

# WITH THE VETERANS

**The Seafarers.**  
Light heart, brave heart,  
Drear the sea around us!  
Stanch heart, true heart,  
Tell 'em where they found us.  
A thousand miles from anywhere,  
Tow and gale and the rocks' bare;  
Weather enough and a bit to spare;  
"Assistance declined!" We'll do it we dare.

Light heart, brave heart,  
Dull the sea around us!  
Stanch heart, true heart,  
Tell 'em where they found us.  
Steady, steady, though the gale  
Beat us fair, and the voyage begun  
Seems not to end; and such slow day's  
run  
Is reckoned in slow hours, one by one.

Light heart, brave heart,  
Sweet the sea around us!  
Stanch heart, true heart,  
Tell 'em where they found us.  
Bandy Hook to Cavite,  
Liverpool docks to Mandalay!  
Joy of the sea life, not the lay  
Where you rest at your moorings  
through the day.  
—Emerson. Gifford Taylor in the Outlook.

**Boyd Bluff Saved Him.**  
The morning of Nov. 5, 1862, saw Gen. Echols strongly entrenched on the top of Droop Mountain, where the day before he had joined Jackson's force, bringing with him four regiments, two battalions and a battery, which, when joined to Jackson's force gave the Confederates an overwhelming advantage in numbers as well as position.

General Averell, down in the valley, commanded the Union troops, consisting of the Second, Third and Eighth Virginia and the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Schoonmaker's regiment.

The Confederates had what they considered an impregnable position; but no position was too strong for the daring of Averell's men. The Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Battery F and an independent battalion crept up and occupied a position to the left, while Battery G was on the extreme right. The Second, Third and Eighth advanced in front. The men crept up the mountainside, through briars, over rocks and treetops, until within about fifteen yards of the crest of the mountain, when the Confederates opened fire, and a sheet of flame showed where their musketry was pouring at terrific leaden hail into our lines.

Over the breastworks the bluecoats clambered, heedless of the murderous fire. Then it was every man's duty to seek such shelter as could be found.

Capt. Billingsley of California, Pa.; Major Barclay of Hazelwood and the late Noah Messenger of Johnstown had many a hearty laugh afterward at having all tried to find protection back of one tree. Just at the time it wasn't so funny. Piles of rails protected the Confederate sharpshooters on the extreme left. Particularly harassing was the fire from five mountain howitzers, which came from the same direction.

William Steinkamp, Orderly Sergeant of Company D, Second Virginia, was wide awake and very active that day. If you should visit him in his home in Allegheny and he should recall that day it may be he would tell you the story as I have heard it many times. This is as he told it at Beverly after the battle was over:

"You see, those mountain howitzers were doing pretty bad work. Out in the open I saw a little deserted wood-chopper's shanty. The door was on the side facing the Johnnies. I thought if I could get in there I would be protected and could pick off the gunners at ease, so I sprinted over. It was about a hundred yards. Dashing into the shanty I was confronted by five Confederate soldiers, who evidently had the same thoughts as I had. Lord! my hair stood straight up on my head till it raised my cap off. There was only one thing to do, so I shouted 'Surrender!' and, to my amazement, they all handed over their guns and I marched the five in front of me, prisoners, back to our lines."

Sergt. Steinkamp, although not a large man, seemed a very giant in battle, never seeming to know the meaning of the word fear.

Lieut. A. J. Pestscoot, known to thousands of Pittsburgers, and Major Barclay, were among those who were specially mentioned for gallant action in official reports of the "Battle of Droop Mountain."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**A Critical Minute in Battle.**  
"One story," said the Georgia sergeant, "calls up another. In all the talk about Kennesaw no one has referred to what took place within the Confederate lines at the moment when the Union troops seemed on the point of breaking over the breastworks at the dead angle, on Cheatam's hill. Just as McCook's brigade received the heaviest fire of the Confederate line in their immediate front the Confederates to the right of the angle broke and the men were moving to the rear when Major Smart of a Georgia regiment, coming up with reinforcements checked the panic. The men faced again to the front and took their places again behind the breastworks, where they remained."

The story was told that day that some of the men of Maney's brigade heard that the Federals had flanked the Confederate position on the left. This word was passed along the line, and there was, for a few minutes, something like a panic. As Major Smart came up the retreating men were assured that the Confederate cavalry had checked the flanking

movement, and the line was steady again. I thought of this when I read of the fight over the works, the men coming so close that a Union officer caught an ax from one of our men and carried it back with him. Suppose the Union column that pressed up close to the works had struck the point where the Confederates broke, what would have happened?

