

# Campfire Tales

## TIMES GO BY TURNS.

The lopped tree in time may grow again,  
Most naked plants renew both fruit and  
flower;  
The sorriest wight may find relief from  
pain  
The driest soil suck in some moistening  
shower.  
Times go by turns, and chances change  
by course,  
From foul to fair, from better hap to  
worse.

The sea of fortune doth forever flow,  
She draws her favors to the lowest ebb;  
Her tides have equal times to come and  
go.  
Her loom doth weave the fine and  
coarsest web,  
No joy so great but runneth to an end,  
No hap so hard but may in time amend.

Not always fall of leaf, nor even spring;  
Not endless night nor yet eternal day;  
The saddest birds a season find to sing,  
The roughest storm a calm may soon  
allay.  
Thus with succeeding turns God temper-  
eth all,  
That man may hope to rise, yet fear to  
fall.

A chance may win that my mischance  
was lost,  
That net that holds no great, takes lit-  
tle fish;  
In some things all, in all things none  
are crossed,  
Few all they need; but none have all  
they wish,  
Unmingled joys here to no man befall;  
Who least, have some; who most, hath  
never all.

—Robert Southwell.

## GEN. SIGEL'S LAST DAYS.

In a letter of recent date—Oct. 1—  
from Mrs. Franz Sigel to Mrs. E. May-  
nicke Stillman of this city, a life-long  
friend of the family, she describes the  
declining days of her illustrious hus-  
band as follows:

"As you know, during the past few  
years he had become quite weak and  
feeble, but was not ill, nor did he suf-  
fer any pain; it was a gradual wasting  
away of his strength and energy,  
which was not surprising, considering  
the intellectually active and strenuous  
life he had led. When, for the lack of  
strength, he was unable to follow his  
accustomed literary and other intel-  
lectual pursuits, he dropped them  
one by one, apparently without regret.  
Lately, he would read awhile, then  
slumber awhile. What he seemed to  
enjoy most was when I would talk  
to him on all sorts of subjects, dis-  
cuss current topics, and busy myself  
about him. He was supremely happy  
when our daughter Lella was with  
him. One of us always accompanied  
him on his daily walks. When he was  
too feeble to take these, we went driv-  
ing with him.

"He enjoyed the past summer so  
much, for the vicinity of our Bronx is  
very beautiful.

"For months he was unable to take  
any but liquid nourishment, still the  
end came all too suddenly; we had  
not thought of it before. He fell

asleep so gently, softly. The last  
words I understood him to say were:  
'Mamma, it was well; all has been  
for the best,' and then he left us.

"It was well that the universal sym-  
pathy extended to us in our bereave-  
ment carried our thoughts away from  
ourselves so that I hardly know how  
the time has passed."—Washington  
Post.

Gen. Meade's Headquarters.



In this unpretentious little house the  
commander of the Union army at  
Gettysburg planned the great battle  
which practically ended the hopes of  
the Confederates.

## A SOLDIER'S ENTHUSIASM.

The following is told by a New  
Yorker who wears a Grand Army  
Badge: The boys of the 107th sup-  
ported Cothran's battery at Antietam.  
At about the hottest of the fight  
the enemy massed themselves oppo-  
site our front, for an assault on Coth-  
ran's position. The battery was short  
of ammunition, and so reserved their  
fire until the whole field  
there was a lull in the tumult. The  
rebels advanced in a solid mass,  
with a precision of movement perfect-  
ly beautiful. It was a moment which  
tried the nerves of the bravest. In  
the meantime one of our lads, becom-  
ing quite interested in the affair,

climbed a high rock where he could  
view the whole scene. He occupied  
his place unmindful of the bullets  
which were buzzing like bees around  
us. The rebels came on until we  
could see their faces and then Coth-  
ran poured the canister into them.  
The advancing column was literally  
torn to pieces by them. Our friend on  
the rock became frantic in his demon-  
strations of delight, and as one of the  
battery section sent a shrapnel which  
moved down a long row of Johnnies,  
he swung his cap, and shouting so  
that the flying rebels could hear him,  
sang out: "Bull-e-e. Set 'em up on  
the other alley."

