

THE FAMOUS SONGS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Most of those who penned them are gone, but the authors of four of the best remembered among them are still in the flesh.

One man with a song at pleasure
Can go forth and conquer a crown.
And three, with a new song's measure,
Can trample a kingdom down.

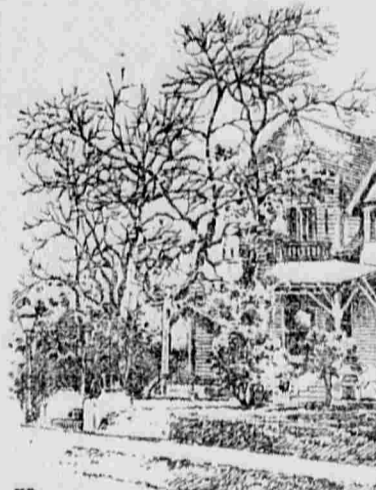
THE Irish poet Arthur O'Shaughnessy no doubt had in mind when he wrote those lines some of the great battle hymns which have inspired armies to heroic achievements. Every nation has its war songs, but the United States is peculiarly fortunate in having several splendid war lyrics which make for peace. Surely the poet who helps to heal the wounds of war is entitled to a place of honor along with the singer whose thrilling words urge men to carnage.

By common consent of north and south one American poem occupies a place in the role of peacemaker. It is "The Blue and the Gray," familiar to most Americans. This was written by a northerner, but the lofty and tender sentiment is accepted by north and south alike. "The Blue and the Gray" is the most great Memorial day poem in our literature.

There is another poem, by a southerner, which also expresses in its concluding stanzas a sentiment which is universal and not merely sectional. "The High Tide at Gettysburg," a war ballad written many years after the event with which it deals, gives fitting expression to the present feeling of the north as a part of the great American Republic.

Our literary literature is rich in poems inspired by the civil war, both during and since that vast conflict. Two which may be called real war hymns, because they were sung by the soldiers on the march and by the patriotic people at home, one written by a southern man and the other by a northern woman, head the list of lyric "thrillers," using that word in its most dignified sense. "Maryland, My Maryland," and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" are the two great war songs of the sixties. As no other lyrics surpass the two first mentioned, which were written after the war, so no others surpass or equal these two splendid songs which, the one southern and the other northern, inspired the soldiers to heroic deeds from the early days of 1861 to the close of the struggle.

It is a remarkable fact that the authors of these four most widely popular and most generally accepted civil war poems are at the present writing still living. The authors and their poems are Francis Miles Finch, "The Blue and the Gray"; Will H. Thompson,



House at Ithaca, N.Y., in which "The Blue and the Gray" was written

"The High Tide at Gettysburg." James Ryder Randall, "Maryland, My Maryland," and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Of this illustrious quartet Mrs. Howe is the oldest, being eighty-eight, while Mr. Thompson is the youngest, not yet sixty. Nevertheless, Mr. Thompson was the only one who was a soldier during the war.

"The Blue and the Gray" was written in the spring of 1867 and was first published in the Atlantic Monthly in September of that year. This is, then, the fortieth anniversary of that most popular Memorial day poem, for it was an incident of "decoration day" in the south which inspired it. Mr. Finch was forty years of age at the time. His eightieth birthday will be June 9. He has always lived in Ithaca, N. Y., where he was born. Though he has written much verse, this is said to be his only published poem. After his graduation from Yale he settled in his home town for many years on the bench of the court of appeals of New York and has been dean of the law school at Cornell university and professor of the history and evolution of law.

A telegraphic dispatch in the newspapers, early in 1861, told of the women of Columbus, Miss., placing flowers upon the graves of both Federal and Confederate dead in the local cemetery. This touching incident caused Mr. Finch to write his famous poem, with

its beautiful sentiment in the concluding stanza:

No more shall the war cry sever
On the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laud the graves of our dead.

