FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

THE TECHE CAMPAIGN.

The Experience of a Hoosier Infantryman in the Louisiana Swamps.

TO THE EDITOR: I am glad that my comrade of the 96th Ohio corrected Comrades Mason and Fry as to the Teche campaign; and for the purpose of differing with Comrade Bartlett, I hereby agree with him in most of his statements. He is correct as to the Vicksburg campaign, the removal to New Orleans, the New River expedition, the grand review of the Thirteenth Corps, and the expedition up the Bayou Teche to Opelousas; but there I begin to differ with him. We went a little farther up, to Barr's Landing. Now, comrade, don't you remember how we borrowed several hundred bushels of corn there, helped the farmers dig their sweet potatoes, assisted the neighbors in taking honey from the bee stands, and made ourselves useful as well as ornamental while we lay at this place? You know how accommodating we (Thirteenth Corps) men made ourselves. You should remember that while we were lying at Barr's Landing Gen. Green, of the Confederate army, pushed his troops up near Opelousas, almost severing our connection with the main army, then commanded by Gen. Wm. B. Franklin. When we started on our retrograde march we could not go via Opelousas on account of Gen. Green, and were at a loss to know how to get back, when a colored man made his appearance and offered to guide us back through a roundabout way. His offer was accepted. We started late in the evening, and were led all night through cowpaths and byways, and by sunup next morning we had circumvented Gen. Green and arrived within supporting distance of the main army. This occurred on Oct. 1. I agree with Comrade Bartlett up to the time of the battle of Grand Coteau, where he fails to mention the 67th Ind., which occupied the extreme left of our line, composed of the 96th Ohio, 60th and 67th Ind., and the 23d Wis. The 83d Ohio, as the comrade says, was out after forage. In this fight we had some 250 taken prisoners. How many were killed and wounded I do not know, as I was among the prisoners.

Comrade Bartlett says we were taken to Tyler, Tex., as prisoners. Here again we differ. We were taken to Alexandria, on Red River, and quartered in and around an old sugarhouse for awhile. News came to us that our destination was Tyler, and we there and then formed a secret plot to capture the guards, charge upon the gun stack, take all our guards prisoners, charge upon the battery a little way off, spike the guns, capture the artillerymen, mount the horses with our most feeble ones, and start for Natchez. When we went out to fight the battle, it being warm weather, and as we supposed it would be only another skirmish, we went out without our coats—in our shirt sleeves; the result being that we took up our abode with the Johnnies with a very limited wardrobe. When we made this plot to capture our guards I traded my finger ring, that I was saving for my best girl, to a Johnny for a pair of shoes to travel in. The best of plans sometimes get thwarted, and so it was with ours. It leaked out from one of our own men. The guard was trebled and an extra battery brought up. We were shortly afterward moved across the river, and remained there awhile, until arrangements for exchange were made, when we started toward our lines. During our 52 days of stay in the Hotel de Johnny a good many comrades became very weak, and were scarcely able to travel. The thought of freedom stimulated us beyond our strength. Now and then a comrade dropped by the wayside and was roughly thrown into an ox cart which was used as an ambulance. This was having "a good time with the creoles." Does the comrade remember about that 26th Ind. man taking advantage of the superstition of the Johnnies at an old sugarhouse on the line of march, and by his ventriloquism scaring them out of a night's sleep?

On the 24th day of December we were on our march, pale, weak and feeble. About 10 o'clock we arrived in sight of Vermillionville, and a halt was called. The officer in command rode on down into the city, where he was met by a delegation of those nice creoles that our Comrade Fry speaks of, who entered a protest against the Yankees coming through their nice little city. Probably these creoles were the same ones that our comrade had been having a good time with. I suppose in some of their dances our comrade had made a "misstep," and these beautiful little creatures were now wreaking their vengeance upon us.

The protest was heeded, and then, warm as we were from the march that morning, weak, feeble and exhausted, we were turned to the left and marched, or rather we splashed, splodged and trudged our way all that evening through mud and water from ankle to waist deep, and arrived at the eastern extremity of the city late at night. What clothes we had were muddy and wet. We were tired and without anything to eat; without fire to warm or dry our clothes; without anything for a bed but God's footstool, or any covering except the blue vault of Heaven. We piled down, wet and shivering, hoping, dreaming and praying that this might be the last night we should pass under Confederate jurisdiction. To some it was the last, for when we arose in the morning, cold and stiff, there lay some of our comrades, dead! This is the "good time we had with the creoles."—R. B. SCOTT, 67th Ind., Bedford, Ind.

LITTLE ROCK.

The Story of Its Capture, as Told by a Trooper.

TO THE EDITOR: The taking of Little Rock was an important victory, and almost entirely the result of skill and strategy. It was almost bloodless, and for that reason, no doubt, has not received that notice in history that its importance demands. The point of concentration of our army was Brownsville, 25 miles distant. From there numerous sallies were made on the only direct approach to Little Rock through the wilderness, and some fierce encounters ensued, the hardest of which was the battle of Bayou Metoe, some 12 miles distant from Little Rock. While the rebels were giving their attention to meeting those sallies and strengthening their fortifications on the direct approach and on the north of the city and river, our commander was preparing for a grand flank movement, by cutting a new route south through the swamp to the Arkansas River, a distance of 12 or 15 miles. The march of the army was principally made over this new, secret road at night. We struck the river next morning about eight miles below Little Rock, meeting with no greater obstacles than mosketos, darkness, stumps, and corduroy roads. Among the events was the hanging of a negro spy caught in camp.

We now come to the point of controversy in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, in which several comrades lay claim for their respective regiments, as being the first to cross the Arkansas River. Here the pontoon bridge was laid, but not under fire, as stated by Comrade Rowe, for no enemy was in sight; and I think our expedition was thus far an entire surprise to the enemy. While the pontoons were being laid, the cavalry were marched and countermarched over the sand knolls and depressions in the vicinity of the bridge, to impress some observant rebel with the magnitude of our force. When the bridge was completed the entire force of cavalry, under Gen. Davidson, accompanied by a battery of mountain howitzers, crossed the river. Comrade Springer, of the 10th Ill., in a late issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE gives the true facts when he says the 1st Iowa Cav. was the first regiment to cross on the bridge. Whether any other regiment crossed on the bridge I cannot say, but we had not yet reached the opposite shore when we saw the 10th Ill. (and the rest of the division, for all I know) fording the river a short distance above us. Now, I do not think it matters particularly who crossed first or last. We were not having a race, and each regiment marched in the order assigned it.

