



### THE REGIMENT.

Did you see the regiment march away?  
Oh, but the day was fair and fine!  
The flags were many, the music gay,  
And the companies measured a goodly  
line,  
And their pulses bounded with life's red  
wine,  
There were many to cheer, and some to  
pray,  
That day the regiment marched away.  
Did you see the regiment march away?  
Oh, but the sight was grand and fine!  
As the muskets gleamed in the clear sun-  
shine,  
Scarce a man in the ranks whose head was  
stray,  
But the knights of youth in trim array  
Stopped side by side down the city street,  
To the bugles' call and the drums' glad  
beat,  
And so the regiment marched away.  
Did you see that regiment marching back?  
Oh, but the sight was glad to see!  
Oh, but the sight was glad to see!  
Each man looked fit to drop in his track,  
Haggard and weary with misery;  
For full and hunger and fever pain  
Had troubled them sore, and travel stain  
Had darkened the faces and dulled the  
sight,  
Of the trophies; and, oh, 'twas a shrunken  
line,  
For many were missing—aye, some were  
slain—  
Who had meant to march in that street  
again.  
When the gallant regiment came back,  
Did you see the boys come marching back?  
Surely could they travel a mile or two—  
Weakened and wearied through and  
through;  
But thousands crowded along their track,  
For the city was proud to welcome them  
back,  
And eager to honor the heroes true,  
Who had never wavered; and many a name  
Was written high on the scroll of fame,  
For the eyes of the whole round world to  
see!  
So, freed from war and its misery,  
The gallant regiment came back!  
—Emma A. Lento, in *Ledger Monthly*.

### A WAR-TIME SCRAP.

In Which a Teamster Showed His  
Colonel Something About  
the Manly Art.

"The Tennessee regiments that were  
in the union service," said the major,  
"had more fight to the square inch  
in them than any other regiments in  
the army of the Cumberland. Many of  
the Kentucky regiments in the union  
service were built up on the same plan.  
This was particularly the case with  
the cavalry. The officers and men had  
a devil-may-care way about them that  
seemed indifferent. But when they  
went into a fight they meant business.  
Col. Robert M. Kelly, of one of the Ken-  
tucky cavalry regiments, was a charac-  
ter. On one occasion he had spent the  
night, or a good part of it, playing  
poker in the tent of Col. James S. Jack-  
son, who also commanded a Kentucky  
cavalry regiment.

"Kelly left his pipe, a favorite one,  
in Jackson's tent, and he was very  
much concerned about it. The next  
day, as Jackson was galloping along at  
the head of his regiment under orders  
to attack a given point, Kelly rode after  
him in a state of great excitement,  
and Jackson, supposing that he carried  
most important orders, halted the



HE THREW THE COLONEL DOWN.

whole command. Kelly rode up and  
said to the expectant colonel: "Did  
you find my pipe?" Jackson burst into  
a roar of profanity, ordered the reg-  
iment forward, and to ride over Kelly  
if he did not get out of the way, say-  
ing to the colonel that he might go to  
a very warm place and smoke his blamed  
old pipe to his heart's content.

"When the regiment was near Bow-  
ling Green in the early part of 1862,  
Jackson was very much annoyed be-  
cause his regimental train was stuck  
in the mud. He took his revenge by  
abusing a teamster, who seemed to be  
in part responsible for the trouble.  
The teamster took this abuse quietly  
for a time, but finally turned on Jack-  
son with the remark that the colonel  
was safe simply because he wore shoul-  
der straps. He declared further that  
no man, shoulder straps or no shoulder  
straps, could insult him as Jackson had  
done, and that the time might come  
when Jackson was not protected by  
shoulder straps, and then he would lick  
him as sure as he was alive.

"Jackson sprang from his horse,  
threw off his coat and shoulder straps,  
and turned on the teamster, saying:  
'Now I have no shoulder straps, what  
are you going to do about it?' The  
teamster threw off his blouse, and, after  
a pass or two at the colonel, clinched,  
threw him down, and pummeled him  
until the colonel said 'enough!' The  
old-fashioned rough and tumble fight  
was witnessed by a good many officers  
and teamsters, who wondered what  
would happen when the colonel got up.  
Knowing how violent he was when in  
a passion, they expected to see him  
shoot the teamster. Instead of that he  
put on his coat, mounted his horse and  
rode away without saying a word.  
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### AN AMERICAN NAPOLEON.