"The High Tide at Gettysburg" was written many years after the war. Mr. Thompson was born at Calhoun, Ga., March 10, 1848, and was therefore only thirteen years of age when the war began. As soon as he could get into the Confederate service he enlisted with the Fourth Georgia Infantry and was in the campaigns of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. Side by side with him fought his brother, the late Maurice Thompson, who attained fame as a novelist. Another poem by Will Thompson, less widely known than his masterpiece, but a model of lyrical music and tender sentiment, was addressed to his brother Maurice when both had turned the middle life. It is called "Together Against the Stream." The "High Tide" poem celebrates Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg. Its lines have the dash and sweep of a division advancing against the enemy in a fierce assault. The poem has just nine lines, and they are all sheer thrill.

James Ryder Randall was only twenty-two when he wrote "Maryland, My Maryland." He was a professor in a Creole college in rural Louisiana when he read in a newspaper of the bloodshed in Baltimore, his native city, incident to the passing through of the

The voice that rang through Shiloh's woods
And Chickamauga's solitude,
The fierce south cheering on her sons!
Then, after a dozen stanzas packed with such ringing regiments of poetry, this southern-soldier poet concludes:

Roll up the banners! Sound the guns!
Love rules. Her gentler purpose runs.
A mighty mother turns in tears
The pages of her battle years.
Lamenting all her fallen sons!

Mr. Thompson, like Mr. Finch, is a lawyer. Since 1889 he has practiced his profession at Seattle, Wash. Mr. Kipling not long ago said that there are in English verse but five lines of "sheer magic." If he is looking for sheer thrill instead of magic let him read the ninety lines of it in "The High Tide at Gettysburg." The poem has just nine lines, and they are all sheer thrill.

Sixth Massachusetts regiment, early in 1861. That was his first bloodshed in the civil war. Young Randall's patriotic indignation against what he regarded as an unwarranted invasion of his native state was so strong that he could not sleep that night. He arose and paced the floor, his thoughts falling into meter. He lit his candle, sat down to his desk and in half an hour it is said, wrote the poem as it stands today, except for one slight change which he made long afterward at the suggestion of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who declared that "it was the best poem produced on either side during the war." The ringing stanzas were read through north and south. Even in Europe they became highly popular. A Russian woman once sang the song, which was set to music, in the presence of a friend of the author in London, stating that she had learned it at her home in far Siberia. Though having to do with a state, the poem expressed a universal sentiment:

The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland!
His torch is at thy temple door,
Maryland!



Francis M. Finch

Julia Ward Howe

Daniel B. Emmett

Avenge the patriotic gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore
And be the battle queen of yore,
Maryland, my Maryland!

And the "Hark to an exiled son's appeal, my Maryland!" became a war song throughout the south, sung by the soldiers of a dozen states who fought under the stars and bars. Mr. Randall, who was of frail constitution, did not enter the service, but continued to write songs which stirred the soldiers to heroism. Of his other war songs may be mentioned "There's Life in the Old Land Yet," "Stonewall Jackson," "The Battle Cry of the South" and "At Arlington," which latter poem it is said the author considers his best. During the war Mr. Randall became a newspaper correspondent and afterward for many years he was editor of newspapers at Augusta and elsewhere in the south. He has always remained in his beloved Southland.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, whose "Battle Hymn of the Republic" probably will live longer than any of the other lyrics in this famous quartet because it is for all the republic and for all time, is a native of New York city. She was born May 27, 1819. Most of her mature life has been spent in Boston and its vicinity. Her husband, the celebrated Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, spent his mature life in efforts to improve the condition of the blind. In his youth, like Lord Byron, he went to Greece and aided the patriots in their efforts to throw off the Turkish yoke. Mrs. Howe, through her husband, became interested in many reforms and intellectual affairs. She has published several volumes, both in prose and verse, and her work as an advocate of woman suffrage is widely known.

