Total Eclipse in 1869
Slocum, thirty-four; McPherson, thirty-three; Howard, thirty-one; Sheridan, Schofield and our own General Dodge, thirty; Hooker, McDowell and Hunter were much older, and for a time had important commands, and all rendered important service. In the great rivalry for supremacy on the battlefield, and in the movements of great armies, Sherman achieved second place.—William B. Allison, in 1891.

TOTAL ECLIPSE IN 1869

On the 7th of August 1869 the sun will rise eclipsed in the interior of Siberia, whence the shadow will move northeasterly, then turning eastwardly, and southeastwardly, it will pass over Behring straits and Alaska about noon (local time); thence moving across part of British North America, it will re-enter the United States in Montana, between 2 and 3 p.m. (local time). Moving thence across western Nebraska, it will pass diagonally through Iowa, passing over Iowa City, Des Moines and Keokuk about 5 p.m. Thence it will pass to the east and southeast over Jacksonville, Ill., southern Indiana, the “Konfederit Kross Roads,” and so on until it finally leaves the earth in the vicinity of the Bermuda islands. The eclipse will be visible in all parts of the United States and total over a belt 100 miles wide. No other eclipse of the kind will occur for centuries.—“Deacon” S. V. White, of Brooklyn, in New York Tribune, July 1869.

TIDYING UP FOR THE FOURTH

Minutes of Iowa Census Board, Jan. 11, 1867:

Resolved, that the Auditor be instructed to have the Capital Square mowed prior to the Fourth of July on as good terms for the State as possible. Ed Wright, Sec. of State.