Interesting Anecdotes of Gen. Nathan  
B. Forrest, a Rare Mil-  
itary Genius.

Lord Wolseley, commander of the  
English army, and Gen. W. T. Sherman  
have said that had Gen. Nathan Bedford  
Forrest received a military education  
he would have been the greatest figure  
of the civil war. After reading the bi-  
ography of the celebrated confederate  
cavalry leader, which has been writ-  
ten by Dr. John A. Wyeth, it is easy  
to understand why Forrest should be  
so esteemed by all who are best qual-  
ified to judge.

Gen. Forrest was keenly appreciative  
of the necessity of giving his personal  
attention to the smallest details con-  
nected with his military operations in  
order to achieve success. He was not  
content to accept reports from even his  
most trusted and faithful subordinates,  
but he made careful inspection of his  
artillery, the harness and the condi-  
tion of the animals, as well as the men,  
and held his officers strictly account-  
able for keeping his command supplied  
with ammunition, forage and rations.  
Nothing seemed to escape his careful  
scrutiny. When on the march, which  
usually began at daylight, he would  
take his place by the roadside and ob-  
serve regiment after regiment as they



GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST.

passed before him. He would then  
mount his horse and ride through the  
column from rear to front.

If it were raining and he saw a car-  
tridge box exposed to the weather, the  
delinquent need expect no mercy from  
the commander. If in crossing a stream  
a soldier permitted his ammunition to  
get wet, he might consider himself for-  
tunate to escape with a reprimand. His  
quick eye readily detected a lame or  
tender-footed animal, or one that did  
not seem to be well-fed or properly  
cared for. A veteran of Forrest's com-  
mand informed the writer that on one  
occasion the general ordered him to  
leave the ranks, remarking: "Why did  
you let your horse's back get sore?  
Take your saddle off and let me see  
what's the matter." On exposing the  
animal's back it was found to be chafed.  
Forrest reprimanded him and dis-  
mounted to give him a practical lesson  
in the manner of rolling the blanket  
so that the pressure would be taken  
from the abraded surface. As he rode  
away the general remarked: "You  
must never again let me see you rid-  
ing a horse with a sore back; there is  
no need of it." A few days later the  
general recognized the same trooper,  
and also noticed that he had not fixed  
the blanket as he had been instructed,  
and, narrating the circumstance, the  
trooper said: "I did not get off so  
easily that time. The general gave  
me —, but it taught me a lesson I  
never forgot."

The precautions he took for the com-  
fort and safety of his men were fully  
appreciated and formed one of the  
strong bonds of attachment between  
the soldiers and their commander.  
When they bivouacked for the night in  
proximity to the enemy he never rest-  
ed until he saw in person that the pick-  
ets were properly posted and that ex-  
perienced and reliable men were de-  
tailed for important duties. His men  
felt the most implicit reliance in this  
watchful care of themselves. A lieuten-  
ant of the escort said: "We had that  
confidence in him which I imagine the  
old guard had in Napoleon. On one oc-  
casion, while we were supposed to be  
in a very dangerous position, with the  
enemy all about us, we were ordered to  
go into camp for the night. There were  
some new recruits with us, who, seeing  
the older members of the command pre-  
paring to lie down and go to sleep, said:  
'You don't expect to lie down and go  
to sleep with the enemy all around you,  
do you?' The answer was: 'Of course we  
do.' Gen. Forrest told us to do it." —  
Harper's Book Notes.

