



## SOLDIERS' STORIES.

### ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

**Graphic Account of Stirring Scenes Witnessed on the Battlefield and in Camp—Veterans of the Rebellion Recite Experiences of Thrilling Nature.**

**Lessons from the Drought.**  
Wherever the farmers come together, the trend of conversation naturally turns toward the condition of the corn crop in the various neighborhoods. All mention the clover field planted to corn as being their best prospect. In many cases where barnyard manure had been applied in the spring, the corn is very seriously damaged. New ground planted to corn has been noticeably affected by drought, and in many cases practically no grain will be secured from such fields.

Such conditions, so plain to us now, should direct us to different plans for raising another crop. We all know that a good clover field will give a satisfactory account of itself when conditions are favorable, and if it shows that it is better able than other fields to pass through dry weather, surely the farmer should plan to have more clover sod to turn under for corn. In many cases the manure has done damage by causing the corn to dry up. It has not rotted in the soil. The coarse straw has not allowed the land to retain its normal amount of moisture. Really the manure has not been on the ground long enough to become thoroughly incorporated in the soil, and it acts as a foreign body, cutting off the supply of moisture. Had the manure been applied to the growing clover, the clover growth would have been much greater and the unused manure would have been converted into rich earth by the time the field had been planted to corn. Where the clover has been manured the soil will hold even more than the normal amount of moisture when it is broken up and planted to corn.

It is little trouble to raise good crops when the seasons are especially favorable. Then every farmer has grain to sell, or fat stock to place on the market, and prices are likely to be very low. The unfavorable year selects out the intelligent, thinking farmer and gives him paying yields. He is prepared to take stock not fat at a low figure and sell them in the market at very high prices. To the intelligent, thinking farmer the off year in crops is not so disastrous after all.—Indianapolis News.

**Loss by Flies.**  
At the Wisconsin Station they divided fourteen cows into two lots, as nearly equal in condition as they could make them, and one-half were sent to pasture according to the usual custom of farmers, though in a small field with plenty of shade during the day. The others were kept during the day in a comfortable stable with screen doors and windows, but allowed to feed in the pasture during night and the early morning. It was found that these produced 20 per cent more butter than those in the pasture during the day, as the latter were kept moving all of the time by the flies. On an Iowa dairy farm they obtained more milk from cows kept in a dark stable without screens during the day and let out to graze at night, than they did from those in pasture all day and in stable at night. Similar results have been obtained by the spraying of cattle with something to repel the flies, but most of these repellents have an odor that fills the air in the stable and may injure the milk or butter, if not very carefully used. There's nothing better than a sponge or damp cloth just made moist with kerosene, and wiped lightly over the top of the head, along the back and over the legs, using it every morning just after milking. The odor evaporates before the next milking, if not used too freely.—Exchange.

#### The Farmer's Hog.

The farmer's hog should be of medium length, deep body, broad back, straight sides and short legs; also to stand well up on feet, said J. C. Wright before the Iowa Swine Breeders' Association. He should have a quiet disposition and be inclined to be a little lazy, so after being fed he will lie down and get the good of his corn. He should also have a neat head, well set on the body, so that when fat and butchered there will be as little waste as possible. In producing such a hog it is very necessary to pay particular attention to the parent stock. In the first place, the sows should be well bred and a little lengthy, with good, well-developed bodies, good feet and limbs and should also be good sucklers. The farmer wants a hog that will mature early, say at six, eight or ten months, and average in weight from 200 to 350 pounds.

**The Corn Crop.**  
It is claimed that the United States produces about four-fifths of the corn crop in the world, or in 1900 it produced 2,106,102,516 bushels out of the total in the entire corn-growing countries, which was only 2,631,378,145 bushels. If there is any under-estimate in the amount it is more likely to be in the United States, where also more corn is consumed in feeding to animals than in the other countries, and where the

census enumerator says that the reports of the amounts grown and used upon the farms will scarcely account for the meats that are reported and sold. Austria-Hungary reports only 142,000,000 bushels and Mexico but 117,704,938 bushels, while the seven other countries reporting vary from 80,000,000 down to 20,000,000 bushels, and only aggregate 292,000,000 bushels. All of them do not produce as much corn as the States of Illinois and Iowa. Austria-Hungary, though second in the list of the producing countries, produced less in 1900 than the State of Indiana, and Russia less than Michigan. And the capabilities of these States have not been reached yet, but we can add another billion or two of bushels to our yearly crop if it is needed to furnish bread or fatten meat for the people of the earth.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

#### Care of Horses.

A few horses do not get as much feed as they need to enable them to do their work properly, but there are more, at least, in this part of the country that are overfed, especially where feeding is intrusted to those who do not have to pay for the food given. In their desire to have the animals look plump and sleek they give more than can be well digested, and sometimes defeat their own intentions by causing such indigestion that the horse grows lean, if he is not wise enough to refuse to eat all that is placed before him. Nor are the owners always guiltless in this matter.

