of them will be cared for in neighboring towns and cities as far away as Harrisburg and York. Practically every private house in Gettysburg will be turned into a boarding house. Many veterans who desire to attend the reunion and want to bring members of their families have been unable to obtain accommodations and must leave them behind.

It takes almost as much nerve to succeed as it does to explain why you didn't.

Can't Keep It Secret.

The splendid work of Chamberlain's Tablets is daily becoming more widely known.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Willie—Paw, what is light fiction? Paw—Gas and electric light bills, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Clare—Do you think you could bring yourself to marry a man your intellectual inferior? Lydia—I suppose I shall have to!—London Opinion.

Maud—What in the world made you buy more postage stamps? Ethel—Why, I went into the drug store to get some face powder, and who should be there but Jack.—Boston Transcript.

Nell—Has Maude always been cross-eyed? Belle—No; some fellow once told her she had a beautiful nose and she got that way from constantly looking at it.—Philadelphia Record.

He—"If there is anything I detest it's a filthy woman." She "H'm! Why not a filthy man?"

He—"Oh, well, a man has some excuse. Women are so attractive, you know."

Griggs—Let's see! The first state in which women got a chance at law-making was Colorado, wasn't it? Briggs—No; they got their first chance at law-making in the state of Matrimony.—Boston Transcript.

Driver—"Can't help swearin' mum. That thar mule knows every time I swear at him."

Old Lady—"I noticed he looked sort o' disgusted."

"Haven't you learned to ride your bicycle yet, Pat?" "Sorra bit, sor; sure Oi can't balance myself standing still, let alone roidin'."—P. I. P.

Bride's Mother—Were you nervous during the ceremony? Bride—Well, I lost my self-possession when papa gave me away to Charley!—Judge.

"Miss Anteck was very angry because I kissed her in the dark." "Did you apologize?" "Of course I did. I told her I had mistaken her for her pretty cousin, and still she was mad."—Baltimore American.

Mother (at the shore)—Now, you must be very discreet with the young men you meet here, Louise. Elderly daughter (with a sigh)—I know, mamma, they scare dreadfully easy.—Puck.

"Am I the only girl you have ever loved?" "Not exactly. But I will say that you're the only girl I've ever been willing to pay taxicab hire for."—Detroit Free Press.

"Did Gwendolyn take any interest in the young fellow who stood in the road serenading her last night?" "No. She was out riding with the man who ran over him with an automobile."—Chicago News.

"Please, mum, the neighbors want to know if you'll lend them the lawnmower today?" "What? Lend them the lawnmower on the Sabbath! Tell them, Jane, we haven't one."—London Tatler.

"Are you affected at all by spring fever?" "No. My trouble is mere laziness."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Henpeck—Are you the man who gave my wife a lot of impudence? Mr. Scrapper—I am.

Mr. Henpeck—Shake! You're a hero!—Buffalo Inquirer.

"What's the latest from the English suffragettes?" "They want to be recognized as belligerents."—Kansas City Journal.

"My dear." "Yes, John." "I think we'll have to send this new cook back to the minors."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"It is only a question of time when the suffragists will sweep the country."

"Nonsense! Not half of them know how to handle a broom."—Town Topics.

GOOD MANNERS.

If I had known in the morning how dearly all the day the words unkind would trouble my mind.

I said when you went away, I had been more careful. Nor given you needless pain; But we vex our own with look and tone.

We might never take back again. For though in the quiet evening You should give me the kiss of peace, Yet it well might be, that never for me.

The pain of the heart should cease. How many go forth at morning Who never come home at night, And hearts have broken for harsh words spoken.

That sorrow can ne'er set right. We have careful thought for the stranger, And smiles for the sometime guest,

But off for our own the bitter tone, Though we love our own the best. Ah, lip with the curve impatient, Ah, brow with the look of scorn,

'Twere a cruel fate were the night too late To undo the work of morn.

—MRS. SANGSTER.

We are living, we are dwelling In a grand and awful time, In an age on ages telling, To be living is sublime.

A Famous Shibboleth.