Immediately after crossing the cavalry took up its line of march up the broad valley of the Arkansas, among the huge cottonwood trees, with the 1st Iowa in advance. Gen. Steele with the main body of the army was advancing parallel with us on the opposite bank. After marching a couple of miles the enemy began to show up and dispute our advance, but frequent enfilading shots from Gen. Steele's artillery had a tendency to clear our front. When reaching a converging road at the crossing of a deep bayou, within two miles of the city, our progress was hotly disputed by the enemy with artillery and musketry, which resulted in the loss of our small field-pieces; but we eventually stampeded the enemy to and beyond Little Rock, closely pursued by our forces. As to who led the advance from this point I do not pretend to know: and, with due respect for those who claim the honor of driving Pap Price out of the city, allow me to say that he needed no driving at this juncture. He saw the danger and concluded that discretion was the better part of valor. After a number of salutes at long range from the big gun on the promontory, he left with nearly all his forces perhaps an hour in advance of our approach, without waiting to see what regiment was driving him. He had simply left a small force to contest our approach and cover his retreat. He may have run 40 miles, as asserted, but I never supposed that we followed him more than eight miles out from the city at that time. The expedition was a success, and we were glad to settle down upon a solid basis of camp life for awhile, displacing a large amount of wormy hard-tack by the substitution of sweet potatoes, which grew in profusion in the vicinity of camp.—E. M. STAPLETON, Co. E, 1st Iowa Cav., Kinsley, Kan.

CORRECTING CARLIN.

His Statement Denied as to Colored Troops Taken by Hood at Resaca.

TO THE EDITOR: I notice in Gen. Carlin's article in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of June 11, he is in error. He says Gen. Hood, on his famous retrograde movement in October, 1864, captured Resaca, with 2,000 U. S. colored troops, and also some at Tilton.

The facts are: Resaca was commanded at that time by Col. Clark R. Weaver, of the 17th Iowa, and his troops were entirely white. When Gen. Stewart, of Hood's army, looked over the ground he wisely concluded he did not want to capture Resaca, and withdrew without any prisoners of any nationality or color. Gen. Carlin is correct as to the capture of Tilton, but there were no colored troops there, unless it was a "headquarters nigger." The force consisted entirely of the 17th Iowa, commanded by Lieut.-Col. S. M. Archer. Immediately after having invested the place, Gen. Stewart demanded its surrender, incidentally mentioning that if we surrendered without resistance we would be treated as prisoners of war, but if he had to proceed to capture us by force of arms, he would not be responsible for our treatment. Our officers held a short consultation and informed Gen. Stewart that if he desired the place he would have to proceed in the usual manner to take it. After about 10 hours the enormous force of 312 enlisted men and 12 officers were compelled to surrender to Gen. Stewart, with his entire corps of at least 10,000 men.

I do not wish to say anything to detract from the very able and interesting writings of Gen. Carlin, but felt it incumbent to correct what was undoubtedly an oversight on his part, and also add my mite to the newspaper history of the war. If any member of the 17th Iowa, or anybody else, has anything to say either in criticism or approval of this article, I will be pleased to hear from them, either by letter or through the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Had Col. Weaver been alive I should not have written the above, but he, after having braved the dangers of an active soldier's life, came home to die. The colored troops mentioned by Gen. Carlin were probably a few of about 600 that were captured at Dalton by Hood's forces while on his great campaign to Nashville—and defeat.—F. P. SPENCER, Co. C, 17th Iowa, Randolph, Iowa.

Fight at Ashley's Station, Ark.

TO THE EDITOR: On the 26th of August, 1864, my regiment (8th Mo. Cav.), 11th Mo. Cav. and 9th Iowa Cav. were lying in camp about three-quarters of a mile west of Duvall's Bluff, Ark. We were under the immediate command of our Colonel, Washington F. Geiger. The day was very hot and sultry. We were lounging around in the thick shade of the beautiful oak trees which environed our camp. Suddenly "boots and saddles" rang out in loud, shrill notes from Col. Geiger's headquarters. In a few minutes we were all mounted, armed and equipped. "What's up?" "Where are they?" were questions frequently asked, but no one seemed ready to answer. "Forward!" the bugle sounded, and soon we saw the head of our column, led by the gallant Geiger on his fine bay stallion, heading westward toward Grand Prairie, which extended from near our camp westward along the route of the railroad running from Duvall's Bluff to Little Rock. Our whole force numbered about 800, as follows: 8th Mo. Cav., 300; 11th Mo. Cav., 100, and 9th Iowa Cav., 400.

After marching at a rapid pace three or four miles we met some stragglers, who informed us that the rebel Gen. Joe Shelby, with a force of about 2,500 or 3,000 cavalry, had struck the railroad on the prairie about 12 miles from Duvall's Bluff, and near Ashley's Station; that he had routed a small band of cavalry near there, and had surrounded the 54th Ill., who were standing the Johnnies off, having made breastworks of haybales. The hay had been cut and baled in that vicinity for the use of our cavalry. Soon we heard the roar of artillery. Knowing the rebels were shelling the 54th, and would soon burn their haybale breastworks and capture them, we quickened our pace to a sweeping trot. Before we arrived within striking distance the 54th had been overpowered and captured. We were in sight, and probably not more than two miles away, when the rebels made their final charge. Without materially checking our gait, we formed a line of battle, with the 11th Mo. on the right and the 9th Iowa (who were comparatively raw troops) as reserves. At a distance of about 300 yards we opened fire with our carbines and slackened our pace a little, but continued to march steadily forward until we arrived within good pistol shot of their main line. The rebels replied to us vigorously. Pistols and carbines cracked and bullets whizzed for about an hour. We felt too weak to risk a charge into such an overwhelming force, and they believed that we had a large force of infantry and artillery masked in a skirt of timber to right and rear of our line.

While the fight was progressing my horse received a fatal shot in the breast, but one of our company (M), J. B. Heart, having received a shot in the arm, went to an ambulance in the rear, and I mounted his horse and again rode into line. Soon our ammunition ran short, and as some wagons had arrived with a fresh supply of that necessary article, we formed columns of squadron and began to replenish our cartridge boxes. While we were thus engaged the rebels began a hasty retreat, and soon disappeared in the timber to the northward. It was now near sunset. Believing that the enemy was maneuvering to get between us and our camp at Duvall's Bluff, we turned the head of our column in that direction, where we arrived a short time after dark. Our brigade lost 52 killed and wounded, while the rebels acknowledged a loss during our part of the fight of 104. Shelby continued his march northward toward Missouri, where he joined Price in his last famous raid. We, having been re-enforced by another brigade of cavalry from Little Rock, the whole, under Gen. West, started in pursuit of Shelby and followed him about 80 miles, but did not succeed in doing him any material hurt.—E. BRISTOW, Serg't, Co. M, 8th Mo. Cav., Alba, Ore.

