

# CAMPFIRE STORIES

## CAPTAIN ALLEN'S GRAVE.

Man for Whom Allen Street Was Named Is Buried in England.

Probably none of the foreign born population swarming in Allen street, New York city, and few other New Yorkers, for that matter, are aware that the almost forgotten naval officer for whom the thoroughfare was named lies in a neglected grave three thousand miles across the Atlantic. A dirty slab, fixed against a house on the south side of St. Andrew's church yard, in Plymouth, England, is the monument of the courageous young commander who gave a painful twist to the British lion's tail before his daring raid in its home waters was checked.

William Henry Allen, a young Rhode Islander, entered the navy as a "middy" in 1809. He was third lieutenant on the Chesapeake when she struck her colors to the British frigate Leopard in 1807, and he drew up the letter of the officers to the secretary of the navy, urging the trial of Captain James Barron for neglect of duty. As first lieutenant of the frigate United States he gained distinction in the action with the Macedonia in October, 1812.

The following year he was made master commandant, and put in charge of the brig Argus, which sailed from New York on June 18, 1813, having on board William Crawford, newly appointed minister to France. By June 11 the distinguished passenger had been conveyed across the Atlantic, after a passage of 23 days, in which one prize was taken. Three days later the Argus proceeded to cruise in the English channel, and

## THE TWENTIETH ILLINOIS.

Story of Their Scrape and Gen. Grant's Summary Punishment.

To a group of comrades of the Columbia post of the G. A. R. the other evening Capt. Oscar Ludwig told an interesting story of the summary punishment meted out by Gen. Grant to the entire regiment of the Twentieth Illinois infantry, which was referred to as a precedent by President Roosevelt in his recent communication to congress relative to his action in the affair at Brownsville, Tex., where three companies of negro troops were summarily dismissed from the service for the act of a few in attacking citizens, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

"I was a member of the Twentieth Illinois infantry for more than four years," said Capt. Ludwig, "and was with the regiment at the time of the vandalism cited. A sutler's store at Jackson, Tenn., where eight regiments were assembled to intercept the confederates, was broken into and supplies estimated to be worth \$1,240 were taken.

"It was known at the time that men of all or nearly all of the eight regiments had participated in the raid for eatables and liquid refreshment. The only trace of the sutler's supply discovered, however, was part of a box of cigars in one of the tents of the Twentieth Illinois.

"An official investigation failed to fasten the crime upon any of the soldiers individually, as no one would admit knowledge of the affair. The general feeling was that among so many it would be impossible to ferret out the wrongdoers and nothing would be done about the matter. And then no one cared to inform on his comrades.

"But Gen. Grant was determined to put a stop to such disorder and to suppress any tendency to lawlessness among the troops. As none of the members would come forward to aid in securing a satisfactory explanation as to the presence of those few cigars in our quarters, the entire regiment was made to suffer.

The officer commanding the regiment and the officer of the day were dishonorably dismissed from the service for neglecting to discover the guilty parties, and the whole Twentieth Illinois, officers and men, were fined pro rata according to pay an amount sufficient to cover the \$1,240 loss to the sutler. My share of the fine was \$5.18. The fines were deducted from our pay.

"A good deal of good-natured fun was poked at us by the other soldiers for having paid such an exorbitant profit on the sutler's goods—the goods were said to have been worth only \$500, and not \$1,240, the amount of the claim put in by the sutler and which was allowed. It was the talk of the camp that some of the good things taken in the raid found their way to the officers' quarters. So the boys of the Twentieth used to answer the rally of those of other regiments in this way:

"Who robbed the sutler?"  
 "Don't know."  
 "Who paid for it?"  
 "Twentieth Illinois."  
 "Who ate the stuff?"  
 "Gen. Grant's staff."

"The verdict of the court-martial seemed unequal for and unjust at that time, but all recognized that an example should be made in order to check the tendency to outlawry. It seemed hard, though, that we should be the ones selected for that purpose. However, there was no bitterness, no disloyalty among the men, as subsequent acts of the regiment on the battlefield showed. Within a month the regiment participated in one of the bloodiest battles of the war, Britton's Lane, in which we lost in killed and wounded one-fourth of our number."

## "SOLDIER" BORE A CHILD.

Romance of Andersonville Prison Brought to Light.