## BROKE THE ICE.

"Some years ago," said the gen-  
eral, "I went down into Virginia on a  
matter of importance to the govern-  
ment, and in the course of events  
called on Gen. Benjamin Stoddert  
Ewell, then president of William and  
Mary college. Ewell had been opposed  
to secession in 1861, but went with his  
state and fought to the end. After  
the war he advocated the election of  
Gen. Grant to the presidency, and he  
and his brother, captured in the last  
year of the war by Gen. Sheridan,  
were highly regarded by Grant.

"Ewell had been president of Wil-  
liam and Mary college before the war,  
and took up the work again at the

close of the war. I was sure of a wel-  
come from Ewell, but when I saw that  
the faculty was largely composed of  
wounded Confederate officers I was in  
doubt as to their feeling toward me.  
When we met at dinner, Ewell intro-  
duced me to the professors as a friend  
from Pennsylvania, and one of the  
professors said cheerily, 'I am very  
glad to see you, sir. I am part Penn-  
sylvanian myself. I left the whole of  
one leg at Gettysburg.' That was an  
ice-breaker, and there was no trouble  
after that."

A yellow dog counts that day lost  
when nobody condescends to kick him.

## GRAND ARMY MUSTER ROLL.

The report of Adjt. Gen. Silas H.  
Towler to the national encampment  
embraced the following figures of the  
condition of the Grand Army:

Members in good standing as shown  
by report for June 30, 1901, 269,507;  
error North Dakota report, 11; error  
Utah report, 33; total, 269,551.

Gains—By muster, 8,049; by trans-  
fer, 3,514; by reinstatement, 8,808; by  
reinstatement, delinquent reports, 6,  
636; total gain, 27,007; aggregate,  
296,558.

Losses—By death, 8,299; by honor-  
able discharge, 891; by transfer, 3,601;  
by suspension, 15,306; by dishonorable

discharge, 86; by delinquent reports,  
3,890; by surrender of charter, 665; by  
error Florida, 6; California and Ne-  
vada reports not received; by wire re-  
port net loss, 69; total loss, 32,813.

Members in good standing June 30,  
1902, 263,745; net loss for the year,  
5,806; number remaining suspended  
June 30, 1902, 26,214; total number  
borne on rolls, 289,959; number of  
posts reported, 6,416; California and  
Nevada estimated at last report, 95-  
6,511; number of posts delinquent for  
the last term, 112; number of posts  
surrendering charters, 55; dropped  
from rolls, 5,066.

## FUN TRAGICALLY SET.

Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia says  
that one day he was strolling over the  
field of a battle when he found one of  
his men, an Irishman, talking earnest-  
ly to a dead federal officer.

"Faith," said the soldier, "I am sorry  
for ye, poor old fellow, but you don't  
need those shoes; you're dead now,  
an' I'll just take 'em."

Gen. Gordon said the Irishman then  
pulled off the dead man's shoes and  
put them on his own feet.

Another one he tells is that a prayer  
meeting was held in camp, and one of  
the soldiers was called on to pray.

"Oh, Lord," said the praying sol-  
dier, "we are in the midst of a terri-  
ble battle and in an awful lot of trou-  
ble. We hope you will take a proper  
view of the matter and give us the  
victory."

There are a good many "also rans"  
in the human race.

## SHIRKERS BADLY FOOLED.

"Few soldiers like to drill, and, I  
believe, all dislike to work," remarked  
a veteran from the wooden nutmeg  
states. "During the siege of Corinth  
it became necessary to go some ten  
miles over the worst of roads to Pitts-  
burg Landing to draw forage and pro-  
visions, and many were the expedi-  
ents resorted to by the boys to escape

the hard task. One morning at roll  
call our lieutenant said, 'Any of the  
boys who would like to drill will step  
to the front.' Not many came for-  
ward. 'Now, you rear rank men, each  
take a horse, go to the landing, and  
bring back a sack of oats.' The boys  
were sold, but over afterward volun-  
teers for drill were more numerous.

## BEFORE THE PUBLIC EYE

HE BELIEVES IN ADVERTISING

Col. Pope Ascribes Blame for Falling  
Off in Bicycling.