FROM AN OHIO SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR: Gen. W. P. Carlin, in your paper of June 11, says that Gen. Hood on his raid north from Atlanta captured 2,000 colored troops at Resaca, Ga., and also some at Tilton. Gen. Carlin is wrong, as there were no colored troops at either Resaca or Tilton. The Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Corps, and two companies of Kentucky cavalry were stationed at these points. The 80th Ohio, 56th Ill., a part of the 10th Mo. and the two companies of cavalry were at Resaca, all told about 600. Two miles north of Resaca were two companies of the 10th Mo., and at Tilton the 17th Iowa was stationed. On Oct. 12 Hood's advance drove in our pickets west of Resaca. Toward evening of the 12th Wilder's Brigade of mounted infantry came to our aid from the south. Leaving their horses in charge of every fourth man they "cooned" the railroad bridge to our side, the wagon bridge and the trestles of the railroad bridge having just been washed away by a freshet. The enemy shelled us and skirmished with us till the evening of the 13th. On the morning of the 14th we advanced our skirmish-line to find the enemy had left us during the night. While we were "cooped up" they captured the two companies of the 10th Mo., camped two miles north of Resaca, and tore up the railroad within a mile of us. They also attacked the 17th Iowa at Tilton, who held out in a blockhouse until artillery was brought to bear on them, when they were compelled to surrender. Gen. Hood sent a demand for the surrender of Resaca when he first advanced upon it. Col. Weaver (not "Greenback" Weaver), in command at Resaca, sent word back for him to come and take it if he wanted it. But having had a little experience at Altoona he probably thought it not worth the expense. During the 14th the Seventeenth Corps arrived at Resaca, and started in pursuit of Hood's army.—D. A. MULVANE, Co. B, 80th Ohio.

[We have also a brief letter similar to the above from H. S. Bowers, Co. C, 80th Ohio, Newhall, Iowa.—ED.]

ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH

Whose Flag Floated Over the State House at Columbia, S. C.!

TO THE EDITOR: I see in your issue of June 18 that Comrade Canfield still sticks to it, that the 13th Iowa was the first regiment to enter Columbia, S. C., but gives no authority but his own word for it. Now, after the comrade has made the statement that their flag was flying on the State House, and his company (K) was quartered in the State-House yard, and one man of the 31st Iowa stole their flag and put ours in its place, and they allowed it to float there the remainder of the day (as it surely did), I must say, "give us a rest." That statement will bear a grain of salt, for I know that Co. H, 13th Iowa, was made of better stuff than that, and if I were one of the company I would have his scalp for making such a statement and having it published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, where every one in the country is sure to see it and form a very poor opinion of the company that would allow one man to do such a deed. Comrade Canfield says: "If our company was not the first, for what reason did Gen. W. W. Belknap have two pieces of artillery planted and shell the street in front of us as we marched to the State House?" Gen. Belknap did no such thing on the 17th of February, nor will he indorse the statement of Comrade Canfield. Gen. Sherman, in his Memoirs, page 278, Vol. 2, says: "Capt. De Grasse had a section of 20-pound Parrott guns unlimbered, firing into the town. I asked him what he was firing for. He said he could see some rebel cavalry occasionally at the intersections of the streets, and had an idea that there was a large body of infantry concealed on the opposite bank, lying low, in case we should cross over directly into the town. I instructed him not to fire any more into the town, but consented to his bursting a few shells near the depot, to scare away the negroes who were appropriating the bags of corn and meal which we wanted; also, to fire three shots at the unoccupied State House. I stood by and saw these shots fired, and then all firing ceased. Although this matter of firing into Columbia has been the subject of much abuse and investigation, I have yet to hear of any single person having been killed in Columbia by our cannon."

That don't sound much as if Gen. Belknap ordered the streets shelled in front of the 13th Iowa as they marched to the State House. Comrade further says we did not see a pontoon bridge at Columbia, nor cross the river on one. Gen. Sherman says, on page 281, Vol. 2: "During the afternoon of that day, Feb. 17, the whole of the Fifteenth Corps passed through the town and out on the Camden and Winnsborough roads. The Seventeenth Corps did not enter the city at all, but crossed directly over to the Winnsborough road from the pontoon bridge at Broad River, which was about four miles above the city." The 13th Iowa belonged at that time to the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Corps, and I am fully convinced "Uncle Billy" knew the position of his troops as well as Comrade Canfield does. Now, I will be satisfied if the comrade will furnish half the sworn statements he says he can. He does not and cannot deny that the flag of the 31st Iowa was burned while flying on the State House at Columbia, S. C. Now, unless he can furnish something in history or records, or something better than the yarn he told (of one man taking a flag from a whole company), and tell us where to find it, I shall drop the discussion, and still think I was there and saw something of the affair myself.—W. M. PROUTY, Co. B, 31st Iowa, Peace Dale, R. I.

CHICKENS.

Nocturnal Raid on a Planter's Henroost.

TO THE EDITOR: We were snugly camped near Alexandria, La., waiting patiently for Gen. Banks and his commands to join us. As usual with "Smith's guerrillas" we were not overburdened with Quartermaster or Commissary supplies, and our suits of blue were rather the worse for wear and tear. So far as supplies for the inner man were concerned we were decidedly short, and our belts were buckled up to the last hole. There was consequently some glee among us when the loud voice of Serg't Ralston resounded along K street as he gave the welcome command, "Fall in, K company, every mother's son of you!" And we fell in, for the quiet of our camp life was not at all to the liking of the restless spirits who composed K company, from our veteran Captain, Elias Schenck, to our restless little Corporal, Jarrett N. Handy.

In a few minutes our orders came. We were to march to a point three miles west of town, and in connection with B company act as videts on that avenue of approach. We were a little bit disappointed, for we thought a foraging trip was before us, and already in anticipation we were feasting on the good things so bountifully supplied in that blessed country. Our outposts were soon placed. My little squad, consisting Volstead, Pughol, Welch and myself were posted on the road about a quarter of a mile from a large plantation. We soon made ourselves comfortable, but looking around I found the irrepressible Volstead missing. "Where's Charley?" "Don't know," were the question and answer. Soon Charley made his appearance, his eyes bulging as he said to us, "Been out to the plantation. Jemima, but there's lots of chickens out there!"

Now, if there was anything on earth tempting to a soldier it was chickens. The next thing was to get them. As soon as possible we corralled our Captain and at last succeeded in getting permission at our own risk to go out, when the shades of evening fell, and make a requisition on a certain henroost. When all was silent a few weird figures stole past the picket on the road, said picket being very earnestly engaged in studying the right ascension of the north star, and, of course, could not see anything south of him. In about an hour or two the same figures stole silently back, the first two bearing a large iron caldron and the others feathered bipeds. In a little while sounds of carnage came from the reserve, the squawks of hens and roosters awaking the echoes, and then all was still again. When in the early morn we went back to the reserve we found the pot boiling, the frying pans sizzling, and were cordially invited to have some chicken. On the morning of the second day a number of negroes bearing their packs came to our picket-line. Our Captain carefully questioned them, found they were from the plantation out in front, and ascertained that the owner of the plantation was a man by the name of Usher, and, further, that the wife of the planter was the Captain's own sister. But the chickens filled a long-felt want, and were highly relished by the boys of K and B companies of the 33d Mo.—H. J. L., Mound City, Mo.

The 8th Missouri.

TO THE EDITOR: "The 8th Mo. Vols.—A Regiment of River Roughs." This line is used in an article in a late number of the Philadelphia *Times*.