Her most famous work, however, is "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." It is interesting to note that the author of this stirring battle hymn is also an earnest advocate of universal peace. The hymn was written in Boston about the same time that young James Ryder



"In Dixie's Land"

Randall was writing "My Maryland" in his Louisiana lodgings. Curiously also, like Randall, Mrs. Howe arose from her bed to write it the night after the inspiration came to her. With her husband and others she had just returned from a visit to Washington, where she had heard the soldiers singing "John Brown's Body." She sang it herself, and the chorus made such an impression upon her mind that she arose from her bed that night and wrote the famous battle hymn, with its "John Brown" refrain. The closing stanza, as well as the other four for that matter, is an inspiration toward liberty for all men and all ages:

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me,
As he died to make men holy let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

Many other noble war lyrics and ballads were written, but none of them has the present strong appeal of either of these four. Whittier's "Barbara Frietson" has been rather overlooked, while the "Sheridan's Ride" of Thomas Buchanan Read has suffered similarly. While noble ballads each of these, the first is just a little too "raggy" and the other somewhat too horsey for human nature's daily food. A poem which was widely popular during the war because of its pathos, is "All Quiet Along the Potomac," by Ethel Lynn Beers, who was born at Goshen, N. Y., in 1827 and died at Orange, N. J., in 1879. This piece was published Sept. 30, 1861, in Harper's Weekly. Henry Thoreau, who died in his thirty-eighth year, in 1867, at Columbia, S. C., was one of the south's tenderest singers. His most noted war poem is entitled "Spring," and it is real poetry, not spring poetry. It is by Ryan (Rev. Abram J. Ryan), and "The Sword of the Lord" and "The War Pieces," was a popular poem of the south. Nor must Dan Emmett, the author of "Dixie," be forgotten.

Francis O. Tinkner, a Georgia physician who died in 1874, wrote in verse the story of "Little Giffen of Tennessee," a paper which all may emulate with profit. There are ten generations of Bicknells to be found in America; and in them all, there are literally no criminals, no papers to which apologize for. The record is clean, pure, and worthy of all honor and praise. Integrity is the motto and insignia of this illustrious family.

descendant of the name that they are of superior lineage, no matter to what individual seems not able to quite justify his claim to that assumption. And this general trait makes this family shrink from that which is mean, low, or cowardly, and to the justification, when pride is of that kind, the kind which prompts to high thinking and noble demeanor, the trait is one which all may emulate with profit. There are ten generations of Bicknells to be found in America; and in them all, there are literally no criminals, no papers to which apologize for. The record is clean, pure, and worthy of all honor and praise. Integrity is the motto and insignia of this illustrious family.

FAMOUS BRITISH ASTRONOMER.
Sir Robert Ball, who has recently been in this country as the guest of Andrew Carnegie during the dedication of the Carnegie Institute and the peace



congress, is an Irishman and a graduate of Trinity college, Dublin. Sir Robert is now professor of astronomy at Cambridge and is one of the most noted scientists in the world.

New Women and Easter.
Their caplets are laid in their cases.
Their hair books are turned to the page.
Their telescopes rust in their places.
Their politics pall.

Forgot all the wrongs they've been righting.
Their varied reforms are put by.
For the suffrage no longer they're fighting.
Of course you know why.

And in sooth 'tis not hard to discover
The cause of the change, which it is
In a trice they are all bending over
A new Easter lily.

DON'T!!!
Don't let your child suffer with that cough when you can cure it with Ballard's Horehound Syrup, a sure cure for Cough, Whooping Cough, Croup and Pulmonary Diseases. Buy a bottle and try it.
H. B. Laughlin, Wholesale Agent, writes: "I have two children who had croup. I tried many different remedies, but must say your Horehound Syrup is the best I ever used. I ever used it." Sold by Z. C. M. T. Drug Dept. 112 S. 1st St. St. Paul, Minn.

and not a drunken man was seen or reported. This is Boise's best record in years.

SEARCH FOR SPECIMENS.

Prof. E. F. Monahan, instructor of zoology at Baker University of Baldwin, Kansas, and W. D. Green, a student of the university, arrived in this city the fore part of the week preparatory to taking a trip through the mountains in search of specimens of birds and insects for the university. They expect to spend the greater part of the summer here.

PURE FOOD INSPECTOR.