Farmers especially are apt to feed too much hay to the horse, giving thirty to forty pounds in twenty-four hours,

when from twelve to twenty pounds is enough for horses of almost any weight when there is enough of grain given. And many will not reduce either hay or grain rations when there is a week or two of idleness. This is a mistake, but not as bad as that of largely increasing the grain feed when there is an extra amount of work to be done, or a long drive to be made. The veterinary surgeons say that most of the cases they are called upon to prescribe for are the results of overfeeding, or feeding after hard work.—American Cultivator.

#### Renovating the Soil.

That humus is necessary in the soil and that the plowing under of non-nitrogenous plant growth is valuable will not be questioned, but the farmers who have been successful with this plan are warned against the idea which is becoming somewhat general that this course will make manuring of any kind unnecessary. It is true that there may be conditions where the use of fertilizers seems unnecessary in addition to the plan of renovation referred to, but such conditions are not general.

The farmer who attempts to grow the usual rotation of crops and relies wholly upon the fertility he is able to get from the soil solely by the use of nitrogenous plants or by the use of humus-making plants, will find his crops growing smaller and smaller as the years go by.

#### Battling with Vermin.

Fowls are on the range most of the time, but this does not prevent them from being bothered with vermin a night and during the time they are occupying the nest boxes. This vermin once on the fowls, stays there, and makes the bird miserable during the day, even when on the range. White wash is, of course, desirable, but there is more efficacy in kerosene oil liberally applied to floor, walls and roosts. The nest boxes should be liberally sprinkled with some good insect powder, and a considerable quantity of wood ashes be placed in the dusting boxes as well as in the favorite dusting places of the fowls out-of-doors.

#### The Seventeen-Year Locusts.

The seventeen-year locusts are again due. In their last visit they did considerable damage. Those who have young trees in the sections likely to be visited by the pest should watch them carefully, and any trees that are especially valuable should, if possible, be protected with coverings. It is not unusual for this pest to work any serious damage except where they appear in large numbers, but it is best to take precautions.

#### Shredded Corn Fodder.

The Western farmers who have been using to use shredded corn fodder are now declaring that a ton of it is worth more than a ton of hay for milch cows.

#### Notes About Fruit.

The Italian prune crop of Oregon promises to be the largest in the State's record.

For apple scab use bordeaux mixture three weeks up to the middle of July or 1st of August.

In general, especially in small vineyards, a thousand vines are pruned too little for one that is pruned too much.

Road dust, air-shaken lime or wood ashes dusted over small cherry trees is an effective remedy for the cherry slug.

Curant worms that appear when the fruit is half grown should be treated with pyrethrum, a tablespoonful to a gallon of water.

Tomato plants grown from cuttings from plants which had fruited are said to have produced over thirty per cent more fruit than those grown from seed.

It seems that the pecan tree has its insect pests as well as the other trees. It is said that the borer, a dirty white grublike creature, is one of the worst

pests.

He kept up King street and did not

turn across when he came opposite the Marshall house. I supposed he was going to let Captain Coyle take care of the flag. Ellsworth jumped over the gutter to cross the street at the hotel, when he suddenly halted. He said nothing, but looked back at the flag. Perhaps it occurred to him that the sight of that flag might enrage the men and lead to the very thing he had promised to prevent.

After a moment's thought he went across the street and entered the office of the hotel. We followed, nothing being said. There was a man at the counter. Ellsworth asked if he was the proprietor. He said "no."

Ellsworth went upstairs without another word. We followed him up two flights and then up a third flight to the attic. The stairs turned and had a landing midway of each flight. In the attic we found the ladders to the flagstaff, and Ellsworth pulled down the flag. The only thing that was said at the time was by Ellsworth. Some one started to cut off a piece, and Ellsworth said: "Stop; don't do that. This goes to New York."

Right here let me say that I firmly believe Ellsworth went up to get that flag in the interest of peace and good order. He was moved, I believe, by the thought that if seen by his men it might be taken as a provocation to do lawless acts. It was not bravado that inspired him; the act was prompted by his earnest desire to be prudent and avoid trouble.

