THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

OLD SOLDIERS TALK OVER ARMY EXPERIENCES

The Bine and the Gray Review Incidegla, of the Late War, and in a Graphic and Interesting Manner Tell of Camp. March and Battle.

Horrors of the Army.



HE case of Private Hammond who, at Fort Sheridan, is said to have been dragged by the heels a distance of 500 feet, attracts more attention to-day than it would have done twenty years ago. Then cruel pun-

ishments indeed were meted out to refractory soldiers of the United States army. In those days a ten or thirty-day trick in the guard house was not a comparatively minor matter as it is now. The soldler who nowadays lands in the guard house for drunkenness, insubordination, neglect of duty or any other violation of regulations is put to work at some tob around the post from fatigue call in the morning till recall from fatigue late in the afternoon. The work is never hard. The only discomfort connected with the work is that it is always performed under the watchful eye of a sentry with a loaded gun. On the other hand, the guard bouse prisoner gets every night in-that is, he is permitted to siumber peacefully on the comfortable bunk in his guard house cell, while his comrades who have not committed themselves have to take their turns standing guard over bim through the watches of the night.

The soldier who worked himself into the guard house prior to 1879 did not get any night in, from the day he began his term until its end. He walked his post, two hours on and four off, from the beginning to the termination f his sentence. But he did not carry a cun while on post. He shouldered an unbarked log, from six to eight feet in length and weighing from 70 to 100 poundk; and a man in his rear carried the rifle. The business of the soldier with the rifle was to see that the soldier with the log kept on the move, up and down in front of the guard house, from the ting he went on post until relieved, at the end of two hours, by quently seen men faint while underanother guard-house prisoner, to whose shoulder the log would be transferred It was also the sentry's duty to see that the "log humper" did not drop his busilen. The prisoner could shift it from one shoulder to the other, or car-ry it inder his arm, or horizontally in front of him, or in any other way he hose for he find to enery it, and he had to keep moving, on pain of being indented with the point of a bayonet. There are bundreds of old sold! TS still in the United States army who did their little tricks at "tree packing" in old days; and none of them speaks

the alightest degree of enthusiasm of the Job. The guard house prisoner of large physique was out of luck in variably bestowed upon him. The smaller logs were reserved for the prisoners of less butk.

One of the punishments meted out to the cavalry man who got Into the goard house under the old regime was "trotting the bull ring.". The bull ring is the streular track upon which the borses are exercised when there is not much loing around the post in the way of trills on account of inclement weather. Every cavalry post has its bull ring, Upon the smooth surface of the bull ing the fractions cavalryman of a counte of decades ago was required to base the intangible air at regular intervals, named in the sentence, every day of his confinement. His buil-ring work was no go as you please walking match either. He could go at any pace twifter than a walk; but he was not allowed to walk. Heel-and-toe business was barred. If he chose to work it out in cantering the sentry was agreeable; and he profer the less graceful, but also less irksome, trot, the sentry hadn't a Word to say, but if for a single instant he relapsed into a common, every-day walk he would hear the sentry's comnand, like the crack of a circus ringamster's whip, "Snake her up there, Pete; what do you think this is, a pracfice parch's Glang!" and if the bullring pounder knew his gait he would enve off walking right away. The bull-Muk work was good for wind and muscle, but fl was hard and galling. A soldier undergoing a bull-ring sentence 1ropped dead from heart disease at a post in the Southwest one day about seventeen years ago, and then the bullring punishment was abandoned. It was reserved for the commanding

officer of an Arizona post, a one-company outfit, to inflict so barbarous punishment upon an oxending soldier that the whole scale of punishment in the United States army was revised and made hard and fast. This commanding officer was a captain, and the affair happened in 1879. He had in his company a soldier who was a very hard case, and put in most of his time in the guard house. He completed a guard use term in the autumn of 1879, and immediately repaired to the near-by town of whisky shacks and made himself exceedingly drunk. He returned to the post with the announced intention of razing it to the level of the desert and firing a volley over its ashes. captain had him lassoed as he was tering the post. He ordered that a lently large to receive the body of a man be dug in the nd of the parade ground. When the dug the captain ordered that flier be stood in it up that the sand be then fu as tightly as pos-