"There was a minute at the crisis of that battle when the Union troops, climbing the Confederate works might have gone over on to the backs of men retreating. The chance went with the minute, however, and the Union troops at that very point were the next minute met by a murderous fire. The incident illustrates the fear our men had of Sherman's flanking operations. They had been flanked so many times that they were looking for a flank attack that day, instead of the ferocious assault in front.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**From Cavalry to Artillery.**  
"The Second Ohio cavalry," said the Captain, "was on the frontier in September, 1862, when Gen. Buont decided he wanted a battery. He detailed thirteen men from each company of the Second cavalry and formed what was afterward known as the Twenty-fifth Independent Ohio battery. The men, receiving guns and equipment, went to active service at once, and the adventures of the cavalymen transformed into artillerymen came thick and fast."

"For example, Private James A. Russell, armed only with a revolver, dropped out one day to look for water. In going through a corn field he was halted by two rebel scouts, who, with rifles at a ready, demanded his surrender. Russell raised his revolver and all fired at once. The rebels missed their mark, while Russell blazed away until he had disabled both his antagonists and received their surrender. Then he procured a conveyance and took his two prisoners into camp."

"In one of its long marches in the Southwest the battery crossed the Ozark mountains in midwinter and was water-bound at the crossing of White river. The river was seventy-five feet wide, fifteen feet deep, and the current was very rapid. There was no boat large enough to carry even one gun across and it was decided to make a raft or boat. The wagon boxes were lashed together covered with tarpaulins, and rails were used for decking. When the raft was completed and loaded, the problem was how to get a line across."

"Several plans were suggested and tried. First a man started across in a dug-out. The boat was swamped and the man was rescued with difficulty. A man tried to ride a horse across and failed. Then a line was tied to a mule's tail and an attempt was made to drive the mule, riderless, across to the other side. The mule landed on our side of the river and being driven back, went off down stream, line and all. At last Lieut. J. L. Hadley attached a line to an empty case-shot and fired it from one of the guns."

"The shot striking judgment on the other side, a man swam across, aided by the line, made it secure and the whole battery was ferried across without the loss of a single article of equipment. Officers and men were so elated over the achievement that when all were safely across they fired a salute. The battery had many ups and downs, but was finally recognized as one of the regular Ohio organizations, although there was a row over our not returning to the Second cavalry."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

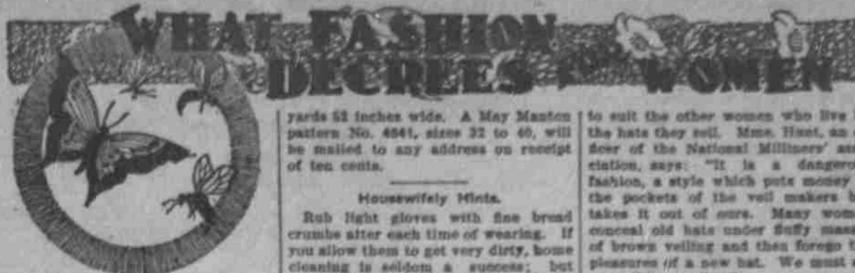
**Carried His Tunnels With Him.**  
"Gen. Sherman was in the habit of accomplishing such great things with such little loss of time that he won a remarkable reputation among the Confederates for overcoming difficulties," remarked Gen. W. F. Clark of the Army of the Tennessee to a reporter for the Washington Star.

"The general had some of the best engineers in the business with him, and whenever a road or bridge was to be constructed it was to be done in a hurry. When he wanted a bridge built he just sent out Gen. Dodge, the greatest bridge builder that ever happened. I guess, and in a little while a structure would be thrown across the stream or river, whichever the case might be."

"I remember one time on the campaign to the sea the Confederates were planning to blow up a tunnel that Gen. Sherman was intending to use. The matter was discussed by the 'Johnnies,' and one of the officers remarked that he thought the blowing up of the tunnel would be an effective move, when another officer, who appreciated Gen. Sherman's ability to surmount obstacles, said:

"What's the use of blowing up the tunnel? Sherman carries tunnels right along with him."

**The Next Encampment.**  
Gen. John C. Black, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, arranged details for next year's encampment with the Boston G. A. R. committee. It was agreed that the encampment will begin on Aug. 15 and that a parade not exceeding two miles in length will be held on Aug. 16. It is estimated that at least 75,000 veterans would be in line.



**The New Bridal Fan.**  
At a recent New York society wedding a decided novelty was in evidence. Instead of the orthodox bouquet of orange blossoms or white and silver prayer book, the bride carried a fan of costly point lace, which was attached to her wrist by means of a narrow white satin ribbon. Her long and narrow point applique veil was so arranged as to conceal little of her hair. The top was twisted in a loose fold, which was arranged in two loops, one much lower than the other, at the side of her moderately high coiffure. A very long and full spray of orange blossoms was fastened at the left of the tulle loops and trailed almost to her shoulder. A still larger spray was attached on the corsage.