One man who believes that busi-  
ness success is dependent upon adver-  
tising is Col. A. A. Pope, prominent  
among the officials of the American



ally.  
Thus with succeeding turns God temper-  
eth all.  
That man may hope to rise, yet fear to  
fall.  
A chance may win that my mischance  
was lost.  
That net that holds no great, takes lit-  
tle fish;  
In some things all, in all things none  
are crossed,  
Few all they need; but none have all  
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Bicycle company. "The cessation of  
advertising killed the bicycle busi-  
ness, and the way to revive it is to  
resume that same important matter,"  
says Col. Pope. In one year the latter  
expended \$500,000 in this sort of pub-  
licity. In 1877 Col. Pope organized the  
Pope Manufacturing company, which  
started a year later with an output  
of fifty wheels. Now the company  
employs a capital of upward of  
\$20,000,000, covers ten acres of floor-  
age in its factory at Hartford, Conn.,  
and besides an army of skilled me-  
chanics engages the services of 2,000  
selling agents. Col. Pope gained his  
title in the war of the rebellion, en-  
tering the service as a private at the  
age of 18 years and receiving his dis-  
charge with the rank of lieutenant-  
colonel. He served under Burnside,  
Grant and Sherman.

## FORCED TO LEAVE WELLESLEY

Daughter of Booker Washington Goes  
to Lesser Institution.

Booker T. Washington's daughter,  
who recently was reported to be dis-



ing well at Wellesley college, has now,  
it transpires, been forced to leave the  
institution and go to Bradford acade-  
my. It is said she failed in music.  
While Miss Washington was taken up  
and made much of by the Northern  
girls at the college, her reception by  
girls from the South was, it is de-  
clared, of a nature to give the faculty  
some embarrassment.

## From Stage to Pulpit.

Bishop Potter officiated at the  
Church of the Holy Sepulcher, New  
York city, at the ordination to the  
priesthood of Rev. Walter E. Bentley.  
Until ten years ago Dr. Bentley was  
an actor, having played in most of the  
Shakespearean roles, and at the pre-  
sent time is a diligent student of the  
great English writer. Mr. Bentley was  
playing in Boston when he happened  
to drop in to hear Phillips Brooks  
preach, and was so impressed that  
he felt called to enter the ministry.

## O'REILLY TO SUCCEED FORWARD

Will Be Surgeon-General of the Uni-  
ted States Army.

Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, it is an-  
nounced at the war department at  
Washington, is to succeed Gen. W. H.  
Forward as surgeon general of the



United States army. Col. O'Reilly  
won his rank and much distinction in  
the civil war. He will have many  
years to serve before his enforced re-  
tirement on account of the age limit.

## OF PUBLIC INTEREST

EARTH A GOOD TRANSMITTER.

Conveys Sounds of Bombardment  
Over a Hundred Miles.

A curious instance of the transmis-  
sion of sound through the earth was  
noticed by two French engineers at  
Kef. On July 22 they happened to be  
in an excavation in a volcano in the  
Dyr Mountains which has been extinct  
from time immemorial.

The altitude of the excavation was  
about 3,400 feet above the sea level.  
Suddenly they heard the sounds of  
heavy cannonading, the reports fol-  
lowing at regular intervals. Returning  
to Kef a day or two later, they read  
in the papers that in the course of  
some naval maneuvers the French  
fleet on the day and at the hour at  
which they had heard the reports had  
been engaged in bombarding Bizerta.  
The sound, therefore, must have been  
transmitted through the earth from  
Bizerta to Dyr, a distance of some-  
what over a hundred miles.

## HONORED BY IOWA KNIGHTS

O. M. Gillette Chosen Grand Chan-  
celor by Pythian Lodge.

O. M. Gillette, who has been chosen  
as grand chancellor of the Knights of



Pythias of the state of Iowa, has been  
a member of the grand lodge of that  
domain since 1884 and has served on  
many of the grand lodge committees.  
He was born in 1850 and came to his  
present home in Independence in 1866  
and in 1875 was admitted to the bar.  
A few years later he served as county  
clerk and at the expiration of his  
term engaged in the banking business,  
in which he has been engaged ever  
since.