sible, covering his arms and shoulders HARD NUT TO CRACK. and leaving only his head protruding above the ground. The captain's orders were obeyed. The offending soldier, still more than half drunk, was packed in the sand hole, his head alone catching the rays of the semi-tropical sun, and a sentry was placed over him. The sun was nothing compared to the desert ants. The ants sent out their couriers to the highways and byways and dunes at d hollows, and it was no time at all before some thousands of them, big, red, spider-like and feroclous, were running over the soldier's head. They crawled ! ito his ears and has refused to redeem its own postage his nose and his mouth, and they caused him such unspeakable agony that he shouted in frenzy. The sentry finally revolted against this punish- for them. The facts are that it looks ment, and his comrades joined him. They threatened the captain, and the getting most damnably stuck up and latter, from fear of summary punish- independent. A new days ago one of ment, permitted the prisoner's release. The prisoner was taken to the hospital, ported at Washington, and the result was a revisio of the military code.

The new regulations expressly forgagging." Bucking and gagging conerally a soldier who is maniacal with only from long service in a public cablock of wood whittled to fit his mont The gagging part of this punishmen. diers to death, which accounted in part that Uncle Sam does not even exfor its erasure from the punishment change stamps. We expected that as

wheel for five or six hours. If the punishment was to be severe the ponderous wheel was given a quarter turn which changed the position of the man being punished from an unright to a don't depreciate. horizontal one. Then the prisoner had to exert all his strength to keep his weight from pulling heavily and cutting on the cords that bound his upper arm and leg to the wheel. I have fregoing this punishment, and I have know, men to endure it for hours without a murmur, but with white faces and set jaws and blazing eyes. To cry out, to beg for mercy, to protest, insured additional discomfort in the shape of a gag, a rough stick being tied into the suffering man's mouth.

Rewarded at Last.

appointment to which not even the most rabid mugwump will object. The recipient of that appointment, a Champaign County, Ohio, man, passed make any previsions for his banker grown more valuable during the last through Columbus the other day on boys in the matter, and so he keeps his twenty-five years, and has thus dehis way to Washington to thank the postage stamp mill going all the time; creased the value of all property meas lower barrel admit air to feed the illustration shows a simple addition to those days. A 100 pound log was in President personally. It was through and if they buy all the stamps he has ured by that metal as a purchasing meex-Secretary of State Samuel M. Tay be simply prints some more, and some dium. Any one who will take the pains for that Major McKinley heard of the more, and some more, and keeps right to consult Bradstreet's index numbers existence of the appointee. During on smiling, and the more they buy the of prices will become convinced that the President's first term as Governor more he smiles. If they conclude to prices have fallen since 1872 at least 45 he spoke at G. A. R. campfire in buy up a big lot of them and ship them | per cent. The index is based on the Northern Ohio. There were several in to "Yurrup" he would keep right on prices of 108 articles, and as a matter the Columbus party, including Lieu smilling and printing more stamps. The of statistics prepared with no political tenant Governor Harris and Secretary supply of stamps seems almost lines. Taking the last six years up to

So, in Hen of a speech, he told a story to the banks as he has done in the matabout a man in his county, a private ter of money. Then he could take a in the Ninety-fifth O. V. I. He told of much needed rest, and his banker boys the incarceration in Andersonville of could have a real picule. They could this young Oblo soldier and a fellow- have a regular high old time, and there private of his company; how both had would be a "hot time in the old town," wasted away under the Andersonville you bet your life. The boys would put ordeal. The Champaign County man's the price of stamps down till they got friend was weaker and near to Jying possession of what are on hand; then on the day when a list of prisoners to they could "bull the market and make be exchanged was read out. The crowd a nice pile. They could limit the supply; of skeletons strained their ears, each, they could slip them off to Europe, and with the fierce hope of hearing bis a great many other things they could name. The Champaign County man's do. They could give Uncle Sam lots of | medium has increased just that per name was read, but Fred compressed pointers in business. Stamps could be cent, in value. How would the merhis hos and did not answer. The list used just like the money is if Uncle was finished, and Bill's name was not Sam was not such a blasted old mosson it. Then only did Fred's lips relay, back as to stand right in the way of He said quickly: "Bill, answer to my progress. Funny, Isn't it? Suppose cloth for a yard? How would a farmer name. You can't stand this. I'll pull you put in about five minutes thinking like a bushel measure that doubled through!"