### Grant's Brevity.

Gen. Grant was not much of a success  
as a speechmaker, unless brevity is the  
soul of wit. Shortly after noon on May  
19, 1863, the Seventeenth Army corps,  
part of McPherson's command, had  
marched from early morning on scanty  
rations and considered themselves very  
badly treated. When Grant was seen  
riding along a call for something to eat  
went up from the soldiers. "Men," he  
replied, drawing up his horse, "rations  
are on their way from Haines Bluff and  
will be here by night." Then he rode  
on, but the boys in blue were more  
grateful to him than if he had har-  
angued them for an hour. The story is  
told of the time that Grant took com-  
mand of the regiment of Illinois sol-  
diers who greeted their new colonel  
with cries for a speech. The reply was:  
"Men, go to your quarters." — Troy  
Times.

### A Valuable Record.

Student—Do you keep a record of all  
your cases?  
Doctor—Certainly. I write down the  
amount I receive from each patient and  
how much trouble I have getting it. —  
N. Y. Journal.

### Exaggeration.

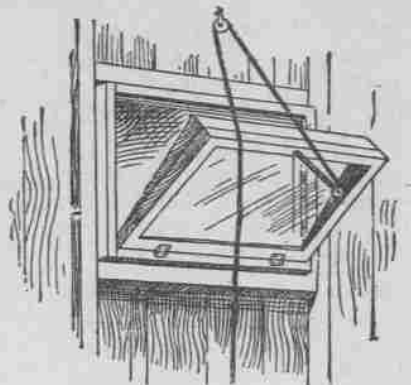
Some individuals are so fond of exag-  
geration that they can't even start a  
bank account without wanting to over-  
draw it. —Chicago Daily News.



### VENTILATING BARN.

One of the Best Plans Is to Have a  
Window in Each Gable End of  
the Building.

Barns should have means of ventila-  
tion, but it should be ventilation that  
can be controlled. One of the best plans  
is by a window in each gable end of the  
building, up near the peak of the roof.  
Have these windows arranged as shown



VENTILATING DEVICE.

In the cut, and they can be opened and  
closed at will from the ground floor.  
The triangular pieces nailed to the sides  
of the sash hold up the window a little  
inclined inward, so that it falls open  
by its own weight when the cord is  
loosened. The same result could be ob-  
tained by the usual sash that closes to  
a perpendicular position, but has a  
second cord running from the outer end  
of the iron rod down to the floor. Pull-  
ing on this cord would open the window,  
while pulling on the pulley cord would  
close it, when the line could be fastened  
below. —N. Y. Tribune.

### CLEAN MILKING PAYS.

Interesting Experiments Conducted  
by Prof. D. H. Otis, at the Kan-  
sas State Station.

It is a well-known fact that cows not  
milked clean will tend to dry up in short  
order. Another important reason for  
milking clean is to get all of the butter  
fat, which is contained in a much larger  
per cent. in the last than in the first  
milk drawn, as is shown by the follow-  
ing experiment. The college dairy has  
conducted an experiment showing the  
importance of clean milking. Five  
cows were selected and their milk col-  
lected in half-pint bottles, each test  
contributing its share to every bottle.  
These samples were tested with the  
Babcock test, with the following re-  
sults:

Cow No. 6 varied from .6 of one per  
cent. to 7.2 per cent.  
Cow No. 10 varied from .2 of one per  
cent. to 6.6 per cent.  
Cow No. 14 varied from 1.6 per cent.  
to 5.8 per cent.  
Cow No. 15 varied from 1.5 per cent.  
to 6.8 per cent.  
Cow No. 20 varied from .8 of one per  
cent. to 7.8 per cent.

The results show a gradual, although  
not entirely uniform, increase in the  
per cent. of fat from the beginning to  
the last of the milking, except with the  
last two samples drawn from each cow.  
Here the per cent. of fat would take a  
sudden leap, amounting often to a third  
or a half of the total variation. This  
shows very clearly how important it is  
to get all the milk. By averaging the  
results it was found that the last quar-  
ter of a pint was worth from three-  
fourths to 1½ pints of milk first drawn  
from the udder. Moral: Milk clean  
and get fat. —D. H. Otis, Kansas Experi-  
ment Station.

