

SQUAN CREEK FOLKS

Jep Jones Relates Some War Reminiscences.

By M. QUINN. Copyright, 1918.

It wasn't that Squan Creek lacked patriots or patriotism in the late civil war, but that sickness and circumstances and lots of other things were against it. Zemida Barnes had been captain of the Squan Creek Terribles for five years, and everybody who had seen him war with his sword and shout: "Forward march!" said that he would surely prove an awful fighter on the battlefield. When it came to the school of the Terribles around back of the schoolhouse, ordered the drums to be beat and the flags to wave, and then stepped out and said:

"This day I offer my life to my country. As many of you as will follow me to war an' fight 'n' fight till victory is won will step forward one pace."

Every Terrible stepped, and there were wild cheers from the spectators. Zemida was picked up and carried around on men's shoulders, and lots of folks said that if he lived through the war he would come home a bigger man than George Washington. There was bonfires in the street that night, with shootin' and yellin'. Deacon Spooner had been mad at Zemida Barnes for shootin' his dog, and folks said they would never make up. The proceedings of that day was too much for the deacon, however. Just at dark he went up to Zemida on the street and held out his hand and said:

"Carrying you are going away to war to be squashed all to squash, and I want to say right here and now that I forgive you for a shootin' that dog-goned dog o' mine."

There was a dozen other folks mad at each other, but all of 'em shook hands and made it up, and you could see tears wherever you went. Two weeks later war broke out. The news came to us in the night, and the fire-bell was jingled to call out the people. Everybody looked for Capt.

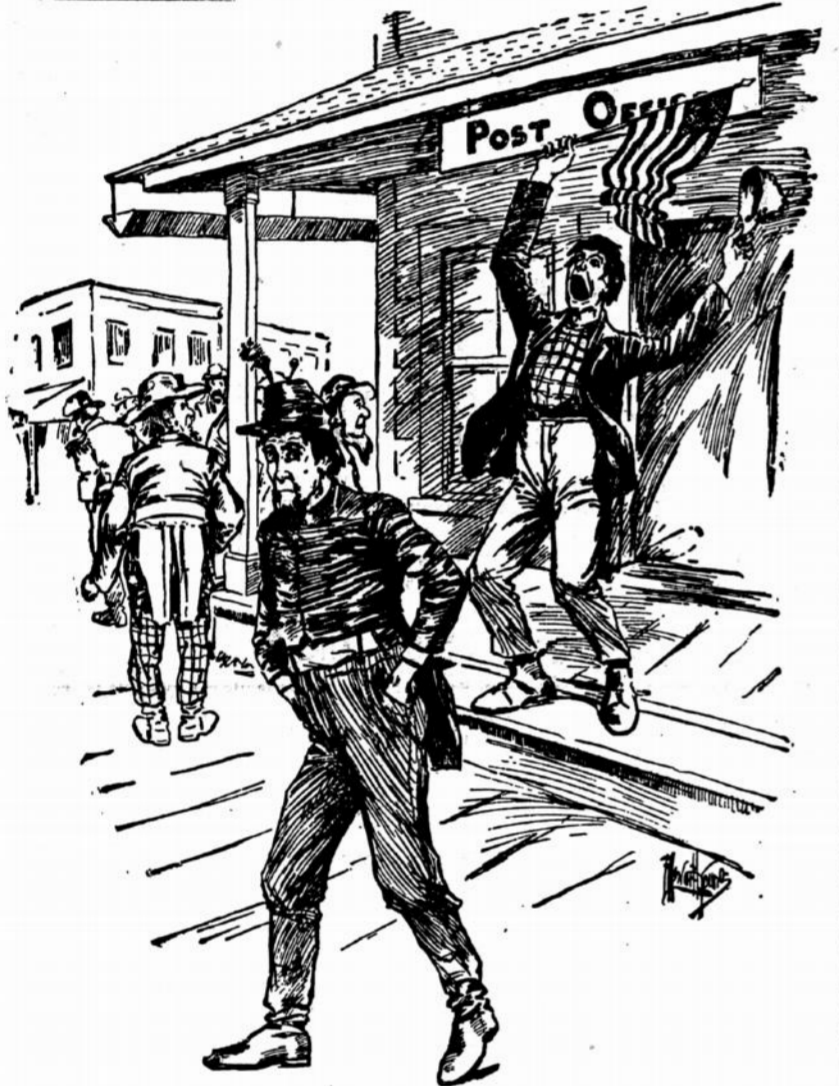
When the patriotic populace of Squan Creek discovered that none of the officers of the Terribles would lead the company to the front there was a call for Adinab Spellman to rise to the emergency. His grandfather fell at Bunker Hill and his father fell in Mexico, and it was generally supposed that he himself was willing to perish at a moment's notice. It didn't turn out that way, however. He was limping around when called upon to throw himself into the breach, and he seemed to be sufferin' pain, as he said:

"Feller Citizens: I can't go, not for two or three weeks yet. I went out in my bare feet arter wood the other night and run a rusty nail into my left heel. I've got it done up in soft soap to draw the pizen out, but will the pizen be drawn? If it will, then I'll be down there in time for the next battle; if it won't then I've got to stay home and die of the lockjaw. I'd go to-day, but if I had lockjaw arter I got down there it might upset all the plans of the army, and be the death-blow of our beloved country."