"Bill did, and was exchanged. Nine months later Fred, weighing ninety pounds, was exchanged. He had perity which is to put the country on weighed 160 when captured."

On the way back from the campfire you would write out that story and they blessed us with their presence. let me have it."

Taylor did so, and the Major used !! in his speech at Grant's tomb on in a public speech that the aim of a Re-Memorial day, 1894.

Not long before the inauguration Secretary Taylor was in Canton, when the President elect remarked: "By the way. Taylor, what's become of your Andersonville prisoner?"

Taylor told McKinley what Fred was doing, and added: "He ought to be remembered." The other day Fred Hoisington of Champaign County, ex-private Ninety-fifth Onlo Volunteer Infantry, was appointed inspector of abandoned mineral lands at \$8 a day

A Clear Case There. "So your uncle is going to try his

"Yes; left everything to charity." "That so? Well, you don't seem to be

he made his will?"

at all put out about it."

would mankey with a flying machine in 1803, began that active pol-to be of sound mind?"

HOW UNCLE SAM CAN RUN THE POSTOFFICE.

Postage Stamps Are Issued by the Million Without Aid from the Bankers or the Consent of Any Other Nation on Earth.

Subject for Thought.

Did you know that the Government stamps in gold or any other kind of money? Aye, worse than that; it won't even exchange other postage stamps as though the postoffice department is our many admiring friends sent us a dollar's worth of nice, new, clean,nevalmost a maniac. The case was re-er-had-been-licked-and stuck postage stamps in payment of his subscription. Being in the postoffice shortly afterward, we called at the window and bid the punishment of "bucking and asked the stamp clerk to give us the cash on them. With a look of disdain, sists in tying a refractory soldier-gen- and with an importance that comes drink and very abusive-hand and foe pacity, he informed us that he was with cords and gagging him with a selling stamps and not buying them. We then requested him to exchange and give us one-centers for our twos. came near choking a number of sol- He simply pointed to a printed notice soon as the word got out stamps would One punishment much affected in the depreciate and be worth possibly less light artillery was called "tying on the than the paper upon which they are spar wheel." Springing upward and printed. So we hurried to a drug store renrward from the center rail of every and found, to our surprise and pleascalsson was a fifth axle, and on it was ure, that postage stamps were still a spare wheel. A soldier who had been worth their face value. That has been Insubordinate was taken to the spare several days ago, and we are told this wheel and forced to step upon it. His morning that they are still selling all legs were drawn apart until they over the city at the same old price. It spanned three spokes. His arms were seems kind o' strange how this is. spoke between his hands. Then feet anything; they are not fit for money and ... ands were firmly bound to the even if they were, because of the nasty felloes of the wheel, if the soldier was stickum-tight on their backs; the Gov to be punished moderately he was left ernment won't have them after it sells bound in an upr at position on the them once; and still they are worth two cents aplece, and it now looks just like the price is going to stay up right where it is. There is only one use that after the soldier had been lashed to it, anybody can make of the things, and that is to pay postage; and still they Well, as you cannot pay postage

with anything else but stamps, we wonder why somebody hasn't got a corner on them? Why don't some of these smart bankers get together and buy all the postage stamps at two cents apiece and then raise the price? Possibly they have not thought of it. But they have hought of everything else; wonder why they have not thought of this? They corner up the Government's money and make Uncle Sam dance around nd beg like a little puppy dog and make him issue bonds and do lots of other humiliating things, but somebow they have never thought to tackle the postage stamps. After looking it up a into his old head that he could run the postoffice without the aid of the bank-Taylor was not a soldier and felt might get fired of it after a while and and the record stands as follows: this over.-Warren Foster's Paper.