Discussion of the action about to be taken by the Georgia division, Daughters of the Confederacy, toward erecting a monument to Capt. Henry Wirz, who was commandant of the Andersonville prison, has brought a hitherto unpublished story to light, says the New York World.

The relator of the story, a resident of Americus, often visited the prison, where her husband was doing duty for the confederate government. Upon one of her visits Capt. Wirz said that he needed her assistance.

He conducted her to a small tent just outside the prison stockade. Within was a woman—a federal prisoner, with a day-old babe in her arms, while by her side sat her husband, also a prisoner.

The woman, in male attire, had been brought to the prison pen a few days before. The captured party, including her husband, were Ohioans, and when surprised by the confederates she hastily donned a suit of her husband's clothes in order that they might not be separated.

When the real situation had been discovered the day previous, through statements made by her husband, Capt. Wirz had the couple hastily removed to the tent, outside the prison, and there the babe was born.

In the visitor the poor woman found a friend. She quickly returned to Americus and secured for the mother and babe necessary clothing and medicine, and such food and comforts as her then limited means allowed. Soon thereafter the Ohioan, his wife and babe were sent away from the prison.

## Many Editions of Bible.

There are more than 4,000 different editions of the Bible in the British museum.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## DRAFT OF TOBACCO-PIPE.

If Poor the Burning of the Tobacco Is Imperfect.

What is the difference between a good and a bad pipe? One would think that smokers in general would know, but this is rarely the case, if we may believe Chauncey Thomas, who writes on the subject in The Technical World Magazine. Not one smoker in a thousand, or perhaps, in ten thousand, Mr. Thomas asserts, knows the elements of a good pipe. Attention is paid to the material, which has little, if anything, to do with the qualities of a pipe; and practically nothing whatever is thought of shape and proportion, the two things that make a pipe good or bad. Says Mr. Thomas: "I have known an engineer to talk by the hour

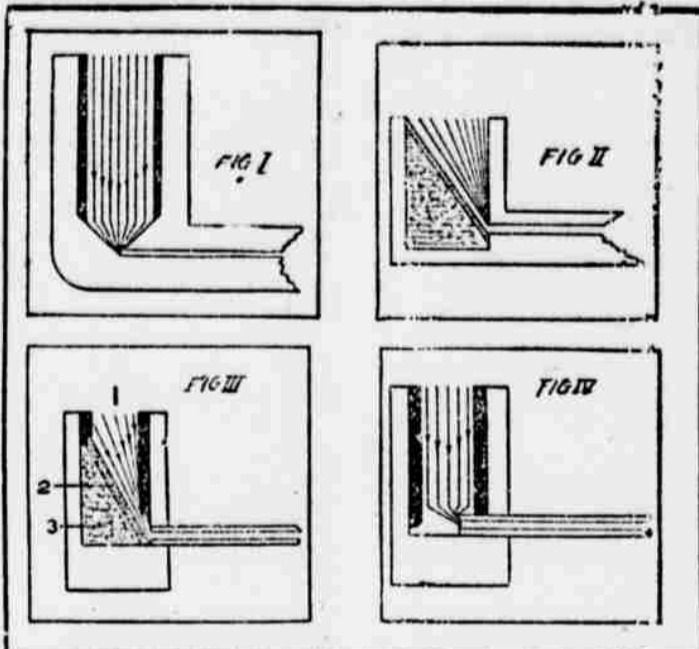


Fig. 1.—A Good Pipe.—Note central location of draft, causing tobacco to burn uniformly and completely.

Fig. 2.—Worthless Pipe.—Location of draft causes uneven burning, and accumulation of distilled matter.

Fig. 3.—Corncob Pipe With Stem Cut off the Center Draft.—1, Unevenly burned tobacco; 2, smoldering; 3, distilled.