J. R. Reed of New Plymouth has been appointed to succeed A. F. Hitt, resigned, as pure food and horticultural inspector of the state. His appointment goes into effect June 1. He is reported to be an experienced man and will take hold of the business of his office in an intelligent manner.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

On Monday last Kittie Roberts swore to a complaint against Mary J. Wheeler of South Boise, charging her with an attempt to commit murder. The accused woman secured a bond of \$500 and was released until her trial, which was set for two weeks hence.

The trouble between the two women resulted from a dispute over certain property, which Mrs. Wheeler says her accused tried to swindle her out of. The trial promises to be an interesting one.

UNLAWFUL COHABITATION.

Walter Millard and Ollie McCracken of this city, who were arrested last week on a charge of unlawful cohabitation and released, the latter under a cash bond of \$100 and the woman upon her own recognizance, failed to put in appearance Tuesday, the day set for their hearing. Millard's bond, of course, was forfeited, but action against both is still pending, and if arrested again, will be tried.

UTAH'S GOVERNOR PLEADED.

When asked what his impressions were about Idaho, Gov. John C. Cutler of Utah, when in Boise last week with the excursion of Salt Lake business men, said this:

"While I am much interested in Idaho and, indeed, have money invested here, and while I have always believed and understood that it is a great state in all the ways that go toward making a great commonwealth, I had never before seen enough of it to know what a really marvelous country it is. I speak particularly of its natural resources. We have farming lands enough here to feed a nation and when they are all developed there will be no end to your wealth. While I have seen a number of the vast areas that are being annually reclaimed from the desert, until today there are thousands upon thousands of acres under water and cultivation, but action against both is still pending, and if arrested again, will be tried.

"I will tell you something," he continued. "There are hundreds of our young men leaving Utah every year and going over into Idaho to follow agricultural pursuits. The reason for this is that you have the water over here and we do not. We are great in mineral resources and our city by the inland sea is great in business ways, but we do not have the millions of acres of agricultural land there to be developed that are within the confines of this state."

Asked about national politics, Gov. Cutler said he was a great admirer of President Roosevelt and wanted to see him elected to another term. He said that in his opinion this would not be a third term in any sense of the word.

Speaking of game and sport he said: "What you ought to have here is 10,000



Atlantic trade he is also at the head of thirteen banks with resources of over \$200,000,000. Mr. Morse started as a candy boy on a Maine steamboat. He is an alumnus of Bowdoin.

Tooth Fashions.

"The fashionable color in teeth," said the wholesale dentist, "depends on the locality. America I believe, favors a pearly white tooth."

"We employ 1,100 hands here, and our annual production is 24,000,000 teeth. Most of these teeth, in glad to say, go abroad. Americans take such good care of their teeth that a false tooth is more of a rarity among them than among other people."

"We ship to the English a dull white tooth of very long, thin shape. Italy and Spain get a small, squat tooth of a bright china white. Yellow teeth of broad solid structure, suitable for chewing the tough beef of the pampas."

"China gets from us a tooth of ugly, bluish hue."

Wedy.
"Maude" wants to know a good method of exterminating weeds from her flower garden. Ever try having them extracted by a painless dentist, Maude?—Exchange.

ACADEMY CLOSES SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Twenty Graduates Receive Diplomas in Various Courses From Preston Institution.

PREST. LUND TALKS TO CLASS

Exercises Include Alumni Association Meeting and Banquet—Personnel of Faculty for Next Year.

Special Correspondence.

RESTON, Idaho, May 30.—Commencement exercises of the Oneida Stake academy, closing the 19th year of the institution, has been the great event of the week in this town. People from far and near came in to witness the exercises of the school. About 100 guests were present at the academy this year, which is quite the best record of the school up to this time.

President Anthony H. Lund of Salt Lake City was present and made an address to the graduates. Addresses were also made by Prof. W. M. Kendrick of Ogden and Prof. M. J. Ballard of Logan.

Following is the list of graduates:

NORMAL GRADUATES.

Melvin Bishop, H. P. Howell, Albert Griffith, Anna Gassman, May Carter, Ethel Cutler.