Prosperity's Road

While waiting for the promised prosthe topmost pinnacle of happiness, it the Governor said: "Taylor, I wish of prosperity and to reason out why

No less a personage than Speaker Reed informed the world not long ago publican administration would be to restore the conditions of business which prevailed from 1879 to 1892. Mr. Reed omitted to make reference to the fact that this period began when the Bland silver colnage act of 1878 went into practical operation, and ended with the Cleveland nursed repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

The Bland act provided for the coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 a month and the Sherman act of 1890 doubled the amount. Under these acts there and expenses. Taylor was here to-day full legal tender money of the country. was an addition of \$620,000,000 to the an average of more than \$40,000,000 a

year. It was this adequate increase in the volume of legal winder money which flying machine to-morrow, is he? Has kept pace with the increase of population and industrial activity, and, indeed, made the latter possible.

With the agitation for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman in the land that will hold a man who which was laid in 1873, and which, of ate years, has cast a blight over every branch of business.-Chicago Dispatch

Result Will Be Interesting.

An ingenious piece of literature re cently put in circulation is the ballot about to be voted in the Order of the Patriots of America. On the face side of it are ten questions that will interest about every one. On the reverse side is an explanation that the order is educational. In making the explanation the following language is used:

The theory of republican governmen is that when class interests are permitted to do the thinking for the people, it result in such class interests utilizing legisla tion to enrich themselves, ending in im poverishing the people, creating a rest less and distressed citizenship, and finally despotism to hold the people in subjection; and that the only escape from such a drift of affairs is by such methods as will se cure a majority expression of opinion from all the people, in which expression, the unselfish and disinterested people will out number those selfishly interested in a pro posed measure. This is illustrated in a proposition now before the American peo The national bankers are now ask ing the Government to retire the green backs; permit them to deposit Govern ment bonds with the United States Treas urer; continue to draw down their interest on the bonds; on the security of the bonds to draw from the Government na tional bank notes to the full face value of the bonds, at a cost to the bankers of half of one per cent interest per annue and in the meantime to be exempt from taxation. Under present law they are horrowing money from the Government the rate of one per cent per annum, and exempt from taxation, and propose, nonto draw to the full value of their securit and, reduce the rate of interest to on half of one per cent per annum, for mone which they loan to you and me at from a! to ten per cent per annum. It is only question of a few decades, when, under such a law, the property of the nation will be transferred to the class thus benefited. With this illustration, it will be readily seen, in one instance only, how laws may affect civilization, and how dangerous i is to concede that any class should be permitted to do our thinking for us on ques-

tions of national legislation, The ballots are being sent out by mail for general distribution, and over a half million of them are now in circulation passing from hand to hand and in letters all over the country. The result of the roting will be watched with interest, for it will present an argument that is unanswerable. The National Recorder, 362 Washington boulevard, Chicago, will supply these ballots free to all who make application for them. They are given out for free distribution, and the originality of the face side, on which the ballot appears, causes them to be generally read

and studied. Aim of the Goldites. Advocates of gold monometallism dare not lay before the people the real reason why they are so anxious to establish their theory of finance. If they should frankly say they want gold to be made the sole measure of value because gold is constantly appreciating, President McKinley has made one little it seems that Uncle Sam got it they would put the people on their guard and defeat the end for which they labor. As a matter of policy gold ers. He seems to have forgotten to monometallists deny that gold has Taylor, who spoke after the Governor, haustible. It looks like Uncle Sam Nov. 1, 1897, the fall has been 15 points,

> 1892 1895

In 1872 the index number stood at 127, according to the Senate report: therefore, simple comparison with the Index number for 1807 shows a drop in average prices of about 45 per cent. There can be but one reasonable conclusion, and that is the purchasing chant like a yard stick that gradually grew in length each year until in twenty five years he had to sell six feet of in capacity in a quarter of a century, requiring him to sell two bushels for one? Yet that is exactly what the gold standard has done, not only for the merchant and the farmer, but for the is interesting to recall former periods owners of all property in this country, and that is the kind of monetary "reform" the Republicans want to fasten In perpetuity on the people.