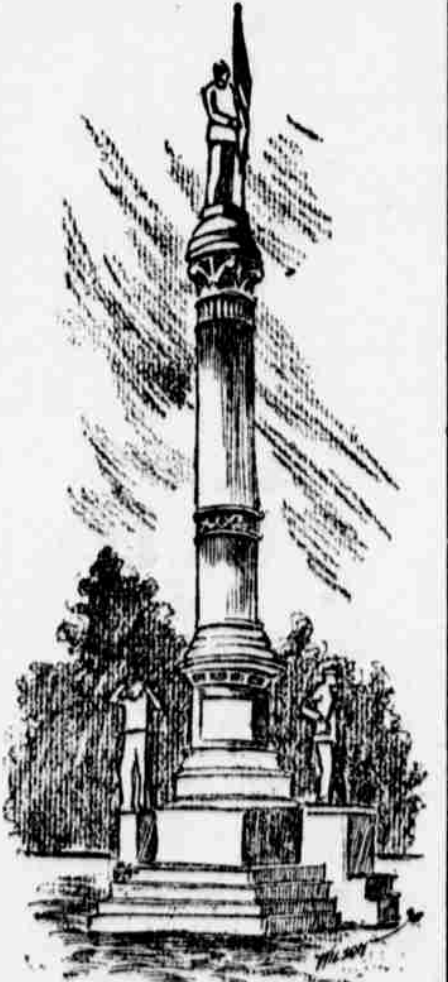
## Paper Chrysanthemums.

"No, it's no particular secret,  
though I'll not tell you the name of  
the acid we use," said a fair maker  
of paper flowers in reference to the  
deftly shaded chrysanthemum she had  
just finished. "Oh, yes, it's the shad-  
ing that makes them so true to life.  
Without that they'd look decidedly  
crude and artificial. Each and every  
petal—and there are a few in each  
flower. I can tell you—has to be  
clipped in acids of varying strength  
to shade it down to the palest tint re-  
quired; and then I curl it as carefully  
as any coffee ministering to a belle.  
One good thing is that my beauty  
can't cry when I pull, as I'm likely to  
now and then. See, there's the finish-  
ed flower. I wger it would fool Flora  
herself if she happened in here while  
inspecting her autumn output."—Phil-  
adelphia Record.

## TO BOTH BLUE AND GRAY

Imposing Memorial to Be Erected on  
Chickamauga Battlefield.

The imposing memorial soon to be  
erected on the battlefield of Chicka-



mauga in memory of the Union infan-  
try regiment and the Confederate bat-  
tery of Marylanders who participated  
in that historic engagement, is a  
handsome granite shaft, simple in de-  
sign, its soldier significance marked  
with the figure of an infantry picket  
at its pinnacle. The memorial is pre-  
sented by the state of Maryland out  
of an appropriation made by the last  
legislature.

## AGRICULTURE



Ohio's Onion Crop.  
Charles P. Guelf makes the follow-  
ing observation on the Ohio onion crop  
for this year:

Ohio no doubt has far the best onion  
crop this season, of any state in the  
commercial onion belt. In the Lake  
county district, where about 1,000  
acres were seeded, the crop is esti-  
mated at from one-third to one-half  
more than last season, and of very  
good quality. This district, last year,  
had but two-thirds of a crop of small  
inferior stock. In the Hardin county  
district, where a liberal acreage was  
seeded, the crop was again badly dam-  
aged by wind-storms, leaving the crop  
practically the same as a year ago,  
with a yield of 225,000 bushels, mostly  
very good stock. In the Toledo dis-  
trict, the crop is somewhat larger than  
a year ago, due to an increased acre-  
age, and the stock is very good. In  
the extreme eastern part of Ohio and  
Western Pennsylvania, where a con-  
siderable acreage is grown, the crop  
is about one-fourth larger than last  
season, and about the same as two  
years ago; the bulbs are larger and of  
better quality. In Madison and Wayne  
counties the crop is estimated to be  
about 250,000 bushels, as against 200,-  
000 last year, with an average better  
quality. In Wyandot county the out-  
put will probably exceed 75,000 bush-  
els, as against 30,000 last year, and  
while some very good onions have  
been harvested, a great proportion are  
of small size and not very good keep-  
ing quality. Licking county, with a  
small acreage, reports a very good  
crop.