Fig. 4.—Corncob Pipe With Stem Properly Placed.—Stem pushed nearly to the center gives even draft.

over the draft of his fire-boxes, and never once in half a life time think of the draft in his pipe that he smoked hourly." Yet, according to the writer, the question of a good or a poor pipe is bound up in that single word—"draft." He goes on to say:

"A pipe made on the right principles is shown in section in Fig. 1. The bowl is as narrow and deep as is convenient; the hole in the stem meets the bowl at the very bottom and in the center, thus insuring a perfect and even draft, hence a complete and even burning of the tobacco. The 'cake' prevents the fire from burning the bowl, and thus prevents making its bore larger or uneven, which would in proportion spoil the draft. The sides of the bowl are thick, to keep in the heat, thus making the burning at the same temperature at the edges of the tobacco as in the center, and, when the pipe is not puffed, preventing undue cooling. Needless to say, tobacco should be consumed at an even temperature; to vary it from high to low for any cause ruins the flavor of the best kinds of the weed. It is commonly known that a 'cake' adds to the good smoking qualities of a pipe. This is due to two causes: the cake, being mineral, stays hot when the pipe is not puffed; and also, being of differ-

ent material from the bowl, prevents the loss of heat.

"By a 'cool' pipe, one means a 'dry pipe,' and this all depends on the stem, not on the bowl. A 'cool' pipe or a 'hot' pipe has little to do with the actual heat of the smoke coming from the stem into the mouth, but almost everything to do with the chemical qualities of the smoke. Any tobacco smoked at different temperatures produces different chemical results, and the tastes of these are falsely laid to the material of the pipe instead of to its construction.

"A poor pipe—no matter if it cost \$50 and was given to you by your best beloved—is shown in Fig. 2. The draft is everywhere uneven, and over half of the pipe, except on the very surface, there is no burning of the tobacco at all. This is not only waste, but—which is worse—spoils all the tobacco in the bowl. Not only is the tobacco burned badly, but a zone along the line of consumption is merely charred and smolders; besides this, the unburned (but highly heated tobacco) out of the line of draft is more or less distilled, the flavors from which mingle with those from the charred portion and

the unevenly burned tobacco—the total mixture being something to weep and cough over. The same thing is noticed in the corncob pipe, Fig. 3, when the reed stem is run into the bowl only to its inner edge. Now push the reed a little farther in, and you have a good pipe, as in Fig. 4. Besides forming the 'cake' common to all pipes, the corncob is light in weight, hence is easily held between the teeth; moreover, being of a cellular structure and full of dead air, the corncob retains the heat in the bowl, causing an even burning, whereas many other pipe substances, like clay, iron, or a dense, heavy wood, without the cake, change temperature rapidly up and down the scale, almost with every puff.

"All fancy types of pipes are apt to be no good whatever. The plain bowl and stem, as in Fig. 1, are the best. All contrivances to 'catch' or to 'absorb' the 'nicotin' only drive a man to cigars or out of the house. The reason of this is that the liquid wastes from a pipe are mostly tar, and, if held in the pipe in out-of-the-way 'health' corners, decay and become a horror to the smoker. In the plain pipe, all this waste matter must be—and easily is—cleaned out either after or before each smoke, or there can be no smoke entitled to the name."

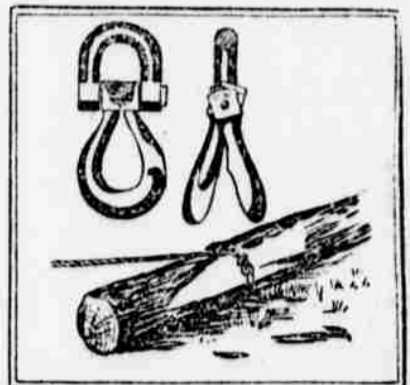
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## NOVEL TWO-PART HOOK.

Arrangement by Which the Danger of Being Weakened Is Remedied.

The ordinary hook, used by lumbermen for attaching a cable to a log, is quite liable to become unhooked whenever the cable is slackened. To prevent such annoying occurrences,



A Novel Two-Part Hook.

Mr. Elias Carlson of Kalama, Cowitz county, Wash., has invented a two-part hook so designed that it cannot accidentally be unhooked. As shown in the accompanying engraving, the improved device consists of two overlapping hook members mounted to swing upon a bolt to which the usual shackle is secured. Contrary to the common practice, the hook members swing laterally toward each other, that is, the axis is parallel to the general planes of the hook members instead of being at right angles thereto, as in previous two-part hooks. The overlapping portions of the hook members are flattened at their adjacent sides, so that when they are swung to closed position the ends will offer no projecting obstruction to the free movement of a cable within the closed hook. In this po-

sition the members form a practically continuous closed ring. In order to keep the members in closed position, explains Scientific American, they are attached to a spring, which is coiled on the bolt in a recess between the members. The extent to which the hooks may be opened is limited by a pin on one member, which engages a slot in the other. One of the principal advantages of the invention is that the hook is free from any projecting parts, which are liable to catch on brush, or the like, in logging operations. Another important feature of the invention is that the ends of the shackle are on the outside of the hook, and thus do not interfere with the cable.