Monopoly Brings Pauperism The people of the United States

were far from realizing the extent to which the possession of a vast area of tiliable land, open to them for homestead purposes, has rendered their material condition superior to that of the European masses. They attributed the higher average of their prosperity to their own pluck and energy; to their intenser working capacity; to their elements are concerned, but it is estipublic school system; to all these and to other causes, than to the one mentioned, which has since been demon strated to have been the prime factor of the situation.

Time has, at last, brought about at equalization of condition on both sides start. The secret of successful farming odors, with the heat from the stove, are of the Atlantic. Europe has its millions is to produce something on the farm absorbed by the milk, and as the cream of paupers; America has likewise; in that removes as little of the real wealth has to be warmed so as to ripen, the both hemispheres, the lands are plas- of the farm as possible. tered over with paper titles; in both, workingmen must tramp from town to town to seek employment, the disadvantage of long distances being on the side of America. Monopoly has won Ita victory.-Twentieth Century.

In Spain the theaters do not use pro



Weed Flavors in Milk. The milk is carefully examined when ecelved, and all that is the least affected with the onion or weed flavor, is set aside by itself, and then run through a separator, and its cream kept separate. To this cream is added twice its own bulk of hot water, in which saltpetre, in the proportion of one ounce to three gallons of water, has been dissolved. This raises the temperature of the mixed cream and water to about 160 de grees, and it is immediately put through the separator again. The resuit is a fine, thick cream, with no trace of weed flavor in it, and withal thoroughly pasteurized, and the Babcock test shows no loss of fat in the operation. In order to ripen such cream for churning, a starter is needed. Pasteurizing has been tried for the purpose of eliminating bad flavors from cream with partial though not perfect success. The same may be said in reference to heating the milk and running it through the separator at a temperature of 155 degrees or 160 degrees. Washing cream has also been tried, with the water at the ordinary temperature of separating, and this has very materially reduced bad flavors.-Hoard's Dairy-

Substitute for a Smokehouse. The Illustration, which is from the American Agriculturist, shows a simple plan for smoking a small quantity of

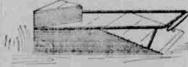
> for a smokehouse. The lower barrel has a small door through which to replenish the smouldering fire in the iron kettle on the inside. The bottom of the box has holes in it similar to those in the top, the upper barrel being raised to show these. The front of the box is hinged to admit the meat. The upper barrel has neither top nor bottom

and serves merely as a chimney to provide some little draft and to carry off the smoke. Two small holes in the smouldering fire.

Keeping Hogs in Barnyards.

It is not a good plan to allow hogs to stock. Their odor is very disagreeable will not eat their food so well when hogs are near them. Besides, cows and horses, if loose, will trample on orotherwise injure hogs running at their heels. The only excuse for keeping hogs in the barnyard is that they may root over the excrement of cows or horses that are fed on whole grain. No this way. But the better way is to have the grain ground and feed enough less to pay for the grinding. With either cows or horses the meal with cut hay or straw will be much better digested than will whole grain.

A Real Snow Plow. This is not a wedge to push the snow to one side, but a plow that raises and delivers it above and upon the undisturbed snow at the side. Such a plow must have a strong frame, the bars reaching out in front being not less than 3x3, and they must be 6 ft long.