Of the 10 companies which composed the 8th Mo. five were raised in St. Louis and were made up of clerks, mechanics, etc., with, of course, the usual sprinkling of "hard cases" common to almost every company raised in any large city; the other five were raised in Illinois, and were composed chiefly of farmers and farmers' sons, and one company was almost entirely Norwegian. The regiment was officered, with few exceptions, by intelligent, brave and able men—not "river roughs." The three years' record of the 8th Mo. speaks for itself and the material composing it. I ask the author of the article above quoted: Were Gen. Giles A. Smith, Col. James Peckham, Col. D. C. Coleman, Lieut.-Col. D. T. Kirby, Capts. Hill, Charley McDonald, Alex. Jameson, Crane, Greer, Ad. Ware, Swarthout, Hugh Neil, Lieuts. Otis, Moffatt, Lee Morgan, Bush Musselman, and others of the rank and file who followed the flag of the old 8th from Donelson to Atlanta, were they "river roughs"? Without descending to personalities, the author of the above line is a liar.—ED. A. WARE, 8th Mo., Brownsville, Mo.

Rheumatism.

There cannot possibly be a more distressing infliction in the long list of painful disorders, not one that has baffled the skill of physicians and entailed so much suffering as Rheumatism. To those afflicted we would advise to try Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is an internal remedy, and cures quickly and permanently. The Editor of this paper is not only well acquainted with the proprietor of this great cure, but will tell you that the medicine itself is without an equal for all forms of Rheumatism. Before asking your Druggist to order it for you write for my free 40-page pamphlet, and see for yourself what it has done or capable of doing. R. K. HELPHENSTINE, Druggist, Washington, D. C.

To make good wages send to Hale Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. See advt. Oct. 16.

OUR RURAL TOPICS.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

MANURE AND TILLAGE.

Every farmer owes it to himself to test the various kinds of fertilizers. He can, for farmers' purposes, test accurately enough without measuring the ground or weighing the product. If a fertilizer does not show in the improved appearance of the crop, it probably will not pay to use extensively. One experiment, however, is not enough, as the season may be so dry that the fertilizers, however good, may give no benefit. Even stable manure occasionally fails to do good, but no farmer would think of abandoning its use because of such exceptions to the general rule.

A direct supply of plant food does not fully explain the action of manures. Many fertilizers operate indirectly to feed crops by their chemical effects upon the soil. Thus, barnyard manure, in undergoing decomposition, yields a supply of carbonic acid which may act on the mineral constituents. Many mineral elements also, such as common salt, plaster of Paris and other saline matters, may react on the soil, converting potash and magnesia, for instance, into soluble forms, and thus giving the same result as would follow an immediate use of the last-named substance.

The immediate aim of tillage is the provision of a proper seed bed, yet thorough tillage has other objects and effects, among which may be mentioned, first, to stir and loosen the entire soil to a sufficient depth, so that the roots of the plants may freely extend themselves in search of food; second, to pulverize the soil and mix thoroughly its constituent parts, so as to increase its absorbent and retentive powers, and to effect an equal and economical distribution of manure; third, to destroy the weeds and foreign plants, which rob the crop of food and cheat its growth; fourth, by opening the soil and rendering it permeable to air and water the inert materials contained in it, both organic and inorganic, are convertible into soluble plant food. And in regard to many of the insects which prey upon our crops, especially such as work beneath the soil at the root of plants, frequent tillage is found to disturb them and bring them to the surface, where they get picked up by birds.—*Ex.*

GROWING ROOT CROPS.

To provide for a change of feed and to secure the greater healthfulness of farm animals, the farmer should grow a fair supply of root crops. These may consist of carrots, turnips, beets, potatoes or parsnips. To some turnips are objectionable if they are to be fed to milch cows, on the ground of their flavoring the milk. Carrots and beets (mangels or sugar) are considered the most desirable for feeding purposes and are excellent, especially the carrots, for both milch cows and horses. In order to grow them most successfully requires a rich sandy loam, and as an aid to cultivation it is very desirable that it be subjected to clean culture to some other crop previous to planting to carrots.

The soil should be deeply plowed, thoroughly pulverized and well manured with decomposed manure. The surface should be raked over previous to planting the seed, a condition which we consider of importance as regards future culture. They may be planted in drills far enough apart to admit of horse culture, or closer for hand culture. There are several kinds of hand planters, but our preference is for the "Planet, jr.," manufactured by S. L. Allen, of Philadelphia, which has always performed satisfactory work. The seed does not germinate as speedily as some other seeds, but as soon as up so as to show the rows cultivation should commence. In this we use the Planet, jr., wheel hoe, because of its thorough work. It is absolutely essential that they be kept clean until they are so far advanced in growth that the foliage prevents the growth of any weeds, but then the soil should be stirred up by the use of the wheel hoe. For hand culture the rows need not be more than 12 or 14 inches apart, and before the close of the season the spreading tops will largely cover the ground. Before the ground freezes they should be lifted and taken, after being dried so that all the earth can be removed, to the root cellar for Winter use, and a daily feed with dry hay will produce excellent results. The cultivation of beets of all kinds, parsnips and stone turnips is so nearly the same that it is not best to occupy space by repetition. They should be planted about as soon as the soil will admit. Common turnips may be sown broadcast on a rich sod well turned about the middle of July, and require no after care if the soil is clean from weeds.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CORN FOR FEED.

In choosing corn for feed many farmers are deceived and misled by the popular belief that the yellow varieties are richer in oil or fat than the white kinds. So far as chemical analysis has been made the contrary is the truth, for white corn has always been found to contain more fatty matters than the yellow. The difference is not great, amounting to about one per cent. on the average. The New York State Agricultural Society had several exhaustive examinations of corn made some years ago, and more recently the Michigan Agricultural College has been investigating the same subject. The results are the same, and show that, as between white and yellow corn, there is no practical difference in the feeding value, but whatever slight difference there is is in favor of the white corn. The writer has found yellow corn to give a better color to the butter made from it, and for this reason prefers it to white corn for feeding cows.—*N. Y. Times.*

POULTRY NOTES.

—It is said that a teaspoonful of glycerine and a few drops of nitric acid to a pint of drinking water, will generally cure a fowl that shows symptoms of bronchitis, when accompanied by gurgling sound in the throat, as if choking.

—Don't allow the little chickens to wade around in the wet grass. They are not able for such exhausting exercise. Confine the hen if she is inclined to lead them too far away.

—Feed your poultry on raw onions, chopped fine, mixed with other food, about twice a week. It is better than a dozen cures for chicken cholera.

—Indian corn should be fed sparingly at this season to fowls, as it has a tendency to fatten to an excess.

—The best and most natural flooring for hen-houses, all things considered, is clean, dry earth, upon an earthen floor.

—Any rule in regard to quantity of food for poultry is difficult to establish and unsafe to rely upon, because the appetite of a flock is not always the same. They may eat a given quantity for breakfast one morning and leave half of it the next. Nature is the only infallible guide. A fowl is naturally a most incessant feeder. At liberty they are continually in search of something to eat. In confinement we should imitate nature as far as we can in caring for them.