## Japanese Lacquer.

Japanese lacquer is the most beautiful material of the kind in the world, and it has recently been the subject of a special study by two chemists, Messrs. A. Tschirch and B. Stevens, whose results are published in the *Archiv der Pharmazie*. The special qualities of Japanese lacquer are its brilliancy, its great hardness and toughness, and its resistance to acids, alcohol and boiling water. It is made of the gum of the *Rhus vernicifera*, which grows and is cultivated in China as well as in Japan, and may be seen as an ornamental tree in Europe. The best gum comes from the foot of the tree in the hottest weather of summer. The art of bleaching the trees has been carefully cultivated, as well as that of preparing and cooling the lacquer. Finely pulverized mineral salts, as well as carbon, gold and silver are employed in producing polychromatic effects.

## Current of the Nile.

The current of the Nile at the Assuan dam is so strong that a boulder weighing 60 tons has been dislodged from its bed and hurled against the masonry.

## PALACES GOING UP

UNCLE SAM BUILDING TWO HOUSES FOR STATESMEN.

White Marble Apartment Houses, One for Senators and One for Congressmen, Will Soon be Ready for Occupation.

Uncle Sam is building two apartment houses in Washington. They will be the most magnificent structures of their kind in this country, and will cost \$2,500,000 apiece. Exclusively for use by congressmen, they will be to all intents and purposes detached wings of the capitol, though separated from the latter by several hundred feet. One of them will be occupied by senators and the other by representatives.

These official "congressional flats," as they might be called, will be devoted wholly to the personal convenience and comfort of the legislative occupants, who will be surrounded by every imaginable luxury. In effect, they will be huge hotels, each of them occupying more ground than the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, though not so high; and the dining rooms will be on a great scale and very handsome—though "guests" will be at liberty to have their meals served in their rooms by messengers on the government pay roll and in uniform, if they so desire. Also, there will be magnificent barber shops; and, indeed, the only regular hotel feature lacking will be bedrooms, all of the apartments being intended for daytime use merely—a fact, which, nevertheless, will not bar occupants from utilizing their quarters for sleeping purposes if they wish.

The two buildings, which are to be of white marble, will be exactly alike in respect to their exterior, and will not differ much so far as their interior is concerned. Flanking the capitol at either end, they will form with the latter a harmonious architectural whole, the great dome dominating the group as the central feature. It would suffice, then, to give a description of one, in order to convey a satisfactory idea of both—save for one or two differences, relating particularly to the number of rooms. In the southern flats, allotted to the lower house, there will be 410 rooms—one for each representative. On the other hand, in the northern flats the amount of space (comprising the whole of three floors) will be occupied by 99 apartments.

Now, at the present time there are in the house 391 members and delegates; so that 19 rooms will be left over for a future margin. In the senate there are 90, so that quarters for eight additional senators from possible future states will be available. But, it will be observed, the smaller number of senators makes it practicable to supply them with much more commodious quarters and, while each representative will have only one room, there will be for each senator an apartment in the proper sense of the word, comprising a room for himself, a slightly smaller room for his secretary, and a bathroom.

These senatorial apartments will be very handsomely decorated and furnished. A small army of uniformed messengers will be at hand to furnish the requisite service, and, with private staircases and private elevators for the exclusive use of the wearers of the toga, the whole outfit will be of the most comfortable, not to say luxurious description. Furnished private apartments in a white marble palace, with rent and all sorts of incidentals paid for by the government, are not by any means to be sneezed at, so to speak.