A REAL SNOW PLOW.

to reach back to the rear. Planks form the runners and top. The light frame above the top is for the driver to sit upon. His feet he rests upon the bars by which the plow is drawn. The front gently lead or drive him up to the obedge, the incline and the top are tinned to make the snow move up more him pleasantly meanwhile. Whipping easily. The edge is of the same width and harshness only increase the difficulas the rear end, so there is no binding ty. If persistent kindness be employ-In the snow.-Farm and Fireside.

recret of Success sosts almost nothing so far as fertifizing voice. mated that a ton of wheat removes about \$8 worth of plant food from the made in the winter season is because soil. This \$8 difference must be taken the milk is set in some room adjoining into consideration in comparing butter the kitchen, where it is subjected to all with wheat production, as it represents the odors of the kitchen stove used in that amount in favor of butter at the cooking meats and vegetables. These

Lime, Plaster and Iron. A Paris journal says that the disasrous effects exerted by lime and plaster the Iron, which in a short time under liberal supply of water.

roes a profound alteration in its resisting qualities. To this result must be added the expansion caused by increase in volume of the mass. On the other hand, cement seems to be an excellent preservative against rust. Such a covering is preferable to painting with red

Lima Beans.

The introduction of the bush varieties of Lima beans was an important matter to those who make a specialty of Lima beans. The labor of cutting poles and the extra labor of caring for the pole Limas made the growing of them a risk should dry weather occur. At the West Virginia experiment station it has been found that beans grown in drills produced twice as much as those grown in hills. As the bush, Limas may be planted with a seed drill, in rows, and require no poles, they can be grown more profitably than heretofore. There are also varieties of bush Limas that are as large as the pole kinds, and they bring good prices in market. These facts should be kept in view for next year.

Winter Squashes.

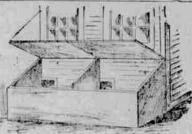
Squashes, unless ripened, will not keep well. Sometimes they are left out too long. After the frost has killed the vines the squashes are exposed to the cold and to freezing and thawing. Such squashes cannot keep well. Squashes must also be carefully handled. If the shell is bruised in getting them under cover, they are sure to rot early. They should be well ripened, gathered before heavy frosts, well dried, kept in an even temperature, and carefully handled. A warm, damp cellar is a bad place for storage. They should be kept in a dry room, where temperature is fairly even and not piled in a heap, but placed on open shelves. If there are only a few they may be spread on the meat, without any floor. Sort them over and pick out the expense whatever soft-shelled and unripe ones to be used first.

Good Barn Cats.

To make a cat a good mouser it should never be allowed around the house. To lie near the stove and be fed, without doing anything to earn its living, makes a cat lazy, fat and good for nothing. There are always in the barn enough vermin to give a good cat con; stant employment, and she will rarely need other food than what she can herself procure. Such a cat is easily worth \$10 to \$20. On most farms it will make big interest on these sums every year in grain and grain bags and fruit which a good cat will save from being destroy-

Unique Scrutching Shed.

Where snow lies thickly upon the ground for months it is almost impossible to get the hens out of doors, though fresh air and sunshine are specially needed to promote winter laving. The the southern side of the poultry house that will give the fowls the advantage of some hours each sunny day out of doors without being upon the snow. run loose in the barnyard with other . Put leaves, sand and a little grain into the bottom of these outside pens, and to all other domestic animals, and they the fowls will work busily in them for



SCRATCHING SHED FOR HENS,

hours. Such scratching sheds need not be large. They cost but a trifle and so can be afforded by everyone.-Orange Judd Farmer.

Large Potato Yield.

The largest potato yield on record was produced in Northern Wyoming in 1890. According to sworn testimony, it amounted to 974 bushels and forty pounds per acre, of which 838 bushels were marketable. The expense of production was stated to have been \$74.80. Such a crop anywhere in the country this year would have been pretty profitable. The average yield of potatoes in the United States is in ordinary years about one hundred bushels to the

Shying.

There is no better way to break a horse of shying than to stop him and ject of his fear each time, talking to ed the horse will soon control himself under trying circumstances if spoken A ton of butter sold from the farm to by his driver in an ordinary tone of

Keeping Milk from Odors,

One reason why much poor butter is corms thus admitted have the best possible chance to increase,

Eggs in Winter.

The secret of getting eggs in winter on iron should be kept in mind when is to keep pullets, and keep them well. building. If iron is plunged into fresh. Fowls should have the run of a field ly prepared lime rapid oxidation takes and orchard, and as much corp. rice and place. This soon reaches the heart of barley meal as they want to eat, with a