## Fresh Fish as Manure.

A correspondent at Livermore Cen-  
tre wrote the Maine Experiment Sta-  
tion asking for information as to the  
value of fresh fish as a fertilizer. The  
following reply was sent:

Fresh fish and fish waste have been  
used for manure by farmers living  
along the coast for generations and  
there is no question as to their fer-  
tilizing value for all farm crops. Fish  
is not, however, a complete fertilizer  
and its chief value is due to the nitro-  
gen it contains. In the fresh un-  
ground fish the phosphoric acid of the  
bones is not immediately available to  
plants but becomes so in time when  
mixed with the soil. Fish contains  
practically no potash and unless this  
ingredient is supplied either in the  
form of potash salts or wood ashes the  
land soon becomes exhausted of its  
available supply. Dried fish has an  
average composition of water 12 per  
cent, nitrogen 7.25 per cent and phos-  
phoric acid 8.25 per cent. The fresh  
fish would probably contain 50 to 60  
per cent of water and proportionately  
less nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Un-  
less it could be bought very cheaply it  
would not be an economical fertilizer  
in your locality as you would have to  
pay freight on a large amount of  
water having no manurial value.

## Irrigation Reservoirs.

We have heard a great deal about  
irrigation reservoirs in the semi-arid  
states, but nothing has been said  
about such reservoirs in the humid  
states. Yet such a reservoir exists at  
the Missouri Experiment station. In  
this case a dam has been thrown  
across a ravine and a large pond thus  
created for the storage of storm water.  
The pond drains twenty acres of land,  
and is forty feet deep in its deepest  
part. This year it has not been used  
on account of the very heavy rainfall  
in that region. In most years, how-  
ever, it proves valuable. Below it is  
a considerable area of land on which  
are grown various kinds of garden  
truck and alfalfa. It is not intended  
to use this land for corn, nor is it  
believed it will pay to irrigate corn,  
as that can hardly be considered a  
plant adapted to intensive cultural  
methods. Professor Waters says that  
there are numerous farms on which  
such reservoirs might be constructed  
at moderate expense, and ponds  
created that would prove the salvation  
of some of the most important crops  
in time of drouth.

## Reclamation of Tidal Marshes.

The first step in the reclamation of  
tidal marshes is the exclusion of the  
sea. Ordinarily the marshes are cov-  
ered by sea water only at high tide—  
some of them at every high tide and  
others only at the highest or spring  
tides. Salt water is harmful to ordi-  
nary farm crops and its presence in the  
soil will effectively prevent cultiva-  
tion. To exclude the sea a dike or  
embankment must be built at least  
two feet higher than the highest tide.  
The method of building such dikes  
must, of course, depend upon the lo-  
cality, the exposure to wave action,  
and the kind of dike-building material  
at hand. The material in most com-  
mon use is the sod and soil from the  
marsh itself. It is cut from the swamp  
just inside of the position to be oc-  
cupied by the dike and the excavation  
acts as a drainage canal.—Government  
Bulletin.

## Large Shipment of Bulbs.

A Topeka seed house has received a  
shipment of 20,000 bulbs direct from  
Haarlem, Holland.

There are many cows that never  
in their lives produced a cent of prof-  
it to their owners, but their owners  
have not found out that fact.

There are many men that are pro-  
ducing milk at a loss, but do not  
know it.

## HORTICULTURE



Vinegar From Wind-Fall Apples.  
Apple trees in Oklahoma set very  
fruit of this year and now the  
ground under the trees is almost cov-  
ered with wind-fall apples. Most of  
this fruit will lie on the ground and  
rot and breed a good crop of apple  
worms for next year. These wind-fall  
apples will make good vinegar if gath-  
ered up and run through a cider mill  
and then the juice thus obtained al-  
lowed to ferment. The riper the ap-  
ples the stronger the vinegar they will  
make. If the apples are very green a  
little sugar added to the cider be-  
fore fermentation sets in will improve  
the quality of the vinegar very much.

The cider should be placed in wooden  
or earthen vessels and set in the sun  
until fermentation has run its course.  
It then can be stored in the cellar or  
other convenient place for use.