**A Smart Storm Coat.**  
Rain coats have become so general as to be counted among the necessities of life. This one is smart at the same time that it serves its purpose well and is suited to all the many waterproof materials in vogue. As shown,



4541 h. a. Coat, 32 to 40 bust.  
—Design by May Manton.

however, it is made of Oxford cravenette stitched, and is trimmed with straps of the same held by bone buttons. The coat is loose and simple at the same time that it is shapely and includes sleeves that can be slipped on and off with ease. The shoulder cape means warmth as well as style and the fitted collar provides both comfort and protection. To make the coat for a woman of medium size will be required 5 1/2 yards 44 or 5

yards 52 inches wide. A May Manton pattern No. 4541, sizes 32 to 40, will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

**Housewifely Mints.**  
Rub light gloves with fine bread crumbs after each time of wearing. If you allow them to get very dirty, house cleaning is seldom a success; but treated in this way they will look nice for quite a long time.

If lace is ironed directly after washing, first under a cloth, finishing off with nothing between it and the iron, there is no need to starch it. Ironing while wet gives it just the right amount of stiffness.

After baking a cake stand the tin directly you take it from the oven on a cloth which has been wrung out of hot water. Leave a few minutes, and then turn out. The cake will come out without any trouble.

When furnishing use the same pattern carpet in all bed rooms; then, when the carpets begin to wear, or you move to another house, the best part of one or two can be joined together, and will make quite a presentable carpet.

**Inexpensive Bath Robes.**  
Pretty wash flannels in pink or blue are just the thing for bath gowns. They are warm and comfortable for room wear and save a more elaborate gown, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. For one of average height six yards is enough, and as they need no trimming the cost of the gown is trifling. Cut in three widths, one in back or two in front; hem, and mount on a double yoke, finishing the neck with a wide turnover collar. Gather the full sleeves into a wristband, and stitch hems, cuffs and collar. Put a big square outside pocket on the left front, and fasten the garment with pearl buttons.

**Tea Punch.**  
Make a strong infusion of tea, pouring a quart of boiling water over a tablespoonful of Ceylon or English breakfast tea and letting it stand until cold. Strain and add to the following mixture: The juice of three lemons and the juice of three oranges, the pulp and juice of a shredded pineapple and one pint of sugar. When the sugar is entirely dissolved add one quart apollinaris and one box fresh strawberries or raspberries, used whole. Pour over a block of ice in the punch bowl. A cupful of claret and a tablespoonful of curacao may be added if desired.

**Contre La Migraine.**  
A delightful essence to inhale when suffering from headache is composed of one drachm of oil of lavender, one ounce lump camphor, three ounces liquid ammonia and one pint alcohol. Dissolve and bottle. Nervous headaches are often relieved by applying towels wrung out of hot water to the face and head. Use as hot water as can be borne.

**Milliners' Ban on the Veil.**  
It will not do for the pretty girl to hide her passes but under an accumulation of gauze veillings any longer. The milliners have found her out. In convention assembled they have denounced the veil and leveled at the woman who wears it. It gives too much opportunity to economical women to look smart at a trifling expense.

## A SMART AFTERNOON BLOUSE.



No. 4557.—Design by May Manton.

Simple waists with deep yoke collars are greatly liked for home afternoon wear both with matching and contrasting skirts. This one is made of reseda crepe albatross and is trimmed with fancy black braid and carved gold buttons. The narrow

plastron front, formed by the extensions of the yoke, is peculiarly smart and the drooping shoulder line marks the latest design. A May Manton pattern, 4557, sizes 32 to 40, will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

**Princess Wrapper.**  
No other garment yet devised means the comfort and relaxation of the well-made morning gown. This



4555 Princess Wrapper, 32 to 42 bust.  
—Design by May Manton.

excellent model is well adapted to its use and is suited to many materials. It also can be made either high or with a square neck. As illustrated it is made of blue challis dotted with black, the yoke being of ecru lace and the trimming black and white braid. The wrapper combines loose fronts with a fitted back, but is made over a fitted front lining that means perfect neatness. The pointed yoke with the sleeve cape give the breadth of shoulder that is so fashionable, but the square yoke can be substituted and the sleeve cape omitted if preferred.

To make the wrapper for a woman of medium size will be required 11 1/2 yards 37 or 7 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of all-over lace. A May Manton pattern No. 4555, sizes 32 to 42, will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

## PRETTY THINGS TO WEAR

Heavy white stitchings are always smart on black.

Fur scarfs are broader and longer than last year.

Shirtings form girder effects on many pretty frocks.

White and pale colored ribbines are used for dressy gowns.

The average woman looks best in a fine net veil without spots.

Have two or three sets of lingerie sleeve ruffles for the one gown.

Insect forms of jeweled gunmetal are worn at corsage and in culture.

Safety lies halfway between a drooping blouse and a tight-fitting bodice.

Yoke and sleeves of gold net add a rich finish to the white evening gown.