### Applying Poultry Manure.

Do not neglect to make use of the  
poultry droppings, says the Farmer.  
There is no manure on the farm that  
equals it, and if properly gathered  
from droppings boards it will be en-  
tirely free from weed seeds, a very im-  
portant characteristic of fertilizers. A  
great many are afraid to use it, fear-  
ing it is so strong as to burn up the  
plants which it is intended to benefit.  
There is only one proper method of ap-  
plying poultry manure to the soil be-  
fore planting, and that is broadcasting  
it upon the soil after plowing and thor-  
oughly mixing it with the soil by har-  
rowing. Applied in this way, the  
growth of the crops grown on that  
piece of ground will be simply won-  
derful. It should be spread rather thin;  
at least a wheelbarrowful will go as  
far as a wagon load of coarse stable  
manure. The thicker it is spread the  
more thoroughly it should be harrowed  
into the soil.

### Loss from Poor Milkers.

A good milker should have a strong  
grip in his hands. He will have it if he  
milks cows many years. The grip does  
not necessarily require very strong  
muscles, but it is the constant exercise  
twice a day which gives the muscles of  
the hands and fingers a development  
that nothing else will do. But if a  
hired man has not already such a de-  
velopment of muscles as will make him  
a fast milker, do not employ him with  
the milking of cows as one of his du-  
ties. While he is learning to milk a  
steady and fast stream he is drying the  
cow off, as after a time she will learn  
to hold up her milk. If only a little  
milk is left after each milking, the cow  
will very soon go dry. That will cost  
the farmer more than the wages of a  
good milker who will keep the cow to  
her standard until near the time to drop  
another calf. —American Cultivator.

If you starve your cow your pocket-  
book will be starved.

### RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Universal Introduction of the Sys-  
tem Must Lead to the Construc-  
tion of Better Roads.

The Chicago Record in a recent issue  
gives an interesting resume of the op-  
eration of numerous free rural delivery  
routes in Montgomery county, Ind., a  
typical community of the middle west.  
It has demonstrated that all of them  
have been operated to the entire satis-  
faction of the Indiana people enjoying  
the convenience, and also of the post  
office department. The Record's cor-  
respondent gives figures which suffi-  
ciently vindicate the action of the de-  
partment. The routes are about 20 miles  
long. During the first month of the de-  
livery each of the carriers delivered  
about 1,000 pieces of mail matter; at the  
end of the first year they were deliv-  
ering more than 5,000 pieces a month.  
During the first three months they  
would each collect from eight to ten  
letters daily; now they collect 50 to  
60 daily, besides many packages. Facts  
are cited to show the many improve-  
ments that have come about, and the  
three most significant are those which  
show the concrete fact that farms have  
raised in value, the department is re-  
ceiving a net profit of \$40 per month  
and that the convenience has stimu-  
lated the building of two new macadam-  
ized roads to induce the government to  
establish more routes. With these  
roads and without the free delivery sys-  
tem has come a greater value to the  
farms lying along them than has come  
to those with free delivery and poor  
roads, and the net result has been a  
larger and more vital interest in the  
movement that was first inaugurated  
by the League of American Wheelmen.

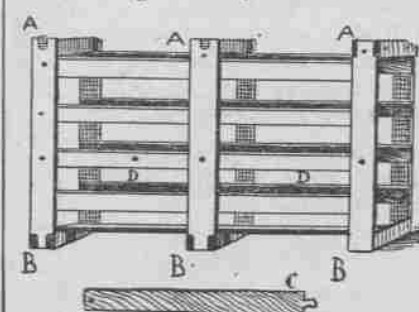
It will only be a matter of time, and  
a comparatively short time at that,  
when the motor vehicle will assume  
large proportions in this matter of free  
rural mail delivery. Already the bi-  
cycle has become the one great feature,  
but in the system necessarily in vogue  
and that will be greatly extended in its  
operation and in its mileage its value  
must needs have its limitations because  
of the carrying capacity of the machine  
and the mileage ability of the letter  
carrier.