Nero Jones, who owned a tomahawk which had killed six white men, and who was always hurrahing for Gen. Jackson, was then asked to go and perish at the head of the Terribles; but he had a hard cold and was taking quinine, and he wanted to wait for two weeks. The captainship was offered to Aaron Scott, John Oldtree, Jim Burns and Ebenezer White, but sun-thin' ailed 'em all. Arter a week or so a man appeared. It was Lucius Tompkins. He had just pricked his thumb with a scratch-awl, but he didn't take that as an excuse. He stood on the post office steps, waving his American flag three times around his head, and shouted:

"I will lead where glory calls! All of you who want to shed your blood for the glorious old flag in the world follow me!"

He started down the street, but no one followed. Some had the headache—some felt tired—some had to go home to take cough medicine or feed the pigs. The Terribles decided after that to disband as a company and go to war as individuals. A great rush of patriots was anticipated, but it didn't come off. The nearest anybody come to enlist!



"I WILL LEAD WHERE GLORY CALLS."

Barnes, but he was late in gettin' out, and he wasn't lookin' at all well when he showed up. He wasn't wavin' no sword nor doin' no cheerin', and he appeared to be kinder homesick as he got up on a bar'l to make a speech.

"Feller citizens," he said, as he held his left hand to his jaw, "war has busted forth at last, and now is the time for all true patriots to go to the front. I shan't be with you—not at first. This old holler tooth of mine begun to grumble two or three days ago, and now she's on the reg'lar jump. This glorious old government don't want men with holler teeth, who'd jest keep the army awake all night and be swearin' all day. I'll run over to Philadelphia and get her plugged, and in about a week I'll follow you down. The union forever, and Pompey Hill will lead the Terribles till I come down."

Pompey was first lieutenant of the company. He'd bin look'n' mighty thoughtful ever since he turned out of bed, and his face grew a foot long as he listened to the captain's speech. Everybody expected to see him wave his sword and to hear him yell, but he didn't do neither. He mounted that same bar'l and softly said:

"I was intendin' to go down there and conker or die, and I've laid awake 50 different nights thinkin' how I'd rush up to the cannon's mouth, but I'll rush up to it for a week or two. You all know 'bout my rheumatism. She ketches me in the right hip once in awhile, and I'm no good for three or four days. She ketches me last night, and it's all I kin do to hobble around. This union mustn't and shall be preserved, but lame men can't do it. They'll be right in the way. I'll rub in liniment and lay round the house for three or four days, and then I'll follow you down. Let Moses Langford lead you till I come."

Moses was second lieutenant, and he'd been so anxious for war that he'd got up at midnight several times to shoot fre crackers and wave the American flag. He'd been cheerin' as the bells rung, but when they histed him up on the bar'l to speak he wasn't hankerin' to die for his country. Says he:

"You all know that when the wind is in the east I have the asthma till I can't speak a loud word. I'm all ready to go to war, but I want to find out first whether they want me or not. I couldn't lead no company into battle if the wind was in the east. I'd jest have to sit in my tent with a mustard plaster on my chest. Mebbe they have mustard plasters in war, and mebbe they don't. I'll do some inquiren' around, and if things is all right I'll come down and perish with you."

was one day when Henry Burke and Joe Taylor got into a dispute as to whether a bob-tailed dog was a better fighter than a long-tailed one. After they had disputed about half an hour, Henry says:

"If you wasn't a coward, you'd enlist and fight for your country."

"So would you!" says Joe.

"I'll dare you to do it!"

"And I'll dare you!"

And they went together to Squire Morgan's office and signed a paper, but they didn't go to war. The squire knew that Henry was subject to colic and that Joe had boils break out on him every few weeks, and so he had 'em sign an old tax receipt and told 'em to quit jawin' and go home.

EX-CONVICTS BRANDED.

Past Records Serve to Keep Released Criminals Always Under Suspicion.

"The warden of one of the largest penitentiaries in the United States told me not long ago that he was absolutely certain that quite a number of convicts in his keeping were innocent men," said Mr. T. S. Rollins, of St. Louis, to a Post reporter.