His action in sending Sergeant Marshall back for Captain Coyle and Company A always seemed to me convincing proof that he did not leave the regiment for the purpose of taking the flag, as has often been asserted by some, for if that was his intention why did he immediately upon coming in sight of it send for aid? Why did he not go in the most direct line to the house instead of doing as he did?

We started down the stairs from the attic to the third floor. I was leading. Ellsworth was just behind, in the act of rolling up the flag into a small bundle. As I came upon the first landing, which turned with half a dozen steps before leading to the floor, there stood a man with a double-barreled gun resting on the banisters and the muzzle pointing at my breast.

Up to this time everything had been so quiet we were not anticipating trouble. By the instinct of self-preservation more than anything else I jumped, and as I did so I threw down the barrel of my gun on his, and both guns slid down the banister until they reached the turn and then fell apart.

My jump cleared the steps from the landing to the floor, but before I could gain my equilibrium the man had thrown up his gun into position, and just as Ellsworth came into view on the landing he fired. Then he whirled and leveled at me. As he did so I fired and sprang forward with my bayonet. That motion saved my life, for the heavy charge of buckshot went just over my head and through the door behind me.

The muzzle of the gun was within three or four feet of Ellsworth's breast.

The charge of buckshot struck him just above the heart. With the single exclamation, "My God!" he fell forward from the landing to the floor.

Jackson, who killed Ellsworth, was shot in the corner of his left eye through the brain. The bayonet pierced his heart. He fell backward to the landing midway between the second and third floors. From the beginning to the end he never spoke.

I can only account for my escape by the supposition that when I came into view on the landing Jackson wavered for a moment. That gave me a chance to leap to the floor and saved my life.

I do not think he knew who had gone up to take down the flag. He had been celebrating the passage of the ordinance of secession and had gone to bed drunk at 2 o'clock in the morning.

He had been threats by citizens to take down the flag, and Jackson had sworn to defend it. He had been awakened hurriedly by somebody and told that we had gone up to get the flag.

Without waiting to dress, for he wore only his shirt and pantaloons, he seized his gun and took his place on the landing.

A strange incident happened at the moment of Ellsworth's death. Upon the breast of his vest he wore the badge of the Baltimore City Guards, which had been given him while in that city in 1860. It bore the letters B. C. G. in German text in the center of a blue garter, in which was the Latin motto, "Non solle nobis se pro patria." Not for ourselves alone, but for our country." It was an inch in diameter. The charge from Jackson's gun carried this badge into his breast, and parts of it were found mingled with the buckshot in his spine.

Concealing his death from the command for fear of terrible vengeance on the whole city, the body was borne back to the navy yard at Washington.

The squad, consisting of Sergeant Marshall, two corporals, of which I was one, and two privates, fell in behind, and in that order we went up Cameron street on the double quick.

We went three blocks up Cameron street. I thought, and still think Ellsworth was on the way to the telegraph office to send word he had landed. Here we turned south on Royal street. One square brought us to King street, and as we turned the corner to go west we came in sight of the Marshall house, just a square ahead, with the Confederate flag flying.

Ellsworth turned abruptly to the Sergeant and said: "Marshall, go back and tell Captain Coyle to bring his company up here as soon as possible.

This was the only thing Ellsworth said to show that he had noticed the flag.

"My boy, my boy, was it necessary that this sacrifice should be made?"

Don't use strong-scented flowers for table decorations.

## A METHODIST BISHOP GIVES PE-RU-NA GREAT CREDIT



BISHOP GRANT, OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Bishop A. Grant, of Indianapolis, Ind., writes the following letter:

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Gentlemen—I have been using Pe-runa for catarrh and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone who wants a good medicine." —A. Grant.

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Rev. A. S. Vaughn, Eureka Springs, Ark., says: "I had been prostrated by congestive chills and was almost dead; as soon as able to be about, I commenced the use of Pe-runa. I took five bottles; my strength returned rapidly and I am now enjoying my usual health." —Rev. A. S. Vaughn.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-runa, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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"My little boy had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Pe-runa the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific." —Rev. E. G. Smith.

Rev. A. S. Vaughn, Eureka Springs, Ark., says: "I had been prostrated by congestive chills and was almost dead; as soon as able to be about, I commenced the use of Pe-runa. I took five bottles; my strength returned rapidly and I am now enjoying my usual health." —Rev. A. S. Vaughn.

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"He's an adept at golf, I presume?" "Oh, yes, indeed!"

"By the way, what constitutes an adept, if I may ask?"

"Well, an adept at golf is a man who can swear in correct Scotch and get as much relief as if he swears in American." —Detroit Free Press.

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