NOTELETS.

—A Wisconsin dairyman reports that he has a calf (grade Holstein) which was born the last day of December, 1884. When two months old it weighed 233 pounds, and up to that age it had been fed only on skimmed milk and hay. It was weighed again when four months old, and then reached 465 pounds. The last two months it was fed with skimmed milk, a little oil meal, some oats and a due proportion of hay.

—A smart team turning a good furrow in Spring, either stubble or sod, should be able to turn over one and a half to two acres. When larger days' work than this are reported it is usually at the expense of the team, or perhaps of the plowing. So much depends on the character of the work in fitting the land that a poor plowman should not be tolerated, however large a day's work he may claim to be able to do.

—Gardens have generally an excess of coarse barnyard manure and a deficiency of potash and phosphates. Many garden plants, especially turnips and cabbage, will be greatly helped in such gardens by substituting an application of phosphate for the usual Spring dressing of stable manure.

—Although salt is used in packing butter, yet it does very little to preserve it. Salt, however, retards the decomposition of caseous and albuminous materials left in it. There have been cases in which butter has been kept without salt for a long time.

—A liberal dressing of wood ashes will renovate an unthrifty orchard most wonderfully. Bone dust and crushed oyster shells can also be applied and beneficial results will soon be apparent.

—The dairy products of this country exceed the oat crop $350,000,000, the wheat crop $1,000,000,000, the cotton crop $220,000,000, the product of iron bars and steel $257,000,000, and the pig iron output $419,000,000.

—Kentucky breeders turn their mares with early foal out on rye pasture to promote their flow of milk. This is an excellent plan, and should be followed elsewhere.

—Hog pens and runs should not give off offensive odors any more than the stables and pastures of horses and cattle, and if they do something is wrong in their management, and cholera is likely to devastate herds so kept. Cleanliness is a specific preventive as well as remedy for many ills incident to both man and beast, and filthy quarters may not only be the means of spreading disease in the herd, but also of disseminating fever germs, etc., in the family. Many cases of fever and diphtheria may trace their origin to the dirt and filth of one kind and another. As a rule, the hog pens are the most filthy places on the farm.

—Begin the war against the potato beetle betimes by placing a few potatoes on the ground here and there near the house, along a frequented walk to the barn, garden or field, or in any place where they will be inspected often. Not a few will be attracted there. Let every beetle be crushed. Every mother of a brood of larvæ thrust out of the way now will be a bushel of potatoes rescued, or London purple and labor saved, when the regular campaign in the potato field begins. If one patch of potatoes is planted early, and another later some distance away, the last will suffer from the pests much the least.

—Orchard grass is one of the best pasture grasses, starting early in the season and springing quickly after being grazed. It likes a good loam, or even a sandy soil if rich. Redtop is excellent grass for moist situations, and it retains its hold on the soil for a long time. In fact we have too few pasture grasses, or, rather, farmers are not sufficiently awake to the importance of variety in pasture grasses.

—A common mistake of beginners in gardening is covering seeds too deeply. As a good a general rule as can be given is to cover to a depth equal to twice the thickness of the seed. But judgment must be used in every case. In the hot and dry weather of Summer seeds must be planted more deeply, so as to be kept sufficiently moist to insure germination.

—The mowing machine should now be put in condition for active service and the knives repaired and sharpened, and unless the machine is reasonably good and of a late pattern it will be greatly to the advantage of the farmer to replace it with a new one of one of the latest and most improved models. It will not pay to work with an old, worn out, heavy-draft machine.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting Subjects.

[*To Correspondents.*—Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries.]

B., East Jefferson, Me.—When an increase of pension is claimed for a new disability resulting from the disability for which pensioned, will medical evidence be required, in all cases, to show that the new disability resulted from the old; or will the report of the Examining Surgeons be sufficient on that point? *Answer.* It depends upon the nature of the disability, and the date when it developed as a resulting disability. Without any facts to guide us we cannot render an opinion.

E. W. L., Fall River Mills, Cal.—We do not think that you can establish a claim for deafness as a result of bronchitis. The pathological connection is too remote.

T. T. F., Campbellsville, Ky.—1. Did Congress pass an act that proof of soundness at enlistment is not further required? 2. Does the law fix an attorney's fee for increase pension? If so, what is it? 3. If soldier has applied for pension and dies before it is granted, of diseases stated in claim, can his widow draw his pension if allowed? *Answer.* 1. No. 2. Yes; $10, if no new disability is alleged. 3. Yes.

L. E. P., Westfield, Wis.—What is the highest rate of pension for inguinal hernia of one side? 2. Can a soldier draw invalid pension and his wife draw pension as dependent mother of a son, by a former husband, at the same time? The case is this: The invalid pensioner was married to said son's mother before the son enlisted, and he had to prove that he was able-bodied and sound prior to his enlistment, to substantiate his claim. The wife of pensioner—her second husband—has to prove that she was dependent upon her son covering the time her husband proved that he was well and sound. Under such state of affairs can both the husband and wife draw pension at same time? *Answer.* 1. "Total" according to rank, is the rate for an uncomplicated single hernia, but a hernia of an aggravated nature can be rated above "total," according to rank of pensioner and the degree of disability found by the Examining Surgeon. 2. Yes. The fact of the husband's soundness need not interfere with her claim as dependent mother. He may have been able-bodied and yet she may have been dependent upon her son for support. The fact that her husband was a soldier would be in her favor, because his income as such would not be sufficient for her support. The only question is, was she *at the date of her son's death* (said son having been a soldier and died from causes originating in the service and in line of duty) dependent upon him—the said son—for support? If so, she is entitled to pension.

T. P., Fowlerville, Mich.—What rate of pension does a man receive who has his arm amputated at the shoulder-joint? *Answer.* $37.50 per month.

A. J. McF., West Cain, O.—1. Why is it that the District of Columbia is so called? 2. Why is it not admitted into the United States and called a State? 3. Why do the citizens not vote there as elsewhere? I cannot understand how business is transacted, when not in the United States. *Answer.* 1. The District of Columbia was so named in honor of Christopher Columbus, and also with some reference to the poetical use of the term Columbia as a designation for the United States. After the organization of the Government under the Constitution, March 4, 1789, discussions arose as to the location of the Capital, which was finally settled by the creation of the District of Columbia and the location at its present place. 2. Because it is otherwise provided by Par. 17, Sec. 8, Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States. 3. Because Congress, having exclusive legislative control over the District, has decreed otherwise. In 1871 the experiment of suffrage was tried, and we had a Delegate in Congress and a local Government, but it proved unsatisfactory, and Congress took away the right of suffrage, and since we have been existing under a Government composed of three Commissioners appointed by the President, and in whose selection we have no voice. We are not out of the United States yet, thank you.