In earlier days, when more simple manners prevailed, congressmen were content to rub along with fewer comforts and conveniences. Though the capitol was a much smaller building than it is to-day, the space it afforded was made to serve for committee rooms and all other legislative purposes. But congress, of course, has grown numerically, and, though the capitol has been likewise greatly expanded, the wants of members of both houses have multiplied. For a good many years past every senator has insisted upon having his private suite, and, the committee rooms in the senate wing being too few, the Maltby building across the street, has been occupied for the purpose.

Meanwhile it has seemed to many representatives that they were not getting their share of the pie, as it were, and so they have insistently pushed a movement for the erection of a building outside, which would contain suitable quarters for themselves. Thus it was that eventually \$5,000,000 was appropriated to put up the two great apartment houses here described—the senate naturally insisting that the upper house should not be left out.

## Didn't Know Mr. Mudd.

A long, lank, loosely built stranger strolled into the lobby of the National the other day. After looking around he walked up to the desk.

"Is Mr. Mudd in?" he asked the clerk.

"Mr. Mudd? Not acquainted with the gentleman."

"Do I understand you to say you don't know Sydney Mudd?"

"No; who is he?"

This was too much for the stranger. He regarded the clerk in silence for a moment and then turned on his heel and left the hotel.

"That man," said the clerk, "lives over in Prince George county, Md. Everybody over there knows 'Marse Sydney,' and whenever a person says he doesn't know him it makes the loyal Marylander mad."—Washington Post.

## MAYOR OF SUNBURY Says Peruna Is a Good Medicine.

Hon. C. C. Brooks, Mayor of Sunbury, Ohio, also Attorney for Farmers' Bank and Sunbury Building and Loan Co., writes:

"I have the utmost confidence in the virtue of Peruna. It is a great medicine. I have used it and I have known many of my friends who have obtained beneficial results from its use. I cannot praise Peruna too highly."



HON. C. C. BROOKS.

THERE are a host of petty ailments which are the direct result of the weather.

This is more true of the excessive heat of summer and the intense cold of winter, but is partly true of all seasons of the year.

Whether it be a cold or a cough, catarrh of the head or bowel complaint, whether the liver be affected or the kidneys, the cause is very liable to be the same.

The weather slightly deranges the mucous membranes of the organs and the result is some functional disease.

Peruna has become a standby in thousands of homes for minor ailments of this sort.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

## To Explore Greenland Coast.

The duke of Orleans has announced to his friends at Copenhagen that he intends to start a new expedition next spring in the ship *Belgica* to penetrate as far as possible along the northeast coast of Greenland. The purpose is to join the Danish expedition, under Mylius Erichsen, which left last June to explore the same coast.

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

## Pigeons Aid Physicians.

Carrier pigeons as aids to a physician are reported from the north of Scotland. The doctor has a scattered practice, and when on long rounds he takes several pigeons with him. If one of his patients needs medicine immediately he writes out a prescription, and by means of the bird forwards it to his surgery. Here an assistant gets the message, prepares the prescription and dispatches the medicine. If after visiting a patient the doctor thinks he will be required later in the day, he simply leaves a pigeon, with which he can be called, if necessary.

## HEALTH AND SPIRITS

Are Restored by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Cases of Debility and Despondency.

General debility is caused by mental or physical overwork with imperfect assimilation of nourishment, or by some acute disease from which the vital forces have been prostrated and the entire organism weakened so as not to rally easily. To restore health it is necessary that the blood should be purified and made new.

The case of Mrs. E. M. Spears, of 92 Mt. Pleasant street, Athol, Mass., is a common one and is given here in order that others may be benefited by her experience. She says: "I had been sick for a year from indigestion and general debility brought on by overwork and worry. I had tried many remedies, but found no relief. I suffered from swelling of the limbs, loss of appetite and dizzy spells, which became so severe towards night, that I sometimes fainted away. I was bilious and my hands and arms would go to sleep for an hour or two at a time. I was so sleepy all the time that I could hardly keep awake. I had frequent cramps in my limbs and severe pains at the base of my head and in my back. My blood was impoverished. I was afraid to give up and go to bed fearing that I would never get well."

"About this time Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me by a friend in South Vernon, Vt. I felt better soon after beginning the treatment and continued until I was entirely cured. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a grand medicine for weak women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## The Armies of Europe.

A statistician has calculated that there are in Europe at this moment 9,500,000 men under arms. If they were all lined up the line would be 1,500 miles long.