Mirror velvets are the lightest and best fitted for tucking and shirring concepts.

Most women are at their best in the dainty stuffy things they call "home gowns."

For the street there is the coat and skirt costume of navy blue velvet in walking length.

**To Cook Prunes.**  
When prunes are served they should fall apart from the stones and be very tender. In order that the prunes should reach the perfection of tenderness it is better to soak them in cold water for twenty-four hours before cooking. First they should be washed thoroughly in scalding water; then put to soak. After the soaking they may be boiled with sugar—not too much—or they may be soaked a second twenty-four hours in milk and then served with honey. Honey is always better with cream than sugar is.

Readers of this paper can secure any May Manton pattern illustrated above by filling out all blanks in coupon, and mailing, with 10 cents, to E. E. Harrison & Co., 26 Plymouth Place, Chicago. Patterns will be mailed promptly.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Waist Measure (if for waist) \_\_\_\_\_  
Bust Measure (if for waist) \_\_\_\_\_  
Age (if child's or baby's pattern) \_\_\_\_\_

# FARM SCCELLANY

**Bromus inermis.**  
Bromus inermis (smooth, awnless, or Hungarian Brome-grass) is a very hardy perennial grass, with smooth, upright stems from 18 inches to 3 1/2 feet high, and with open panicles or seed heads 4 to 8 inches long. It has a very heavy system of roots and underground root-stalks, which after it is well established makes a very tough sod and gives it great drought-resisting qualities. It is a native of Europe and Asia, and has been known for over a hundred years, but was not cultivated until a few years ago, because it was thought it would become a pest similar to quack grass if cultivated. During the last decade, it has come very rapidly into prominence in this country. It has been grown in most of the Western and Northwestern states and has been reported on by the North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho experiment stations. These reports have been favorable to the grass. Because of its great drought-resisting qualities, Bromus inermis is especially adapted to the drier portions of the state and will grow in places where none of the other tame grasses will survive. It is also well adapted to practically every other portion of the state, as it is able to thrive under wet conditions as well as dry. It also makes a good growth in shady places, where most other grasses will not do well. It will produce most abundantly on rich, heavy soils, but will grow on poor, thin soil better than most of our other grasses.—Kansas Report.

**The Strawberry.**  
The growing of strawberries is a question that should interest every man who has a farm or garden. A few years ago the average farmer had the idea that strawberry growing was something of a specialty, and quite beyond the reach of the ordinary, every-day farmer or stock-raiser. This erroneous impression, I am pleased to say, is fast passing away, and a good many farmers are now growing their own berries. But still there are many who do not, and I claim that at the present time there is no excuse for a man who holds even a small bit of land in failing to provide a sufficient supply of fresh berries for his own table, and enough for preserving for the winter months. The strawberry has many good points to recommend it. It is the first fruit to ripen in the spring, after a long winter without fresh fruit. It will produce more fruit per acre or for space planted than any other fruit we have. It comes to maturity and into full bearing in a shorter space of time than any other fruit, yielding a full crop about thirteen months from the time of setting out the bed. It succeeds on almost all soils and under almost all conditions, and will grow and ripen over a wider range of territory, and under a greater variation of temperature than most fruits. On account of its creeping habit of growth, it is easily protected during the winter months in very cold climates by a covering of straw or other mulch.—F. A. Shepperd.

**The Milkman's Responsibility.**  
When a man is milking he should bear in mind that he is handling a food product which will undoubtedly be placed on the tables of many people in essentially the same condition that it is obtained from him, says Prof. E. H. Farrington. He should be very particular and as careful when milking to supply his customers or for a factory as he is when filling the glass pitcher which his wife or child brings him when milking and asks to have it filled for his own supper table. Milk and its products are, as a rule, used raw with all the impurities that may have gotten into them on the way from the cow to the table and the consumer does not like to be reminded of these possibilities of contamination by the appearance of the milk when he gets it. Milk is sometimes a source of positive danger to a community, as it has been demonstrated that diseases may be spread by this food product from one farm to many households. When such contagious diseases as typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., occur in a family selling milk, the fact should at once be made known to the proper authorities and the milk produced on that farm should be disposed of as directed by them.

**Forests Make Homes.**  
You can never afford to forget for one moment what is the object of our forest policy. That object is not to preserve the forests because they are beautiful, though that is good in itself, nor because they are refuges for the wild creatures of the wilderness, though that, too, is good in itself; but the primary object of our forest policy, as of the land policy of the United States, is the making of prosperous homes. It is part of the traditional policy of home making of our country. Every other consideration comes as secondary. The whole effort of the government in dealing with the forests must be directed to this end, keeping in view the fact that it is not only necessary to start the home as prosperous, but to keep them so. That is why the forests have got to be kept. You can start a prosperous home by destroying the forests, but you cannot keep it prosperous that way.—President Roosevelt.