Comrade, Nat. Mil. Home, Me.—You can make application for pension at any time without regard to your record of desertion, but such pension will not be allowed until you shall have obtained a discharge from the War Department. It will thus be observed that you will have to get your record amended in the War Department to show you were *discharged* before you can *obtain* a pension; but that does not prevent you from *filing your claim* for pension.

H. S.—1. You should send your *affidavit* to the Pension Office, stating that you cannot furnish medical evidence from 1865 to 1874, and stating the *reasons why* such testimony cannot be furnished; and you should also furnish the best obtainable testimony of disinterested persons showing your physical condition during *each year* of said period. Witnesses should state the degree of disability. 2. The hospital described was the Fairfax Seminary General Hospital.

J. S., Penn Run, Pa.—I am a pensioner, and applied for increase, which was not allowed. Now, can I produce testimony and have the claim reopened without filing a new application for increase? *Answer.* We could answer your question better if we knew the cause of rejection. If rejected on the ground that you were in receipt of a sufficient pension for the disability claimed, a new application will be necessary, as the old claim is finally disposed of.

J. J. P., jr., East Liverpool, O.—1. Where can I get a list of the Union prisoners of Danville prison? 2. What wages were paid Union soldiers on and after Aug. 1, 1862? 3. What amount was allowed for clothing? 4. What amount was allowed for commutation while in prison? 5. Are the heirs of a dead soldier allowed pay for his unexpired term of enlistment where he was captured and died in rebel prison? *Answer.* 1. The Adjutant-General, U. S. A., has the list, and can probably give you any information regarding the capture, imprisonment or death of soldier. 2. $13 per month to private soldiers up to April 30, 1864, and $16 per month thereafter. 3. $42 per annum. 4. 25 cents a day for rations. 5. No; a soldier's service ceased with his death. No *pay*, etc., is allowed for a period subsequent to the date of his death, if he died in service. Full bounty, however, is paid the same as if the soldier had served his entire term.

P. A. S., Elmo, Kan.—1. Must all claims for bounty go from the Second Auditor to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury for his decision? 2. Is his decision final? *Answer.* Yes, to both questions.

Toledo, Pa.—A., having contracted disease in the army, applied for pension, and died before it was granted. His second wife applied for and received widow's pension, likewise the pension *he* had applied for, which terminated at date of his death. Deceased has one only surviving daughter, and she is a child of first wife. Who is entitled to the pension, the child or the wife? If the child, can she receive the money from her stepmother, by whom it has been drawn? *Answer.* The daughter is not entitled. The widow is the only one entitled. The fact that she is a second wife makes no difference. She is his legal widow, and as such is correctly pensioned.

T. W. D., Chicago, Ill.—1. I came home to New York after close of the war on a pass. After being home some time I was taken sick and never reported. Am I entitled to pay and discharge? 2. I was in the army first, and got transferred to the navy. Am I not entitled to bounty for which I enlisted? I was in from September, 1863, to May, 1865. 3. Those that left the service when the war was over and were not in the enemy's country are not called deserters. Can I get Government land? *Answer.* No to all the questions, because you are shown to be a deserter from the navy. The act of July 5, 1884, relieving certain *soldiers* of charge of desertion does not apply to desertions from the *navy*.

M. T., South Bend, Ind.—A law was passed June 3, 1884 allowing pay to all volunteer officers from date of commission to date of muster thereon. Now, why is it that none of the thousands of claims since filed under that law have been adjusted and paid? Please give us some light in the matter. *Answer.* Our comrade is slightly mistaken at the start. *All* volunteer officers are not entitled, but certain ones are. A great many have been acted upon by the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., and he is disposing of them as rapidly as his force will admit. As to the claims for the pay involved, the Office of the Second Auditor is about 18 months behind, and there is no money to pay these claims. (See reply to R. R., June 4, 1885.)

W. M., Franklin Square, O.—1. The soldiers who were killed in the battle of Port Republic, Va., are buried in the National Cemetery at Staunton, Augusta Co., Va. 2. In case of the remarriage of a soldier's widow the right to file a soldier's homestead goes to his minor children, who must act through a guardian.

P. H. C., Luverne, Iowa.—1. If a man is drawing $12 pension and he is increased, can he get just $18 if his disability is such to entitle him thereto; or is the office obliged to give him $24? I understand that if entitled to $18 he is entitled to $24, as there is no $18 rate. 2. In case of an appeal before Secretary Teller, will it come out as good before Secretary Lamar, in a case which was not decided by Secretary Teller before he went out? *Answer.* 1. You are correct in your understanding of the rates. A pensioner can be increased to any sum *under* $18; but if rated above $17 he goes to $24, or more, as there is no rating between those figures, except the total rate for Captain, $20. 2. We have no reason to think otherwise.

W. J. B., Salina, Kan.—I was discharged from the army for organic disease of the heart, when it was only functional from torpid liver. I have it yet. I based my application on liver complaint, which was the trouble all the time. Now, would it be better for me to add functional disease of the heart, and would it increase the pension? *Answer.* That depends entirely upon the history of the case and your physical condition as shown by the report of the Examining Surgeon. If you think we can accurately determine your right to an increase by simply telling us that you have applied for liver complaint, you have a higher opinion of our abilities than we ever dared to have. We would advise that you include disease of heart in your claim and let the Pension Office decide your right to pension for either or both disabilities.

J. S. L., Packwood, Iowa.—I am a disabled soldier and poor. Can I file on a homestead through an agent without going to the Land Office myself? *Answer.* You can file your declaratory statement by an agent, but within six months from that time you must make your entry *in person*, and reside upon and improve your land thereafter in accordance with law.

THE QUESTION SQUAD.

Comrades' Queries and Replies—Odds and Ends of Information.