Wind-fall apples in the experiment  
station orchard at Stillwater were  
gathered July 31 and made into cider.  
These apples made an average of two  
and one-half gallons of cider to the  
bushel. In 30 days the cider had  
finished fermentation and was a vinegar  
of fair quality. Ripe peaches were  
gathered on the same date and the  
juice pressed from them and placed in  
jars for fermenting. In thirty days  
this was a vinegar of a better quality  
than could be found on the local mar-  
ket.—Oklahoma Bulletin.

## The Farm Home.

The most successful farmers pay  
some attention to the beautifying of  
the farm home. The man that takes  
no interest in the surroundings of his  
habitation will usually be found to be  
the man who has not enterprise  
enough to succeed in his general farm-  
ing operations. Trees well placed add  
an immense addition to the home and  
not only increase its desirableness to  
the occupants, but make it more val-  
uable in the market. What is more  
dreary than a farm house in a bare  
spot with no touches of nature near it?  
The children in that house will get  
out into the great world as soon as  
possible after getting big enough to  
do so. Beauty is a power everywhere,  
and no less in the farm surroundings  
than elsewhere. Let it have sway on  
the farm. Plant trees, perennial  
shrubs and flowers, and make perma-  
nent places for annual flowers. Above  
all and in addition to all have a nice  
lawn. It will cost money and labor,  
but it will be worth all that it costs in  
both. These things will make the boys  
and girls love the farm and keep them  
from leaving it. If forced out into  
the world they will often come back  
to the old home beloved because of the  
beautiful things that exist there.

## Apples for South Dakota.

The South Dakota Agricultural Col-  
lege has been making an investigation  
as to the apples that are best suited to  
South Dakota conditions. It divides  
the state into twelve districts and pub-  
lishes a separate list for each. Any-  
one wishing a full statement as to the  
varieties for each district can obtain a  
circular by writing to the station at  
Brookings for it. Among the varieties  
of apples recommended we notice, Hi-  
bernal, Duchess, Charlomoff, Wealthy,  
Anisim, Patten's Greening, Repka  
Malenka, Yellow Sweet, Longfield,  
Haas, Walbridge, Ben Davis, Iowa  
Blush, Malinda, Northwestern Green-  
ing, Tetofsky, Price's Sweet and Rall's  
Genet. Surely from this list the farm-  
ers of South Dakota should be able to  
get some that will thrive in almost  
any condition. Many of the Dakota  
farmers have the idea that the climate  
of that state is not suited to the  
growing of apples, but the experimen-  
ters at the station think otherwise, and  
may fruit-producers throughout the  
state have already found that good ap-  
ples can be grown there. Surely it is  
worth while to make an attempt in  
this direction on every farm in the  
state.

## Coming Horticultural Meetings.

The annual meeting of the Minne-  
sota State Horticultural Society will  
be held at Minneapolis, Dec. 2-5.

The annual meeting of the Iowa  
State Horticultural Society will be  
held at Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 9-12.

The annual meeting of the Illinois  
State Horticultural Society will be  
held at Champaign, Dec. 17-19.

The 43rd annual meeting of the  
Missouri Horticultural Society will be  
held at Springfield, Mo., Dec. 24, 1902.  
The largest meeting, the fullest at-  
tendance, the best program, the finest  
exhibit of apples, the best of instruc-  
tion from the teachers of our colleges,  
and practical fruit growers of our  
state, are features of the meeting. One  
hundred and fifty dollars in premiums  
will be given. Rates on railroads and  
hotels. Matters of interest to every  
fruit grower will be discussed in an  
able way. The World's Fair, the prepar-  
ing of the fruit, the reports from fruit  
men, the questions and topics for dis-  
cussion, suggestions concerning your  
troubles and the presentation of prac-  
tical papers will interest you.—L. A.  
Goodman, Kansas City, Mo., Secretary.

## Helping Norwegian Farmers.

On account of the bad harvest in  
Norway the government has granted  
\$48,000 to farmers for the purpose of  
buying seed.

## The Paint Brush.

The paint brush should be often  
brought into requisition on the farm.  
There is nothing that improves a farm  
building more than a good coat of  
paint.