Territory having good roads and free  
delivery will show so marked an in-  
crease in land values over adjacent sec-  
tions that have not these signs of pro-  
gress and prosperity that the local fa-  
thers will have before them selfish in-  
ducements to advance the cause that the  
wheelmen have so long and unselfish-  
ly fought for. It would be strictly  
within reason and should not be be-  
yond the province of the postal depart-  
ment to make it a sine qua non that to  
be without roads would mean to be  
without free delivery. Under such con-  
ditions matters would soon assume a  
shape that would promise the grid-  
ironing of the country with roads in  
place of muck holes. When this comes  
about motorists will enjoy every ad-  
vantage that could be wished for, and  
from so simple a thing as a postage  
stamp would come a large impetus to  
the newest of industries. —Cleveland  
Cycling Gazette.

### HANDY HAULING CRATE.

Convenient When a Single Hog, Sheep  
or Calf Has to Be Moved or  
Carted Away.

It is often convenient to have a crate  
in which to haul a single hog, sheep or  
calf. It is not necessary to have it so  
large or so heavy but what it can be  
easily lifted into the wagon, or even  
taken in the light wagon, where the ani-  
mal to be hauled is not too large and  
heavy. The frame should be made of  
2x4's, strengthened by rods and bolts.



MODEL STOCK CRATE.

Four-inch slats are nailed horizontal  
on the inside of the sides, and perpen-  
dicular on the end. Three slats, dropped  
from above and retained in position by  
the mortised end, will retain the animal  
when inside.

The crate is about 3 feet wide, 4½  
feet high and 5 feet long. The three  
frames are mortised at top and bottom,  
and have a rod (A) at top, and at the  
bottom two 2x4's are bolted at B. The  
floor is spiked down to these. The slats  
are nailed on from the inside to prevent  
crowding off. To give strength, substi-  
tute a 2x4 in place of slat (D) which  
should be bolted to the frames. The  
slats for retaining the animal are made  
of 2x4's. They are made to slip down  
between the rod and outside 2x4 brace  
across the top of the rear frame, the  
bottom of the slat (C) mortised to fit a  
square hole cut on the floor and the top  
held in position by a pin fitting into  
holes bored through the top of slat and  
braces of frame (E). The cut shows  
the crate complete. —J. L. Irwin, in *Ohio  
Farmer*.

### Economy with Fallen Apples.

There is much waste in the common  
practice of turning hogs into orchards  
to pick up fruit and make that their  
exclusive diet. The hog will soon learn  
to eat only the ripened fruit, saving  
that which is wormy. This fruit can be  
sold or dried, and if forced to do it the  
hog will eat the wormy fruit before the  
worm escapes. But to make this really  
economical some grain and milk should  
be given to hogs in addition to their  
fruit diet. This will make the young  
pigs grow and will strengthen their di-  
gestion for the exclusive corn feeding  
that will come when they are put up to  
be fattened.



# FAIR FACES

Preserved by

# Cuticura SOAP

It removes the cause of disfiguring eruptions, loss of  
hair, and baby blemishes, viz.: The clogged, irritated,  
inflamed, or sluggish condition of the PORES. CUTI-  
CURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties  
derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the  
purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of  
flower odors. No other medicated soap ever com-  
pounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purify-  
ing, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No  
other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to  
be compared with it for all the uses of the toilet, bath,  
and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE  
PRICE — namely, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS — the  
best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and  
baby soap in the world.

### INSTANT RELIEF FOR EVERY HUMOR

Bathe the affected parts with HOT water and CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse  
the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry,  
without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA Ointment freely, to allay itching,  
irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA  
RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood.

This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and  
sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly  
humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and  
economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

Price, THE SET, \$1.25; OF SOAP, 25c. OINTMENT, 50c. and RESOLVENT (half size), 50c. Sold  
throughout the world. PUTTIS, DAVIS AND GREEN, CORP., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. "How to  
Preserve, Purify and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands," mailed free.

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### Employment for the Idle.

Almost anyone, when he can't think of  
anything else to do, eats something. —Wash-  
ington Democrat.

Men are men; the best sometimes forget.  
—Shakespeare.

"Do you know anything that will make  
me stout, doctor?" "Why, certainly, I  
do." "What is it?" "Flesh." —Yonkers  
Statesman.

Money talks—and poverty has a way of  
telling. —Chicago Daily News.