M. C. Chesley, 296 Roxbury St., Boston Highlands, Boston, Mass., would like the address of Dan'l R. Ross, Orderly Sergeant, Co. A, 9th Mass.——Robt. W. Lewis, Lowell, N. Y., would like the address of the lady in charge of the Sanitary Commission Department at Carver (U. S.) Hospital in Fall of 1864.——P. S. Locke, St. Joseph, Mo., has in his possession a Testament which he picked up on the battlefield of Fredericksburg, Dec. 12, 1862. It is bound in red morocco, and was published by Ingham & Bragg, Cleveland, O. On the fly-leaf is the name of John Reed, Tiffin, O. On another fly-leaf is "John Murry's book. Picked up at the battle of Antietam, near Sharpsburg, fought on the 17th of September, 1862." Comrade Locke will return the book with pleasure to any one proving the ownership thereof.——Dr. Wm. Logier, Reedsburg, Wis., has in his possession the discharge of Chas. Colnback, Co. C, 7th Kan. Comrade Logier will be glad to return it to him or any of his friends.——Mrs. A. Jeffrey, Bay City, Mich., wants the address of Jeffrey Simmonds, 60th N. Y. H. A.——Mrs. Kate Abbott, Newtonville, Ind., would like the address of Geo. W. Ewing, Co. D, 19th Ohio.——Jos. Edmonds, Adjutant, Post No. 461, Edwardsville, Ill., would like to hear from some of the friends of Allan J. Howard, Co. B, 3d Ind. Cav., who died at Edwardsville a few months since. His discharge from the United States service is in the possession of the Post.——John Kincaid, a private in the 4th Ky., can learn something for his benefit, and all other soldiers who were with me in the service and who need my certificate as Surgeon in the army, by addressing R. H. Buck, Washington, D. C.——E. H. Sampson, Joliet, Ill., would like to know what has become of all the comrades of Co. K, 3d U. S. L. A.——Jos. S. Hall, Co. A, 9th Ohio Cav., Raw Hide Butte, Wyoming Ter., would like some comrade to write an account of Sherman's campaign through the Carolinas.——Jas. O. Killgrove, of Excelsior Springs, Clay Co., Mo., would like the address of some comrade of Co. A, 2d Ark. Cav.——W. A. McKellop, Westminster, Md., desires to know what company of artillery was stationed on Maryland Hights on the 30th of June, 1863, at the time when the explosion took place at that point; who were the officers in command, and to what regiment they belonged.——Charles Gastrow, a German, who could not then speak English, of Co. I, 9th Ohio Cav., Eagle Hotel, Keokuk, Iowa, wants the names and post-office addresses of Serg't Gustavus Horn, of Co. K, and of any men of Cos. K and L who were present in August, 1864, when the railroad train was thrown from the track by obstructions while part of the 9th Ohio Cav. was being transported from Atlanta, Ga., to Nashville, Tenn., near Big Shanty, Ga.——A. G. Parkhurst, West Chelmsford, Mass., would like to be informed to what brigade, corps and division the 6th Mass. belonged during its nine months' service at Suffolk, Va., during the years of 1862-3.——J. E. L. Miller, Muskegon, Mich., care *Morning News*, would like to hear from any of his old shipmates of 1861-2 on the frigate Santee.——M. V. Rogers, Windham Summit, Pa., wants the address of Casto Waller, 104th N. Y., and Corporals Follett and Martis, 2d Mass. L. A.——Frank Swigart, Logansport, Ind., would like the address of Lieut. George P. Lord, commander of the gunboat Chillicothe on the Mississippi River, in 1864 and 1865, or Surgeon William S. Osgood, same boat.——Joseph Tessler, Muscatine, Iowa, would like to know the whereabouts of Daniel Killinger, Co. A, 11th Iowa.——Amos R. Sutton, Co. K, 26th Ill., Warren, Ind., would like the address of Surg. Harvy A. Mann, 26th Ill., who served from October, 1864, to May, 1865.——George Graham, Rei, Ind., would like the addresses of Wm. J. Wilson, Surgeon, 13th Ohio Cav., and Wm. C. Taylor, Captain, Co. C, 13th Ohio Cav.——James P. Mills, Corporal, Co. H, 6th Ky. Cav., Lebanon, Ky., would like to hear from some of his old comrades who were with him in the hospital on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., in the Winter of 1864-'65.——J. B. McKee, Co. A, 116th Ill., Bloomington, Ind., wants the address of the member of the 11th Pa. who was captured the 8th of December, 1864, at Cumberland City, Tenn. Comrade McKee was also an eyewitness to the death of Wm. Thompson, Co. K, 11th Pa., and will give his (Thompson's) friends any information in regard to that sad event.——Louis McKiney, Herman, Kan., would like to hear from any member of Co. D, 34th Iowa.——L. C. Carrico, Elsah, Ill., Cos. D and E, 1st Mo. Cav., would like to hear from members of his company and regiment, and especially the men who were in the company when Robert Ruff was killed at Mount Elba Ferry, Ark., in 1864 or 1865.——Jas. Robertson, Co. C, 190th Pa., Saltsburg, Pa., would like to know what has become of A. Smith and Sidney J. Crocker, of Co. C, Pa. "Bucktails."——Jacob Morris, Tonawanda, N. Y., wants the address of Capt. Parsons or any officer of the 1st N. J. battery, who was mustered out in 1865.——M. A. Hackett, Northampton, Mass., wants the address of Capt. Wright, of the 14th Mass. L. A., or any member of that battery.——Wm. H. Giles, Co. I, 114th Ohio, Corning, O., fell down a hatchway on a hospital boat at New Orleans and injured himself severely. He would like to hear from any one who witnessed or knows positively about the accident.——John Batch, Co. C, 29th Ind., Tolono, Ill., would like to find out what has become of his brother Frank Batch, of the same company and regiment.——O. B. Foster, Doniphan, Neb., would like the address of Alvah H. H. Palmer.——L. Tucker, Marysville, Iowa, the address of Geo. Stout, Co. B, 33d Iowa.——W. C. McQueen, Wauseon, O., wants the address of Capt. Thos. Guift, Co. H, 16th Tenn.——Franklin Smith, Co. A, 46th Ill., Grand Rapids, Mich., P. O. Box 236, would like to hear from any of his old comrades. Comrade Smith was wounded Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.——G. W. Covey, Co. F, 101st N. Y., Laddonia, Mo., would like to correspond with some of the members of his regiment.——Comrade A. Hassing, Co. F, 1st Mo. Cav., Delavan, Minn., wishes the address of Lieuts. Wm. Davis, Wm. Gebiick and Ferdinand Greber, of the same company and regiment.——John Crichton, Co. F, 91st N. Y., Santa Rosa Hospital, San Antonio, Tex., would like to hear from some of his old comrades.——G. T. Murphy, Co. B, 8th N. Y. Cav., Shelbina, Mo., has in his possession the photograph of the wife of Henry O. Griffis, Co. G, 8th N. Y. Cav., and a lock of hair cut from his head after he died at Frederick City, Md., in 1862. Comrade Murphy will be pleased to return same to any of his (Griffis's) friends on application.——John Schmidt, Durand, Wis., would like the addresses of Capt. John D. Wheeler, First Lieut. Goodridge and Second Lieut. Wm. Hine, of Co. G, 15th Conn.——Ernst Walter, Labaddie, Mo., would like the address of F. Leeser, formerly Adjutant of the 17th Mo.——Jno. Wendt, Ledoux, Minn., would like the address of Capt. E. P. Hollister, Co. A, 31st Mass.——Henry Kelsey, Levanna, O., would like the post-office address of the Surgeon who had charge of the field hospital in front of Corinth, Miss., about June, 1862. Comrade Kelsey does not know his name, but thinks it was [illegible]alunk, or some such name.——Jas. H. Fall, 29 White street, East Boston, Mass., has in his possession a diary of 1863, which he found on the battlefield of Gettysburg. On the flyleaf is inscribed: "W[illegible] M. Wellman, Co. I, 1st Reg't Minn. Vols. Camp near Falmouth, Va." Comrade will be pleased to return same to owner or any of his friends.——F. Siegle, Laddonia, Mo., wants the address of any member of Co. C, 87th Pa.——John Tyler, Sergeant, Co. F, 3d U. S. C. H. A., Coffeyville, Kan., wants the addresses of Jerry Smith, Orderly Sergeant, and Peyton Pettis, Commissary Sergeant, and others of his company.——Isaiah Green, Bradford, Ark., would like the addresses of George Binion and Hiram Fleming, Co. F, 32d Ill.——Miles B. Squire, Co. C, 100th Ind., Lima, Ind., wants the address of Capt. Fred. Wilson, Assistant Adjutant-General at Gen. Wood's headquarters, First Division, Fifteenth Corps.