CARPENTRY.

(Three years' course.) Christian Gunderson.

SEWING.

(Three years' course.) Leona Geddes, Luella Norton, Belle Burgett, Estella Goddard, Mrs. Ollie Fox, Charlie Rasmussen, Ella Kofed, Polly Perkins, Viola Cutler, Lydia Lowe, Eva Larson, Rachel Hoops, Clara Kofed.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The alumni association of the academy held a meeting Thursday evening at which the following program was rendered:

Invitation.....Academy Choir
Invocation.....Prest. Jos. S. Geddes
Mixed Quartet.
Address of Welcome.....Prof. Geo. D. Casto.
Piano Solo.....Georgia Dalley
Vocal Solo.....Melvin J. Ballard.
Alumni Oration.....Prof. M. J. Ballard
Vocal Solo.....Jos. E. Oute
Dramatic Reading.....Olive Hanson
Overture.....Brimhall Orchestra
Chorus.....Academy Choir

GRAND BANQUET.
In the afternoon a banquet was served in the dining room of the academy building, under the direction of the domestic science department. Miss Ella Maughan in charge. Following is the menu served:

Cream of tomato soup, eggs, crackers, roast veal, tomato sauce, radishes, stuffed potatoes, brown sauce, cream.

THE MERRY MILKMAIDS.

In the evening the academy choir under Prof. Henry Oute rendered the light opera, "The Merry Milkmaids," in the new opera house before a large audience. The opera made a decided hit.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Friday morning the graduating class exercises were held in the assembly room of the building. Following is the program:

Invitation.....Academy choir

Address of Welcome.....Academy choir
Address of Welcome.....Ethel Cutler
Vocal duet, Prof. Hy Brimhall and Henry Oute.
Piano solo.....Veressa Winward
Address to graduates, Prof. W. M. Kendrick.
Vocal solo.....Myrtle Brimhall
Class history.....Anna Gassman
Overture.....Brimhall orchestra
Paper, "Domestic Art" Leona Geddes
Educational sentiments, "Class of 1907."
Valedictory.....H. Perry Howell

Friday, 2 p. m., commencement meeting.

Invitation.....Academy choir
Invocation.....Brimhall orchestra
Principal's report.....Ethel Larson
Vocal duet, Prof. Henry Oute
Commencement address.....H. Lund
Dramatic reading.....Elva Parkinson
Awarding of certificates.....George C. Parkinson
Singing an original academy song by student body and faculty members.
Benediction.....President A. H. Lund

The exercises were brought to a successful close with a grand ball in the new opera house.

ACADEMY FACULTY.

The following is the line up of the faculty of the academy for 1907-08: John Johnson, D. D., principal, professor of pedagogy and psychology. M. P. Henderson, professor of theology and natural science. W. R. Barton, professor mathematics and some branches.

Geo. D. Casto, professor of English and history.

Miss Ella Maughan, S. B., instructor in domestic science.

Miss Anna Ford, instructor in sewing and fancy work.

Miss Julia Walgren, assistant instructor in sewing.

Miss Charlie Rasmussen, assistant instructor in sewing.

Miss Viola Cutler, assistant instructor in fancy work.

Osward Christensen, instructor in carpentry.

Henry Oute, principal music department, professor of band, piano and orchestra work.

Two vacancies yet remain to be filled before the faculty is complete.

April Foolers.

Andrew Carnegie announces that all his benefactions will hereafter be anonymous.

John D. Rockefeller failed yesterday disastrously, and is now in hiding from his creditors.

It is a subject of remark among the friends of Thomas A. Edison that the electric bell on the inventor's front door will never work.

William Waldorf Astor returns to America next month for good. He has applied to the authorities for naturalization papers.

GENEALOGY.

The Bicknell Family—Of Ancient Scandinavian Origin—Zachary Bicknell The American Emigrant—His Widow Married Rockwood—The Predominating Trait a High Spirit and an Honorable Family Pride—Dr. Seymour B. Young and Le Grand Young Descendants of Bicknell Family—Family Reunions Held in Weymouth, Mass.