Nearly a century and a quarter has elapsed since the French struck their historic blow for freedom, and Gustave le Bon now tells us that for that mighty upheaval this country has nothing better to show to-day than a sounding motto and a democracy on paper. His own explanation is, not that the revolution was the work of the "sovereign people," as the historians assume, and not of an aroused reason, as in the conventional view, but of susceptible crowds stirred by leaders and under the domination of a phrase. He admits that "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" made a great noise in the world but he denies that the revolutionists either knew or cared very much what those ideas really meant.

Note the change which the years have brought in all three conceptions. For the "sans culottes" liberty signified not only the overthrow of tyranny, but also delivery from individual restraint, a sort of irresponsible spontaneity, the freedom "to do what you like." If there is anything we have in our time about social forces it is that constraint increases, however subtly, with the degree of social unification, and maybe the very measure of it. Even the nations cannot now go altogether as they please. International obligations have come into existence unknown in the days of the French revolution. More and more what each can do depends on what all must do.

Equality has also had its vicissitudes. The first of the famous French declarations, that of 1789, announced that "men are born free and having equal rights." This was changed in 1793 to "All men are equal by nature," but in 1795 France contended herself with asserting that "equality consists in the law being the same for all." It is now conceded that men everywhere are born unequal, and that even their equality before the law, however stoutly insisted on, is no more than a working approximation. Hence the appropriateness of adding "fraternity" to "liberty, equality," and putting it last. We might have the freedom of ordered constraint at its fullest, and equality at its fullest, but if there were no brotherhood among men the earth might well be a howling wilderness. There can be liberty and equality without fraternity, but no real fraternity without liberty and equality.

Sunday in the Country.

This is a well earned Sunday morning. My chores were all done long ago, and I am sitting down here after a late and leisurely breakfast with that luxurious feeling of irresponsible restfulness and comfort which comes only upon a clean, still Sunday morning like this—after a week of hard work—a clean Sunday morning, with clean clothes, and a clean chin, and clean thoughts, and the June airs stirring the clean white curtains at my windows. From across the hills I can hear very faintly the drowsy sounds of early church bells, never indeed to be heard here except on a morning of surpassing tranquility. And in the barnyard back of the house Harriet's hens are cackling triumphantly; they are impudently unobservant of the Sabbath day.

Yesterday morning I got out earlier than usual. It was a perfect June morning, one of the brightest and clearest I think I ever saw. The mists had not yet risen from the hollows of my lower fields, and all the earth was fresh with dew and sweet with the mingled odors of growing things. I walked out along the edge of the orchard and climbed the fence of the field beyond. As I stooped over I could smell the heavy sweet odor of the clover blossoms. I could see the billowy green sweep of the glistening leaves. I lifted up a mass of the tangled stems and laid the palm of my hand on the earth underneath. It was neither too wet nor too dry.

"We shall have good cutting to-day," I said to myself.—David Grayson, in "Adventures in Friendship" (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

The Sensitive Man.

George Fitch says: "Sensitive men are greatly to be pitied, but what most of them need is a good, earnest kick. They are generally sensitive because they are too passionately devoted to themselves. When you hurt a sensitive man you hurt the dearest thing; on earth to him and the thing for which he has the greatest consideration."

And that is very nearly correct.

A FAIR WARNING.

One That Should be Heeded by Lancaster Residents.

Frequently the first sign of kidney trouble is a slight ache or pain in the loins. Neglect of this warning makes the way easy for more serious troubles—dropsy, gravel, Bright's disease. This will pay attention to the first sign. Weak kidneys generally grow weaker and delay is often dangerous. Residents of this locality place reliance in Doan's Kidney Pills. This tested, Quaker remedy has been used in kidney trouble over 50 years—is recommended all over the civilized world. Read the following: Mrs. W. H. Ayers, 454 S. Wilson St., Rock Hill, S. C., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills did me a great deal of good when I used them, and I can recommend them to anyone having kidney complaint. They relieved me of backache, pains through my loins and other ailments which had showed that my kidneys were weak."

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Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

The man who is always looking out for a slight, finds the most of them. But listen, Mr. Fitch continues: "The sensitive man not only suffers frightfully from words, but neglect is fatal to him. The lily of the garden does not fade without water as quickly as the sensitive man without attention. The world is full of timid, grief-stricken men who are hunting obscure and close-fitting holes in which to die because they have been left off the reception committees or have been passed over in the newspapers or have been given a careless nod instead of a handshake by some friend."

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