The Fearless Railway Threshing Machines and Horse Powers.

Mr. Minard Harder, the manufacturer of these machines at Cobleskill, N. Y., was on hand at the Ohio State Fair with Thresher and power in full operation, threshing wheat so wet that the water dripped from the bundles, yet with only two horses on his tread-power the work was rapidly and well done. Mr. Harder has been many years in this business, and has built up a very extensive trade through the superior merits of his machines and his uniform fair and honorable dealings. For economy and perfect workmanship, there probably is no railway-power built in this country that equals the Fearless, and as much may be said of the Fearless Thresher, as it is the best moderate-priced Thresher and Cleaner in use. All interested are urged to send for full descriptive circulars. Address Minard Harder, Cobleskill, N. Y.—OHIO FARMER.

See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Mention The National Tribune.

Thirty Years Record. HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. Endorsed by Physicians.

IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR Kidney & Liver Troubles, Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel and Diabetes. IT IS RELIABLE in curing Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins or Sides, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, It cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

IT WORKS PROMPTLY and cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Excesses and Female Weakness.

USE IT AT ONCE. It restores the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, to a healthy action and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians. Price $1.25. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet to HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Mention The National Tribune.

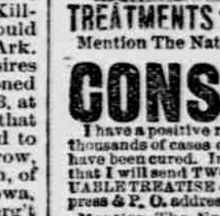
$1,000 REWARD

ELECTRICITY. MAGNETISM.

For one of Dr. HORNE'S Electric Belts that can not be recharged and the Electricity felt instantly by the patient any time without cost. Can be applied to all parts of the body. Whole family can wear it. It Electrifies the blood and cures when all else fails. Money refunded if not found as above. *BEWARE OF WORTHLESS* so-called Electric, Galvanic or Magnetic Belts, Shields and Appliances that are being foisted on the public, as they possess no power and cannot be charged by the patient. *IT CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE:* Pains in the Back, Head, Hips or Limbs, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Diseases of Kidneys, Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Impotency, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Ague, Diabetes, etc. *Agents Wanted.* Send stamp for Pamphlet. Dr. W. J. HORNE, 191 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO. Mention The National Tribune.

Lung Affections and Consumption CURED. A wonderful remedy lately discovered, which before this time the science of medicine had not developed. Suffering humanity at last finds relief, and rejoices in health once more. Full particulars concerning this great remedy will be sent free of charge to all afflicted, address PROF. E. B. RICH, East Hampton, Conn. Mention this paper. Mention The National Tribune.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME AND SODA. For Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, and General Debility it is an acknowledged Specific. Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Sold by Druggists. 18 Dey St., New York. Mention The National Tribune.



SALT RHEUM, Chicago Dermal Institute. Eczema or Salt Rheum, Acne or Pimples, Freckles, Boils, Pruritus, Ulcers, Tetter, Moles and all PIMPLES, Skin and Blood Diseases successfully treated. Send for circular. Address Dr. Hutchison Opera House Building, Chicago, Illinois. FRECKLES. TREATMENTS for OUT-OF-TOWN PATIENTS. Mention The National Tribune.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y. Mention The National Tribune.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

FREE PRESCRIPTIONS are to be found in the "SCIENCE of HEALTH," for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Despondency, etc. A copy of this book will be sent free, sealed. Address SCIENCE of HEALTH, 130 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. Premature Decline from errors or excesses, Lost Power, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Prostate Gland CURED without Stomach Medicines by the Marston Bolus. Varicocele cured without surgery. Treatise and testimonials free. All correspondence confidential. MARSTON REMEDY CO., or DR. H. TRESKOW, 46 West 14th Street, NEW YORK.

WEAK AND UNDEVELOPED portions or organs of the body enlarged and restored to proper size and vigor. Particulars, Medical Testimony, etc., sent, sealed, free. ERIE MED. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES A RARE BOOK, Just out, "How to Develop the Bust and Form." Full explanation. The only method. Mailed, sealed, for 20c. Address P. O. Drawer 179, Buffalo, N. Y.

MEN ONLY. A quick, Permanent cure for Lost Manhood, Debility, Nervousness, Weakness. No quackery. Indisputable Proofs. Book by mail, sealed, 10 cents; unsealed, FREE. ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

PHYSICAL DECAY. Nervous Debility, Premature Exhaustion of the Vital Centres, Exhaustion and kindred complaints due to Early Errors, Ignorance, Excesses or Vice, is quickly cured in its worst stages and at any age, by the use of VON GRAEF'S SPANISH TROCHEES. All, even the hopeless and deceived, are earnestly invited to send for our FREE MANUAL, replete with facts and testimonials. Consultation Free. VON GRAEF TROCHEE CO., 59 Park Place, N. Y. Mention The National Tribune.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send you a valuable treatise upon the above diseases, also directions for self-cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn. Mention The National Tribune.

OPIUM HABIT. Sure cure in 10 to 30 days. Sanitarium treatment or medicines by express. 15 years established. Book free. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich. Mention The National Tribune.

OPIUM HABIT CURED.—I ask no pay till you know you are cured. DR. M. C. BENHAM, Richmond, Ind. Mention The National Tribune.

Catarrh Cured—Certain Unfailing Remedy—Address, Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O. Mention The National Tribune.

CANCER. A positive cure. No knife, no plaster, no pain. W. C. PAYNE, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa. Mention The National Tribune.

SURE cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, M. C., 2336 Hickory st., St. Louis, Mo. Mention The National Tribune.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. Mention The National Tribune.

Manhood Restored. REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

G.A.R. RECORD.

An Extraordinary Offer.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has secured control of H. O. Teed's superb "G.A.R. Record," which has been so much admired by comrades everywhere. This is a genuine work of art, being printed from a steel plate engraved by the best artists in the country. In the center is a blank for the military record of the owner, to be attested by the officers of his Post. Around this are spirited pictures of war scenes—all executed in the highest style of bank-note engraving. A vignette of Lincoln on the left hand and a representation of the G.A.R. badge on the right are real artistic gems. When the blank in the center is filled out in a fine engrossing hand with the name of the soldier, his rank, company and regiment, and the battles he participated in, wounds, and other facts of his military history, it will make a magnificent ornament for the parlor and an invaluable heirloom for the owner's children. It has never been sold so far for less than $2, but we will send it, securely packed in a tube, to any address for a club of 10 subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE; or we will send it and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year for $2. This is a splendid chance to get this superb work of art cheap. Address—

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.