THE patient investigation of early records concerning the settlement of the New England colonies, impresses two thoughts upon the mind of a Latter-day Saint, first, how carefully the Lord chose the hall of the earth, with that to found a new and permanent civilization in this western world; and, second, what a similarity there is between the men and conditions which made New England, and which established Utah. Indeed, as is well known, the vast majority of those who founded Utah, are descendants of those who established New England. They were the best people to be found on the earth, sober, industrious, vigorous in intellect and body, virtuous with a stern rigidity which characterizes the super-sensative "New England conscience," and above all, they were devotedly religious.

It was from this sturdy and splendid stock that one of our prominent families sprang; the Bicknells, of whom President Seymour B. Young, and the eminent lawyer and jurist, Le Grand Young, are excellent examples. The wife of the first president of the seven-year-old republic, Joseph Young, was a Bicknell. This venerable lady, Mrs. Jane Bicknell Young, is still living, and in herself is a remarkable historical character. She was intimately acquainted with all the leaders of the people, from the Prophet Joseph Smith down to the present president of the Church. She is the mother of a large and excellent family of noted sons and daughters; and she is still the same refined, modest, sensitive gentleman, shrinking from public notice, that she was in the days of her youth. Her sons, Seymour and LeGrand, are too well known to need any words here. Her third son, B. Bicknell Young, the musician and lecturer, is known in many American cities, and although he has not kept the faith of his father, he is a refined, dignified gentleman, without a trace of bitterness or animosity towards those who differ with him.

A CHANCE MEETING.

While Dr. Seymour B. Young was taking a trip east in the spring of 1876, he met a gentleman by the name of B. Bicknell in the near future in Boston. Much historical information was imparted by this Mr. Bicknell, and when asked by the doctor why he was so interested in the work of genealogy, he replied he did not know, he said that his desire to prosecute this work was greater than any other desire he possessed; he could not let it alone, nor rest till he had accomplished what he had set out for. He presumed it would at least give some pleasure to the scattered members of the family, who would surely be pleased to know the ancient and honorable titles of yeomanry held by the first members of

the family, as well as to know the fine line of the family branches made in their various homes stretching from sea to sea. The reunion was held in 1879, and numbers of others were held since that date. But none of the Utah branches have far been able to attend these noted gatherings.

AMERICAN BICKNELLS.

The emigrant of the family was Zachary Bicknell, who came over in 1635. He was one of a company of 106 Puritan settlers, and like them, was of a devout and honorable temper. They came not for wealth, power, nor ease, but for the freedom of a land that worship and religion, devoted to them in their mother-country. Zachary brought his wife, Agnes, and his son, John, who was but seven years old. He had a servant also, John Kitchin. Zachary was an English officer, so tradition states, and was a man of means and education. But he was not long spared to enjoy his new-found religious freedom. He settled, with the rest of his ship companions, at Weymouth, then called Wessagussett, Massachusetts. Zachary died one year after he landed, and his widow married Richard Rockett, now Rockwood, of Baintree, whom she had one child, also named John. These two John Bicknells, and John Rockwood, became the founders of large New England families. Agnes herself then died, two years after the birth of her second son, aged 45 years.

John Bicknell was a member of the first legislature of Massachusetts. Following him, there were several members of the legislatures or councils of the new colonies; one was later judge of the supreme court, and one was a member of Congress. There were clergymen, merchants, very few lawyers, and no doctors, mentioned in the history. Dr. Seymour Bicknell Young, of Utah, will have to claim his medical inheritance from his great-grandfather, Dr. Joseph Young. The Bicknell chronicler mentions with considerable pride, that there were "none of those vile sinners, some of the noted politicians known among the Bicknells. Here, again, Hon. LeGrand Young will have to hunt for his legal inheritance from his great-grandfather, Dr. Joseph Young. The Bicknell chronicler mentions with considerable pride, that there were "none of those vile sinners, some of the noted politicians known among the Bicknells. Here, again, Hon. 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