"He said that a majority of the men whom he believed to be serving sentence unjustly were what is known as second-term men, that is, men who have before been convicted of felonies. If they have been twice previously sentenced and are arranged before the courts, a conviction is almost certain. The warden's theory, and it is very reasonable, is that when a crime is done, sheriffs and detectives immediately begin the work of locating the criminal, and if there happens to be in the neighborhood of where the offense is committed an ex-convict they are always sure to put the blame on him."

"Circumstantial evidence is worked up, and often it is manufactured outright, against the unfortunate who is still on the blacklist because of his past record. People are prone to think that a man who has committed one violation of the law is very apt to perpetrate a second, and so, although the man may be absolutely guiltless, he is arrested and enough evidence added to cause a jury to bring in a verdict of guilty. In this way, my friend the warden declares, hundreds of innocent men are made to suffer merely because of their past records."—Washington Post.

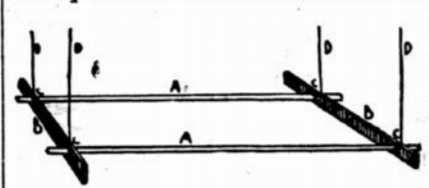
Fresh meat easily absorbs nicotine from tobacco smoke and soon becomes tainted.



SENSIBLE PERCHES.

When Once Tried Hanging Hoists Will Take the Place of the Old Kind Everywhere.

It is a continual source of surprise that the poultry fraternity so slowly adopts the method of hanging perches, shown in accompanying drawing. The old style of fastening perches to wall, floor or dropping platform is a standing invitation to red mites, which occupy the perches entirely too much, at best. Perches, walls, platform, floor, all are accessible to lice when perches are directly attached or supported on trestles or timbers of any kind. Basing my assertion on actual experience, I assert that it requires several times as much effort



IMPROVED PERCHES.

fort and labor to keep poultry houses clean and free from lice by the old method as by the new one here described. It is possible that in extreme cases the lice may travel up and down the wires, but I do not know that it has been done. To prevent such contingency, place a touch of tar on each wire, or occasionally rub same with oil or grease.

A, A, perches; B, B, perch supports; C, C, C, notches in B, B, to hold perches; D, D, D, wire hung from ceiling or side walls.

Make perch poles shorter than the building is wide, and hang the supports so that neither perches nor cross pieces touch the building at any point. Use as many poles as desired. Make the supports of one by four-inch stuff, and long enough to accommodate your required number of poles. Cut notches in the supports one inch deep for the poles to rest in. Fasten a wire to each end of support and attach by staples to ceiling or side walls in such manner that the wires may be unhooked and removed for cleaning. Hang the perches level. Occasionally rub them with kerosene oil and there will be few lice.—Homer W. Jackson, in Agricultural Epitome.

REMOVING HONEY.

Recent Invention Has Made the Once Dreaded Operation Comparatively Pleasant.

Among the recent inventions in bee-keeping there is nothing of more importance than the little bee escape. It is a very simple arrangement, easily operated and does not cost much. It overcomes to a great extent the laborious work of brushing bees from sections or frames in removing either comb or extracted honey from the hive.

The escape consists of a small tin box with two small springs which nearly come together at the point, V-shape. The bees pass out between the springs at the point and cannot get back. To operate the escape, get a half-inch board the size of the top of the hive; cut a mortise in the center a little longer than the escape and place the escape in the mortise. The board should have a small strip about one-fourth of an inch thick nailed around both sides to form a bee space between the surplus case and also the brood chamber.

In using the escape I always lift the surplus case and put it empty in its place, then put the escape board between the two cases, putting the case of honey and bees on top of the empty case, and also the escape board. If the escape is put on the hive in the evening the bees will be nearly all down in the empty case by morning. I propose to put the escape on in the evening, so the bees will be ready to go to work in the morning. If honey is coming in in sufficient quantities the empty case should be filled with sections, so that the bees will lose no time; remove the case of honey in the morning, or as soon as the bees are nearly all out. If the season is over and the bees are not very active they will be slower in going out of the case. I like to get the honey off as soon as possible, so there will be no danger of robbing should there happen to be any way for bees to get in. It is a great satisfaction to be able to remove sections from the case without being bothered with a great lot of bees to brush off.—E. S. Mead, in Ohio Farmer.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Use plenty of lime about the stable. Nobody ever saw a successful farmer who had inferior stock.

Try to hire brains when you hire a farmhand. Brains pay everywhere.

Use light tools in working on the farm and always have them in good order.

Blue grass has strong roots, and hence will stand a good deal of dry weather.

Cut the burdock off just below the crown and it will be the last of the burdock.

Parsnips are a good vegetable, although some people do not seem to realize it.

Do not throw slops about the house. If you do disease germs will likely develop.

On clay soil, we would say to an inquirer, either lime or raw bones will make a good fertilizer.

Farmers near our big cities are engaged more and more in the business of wintering city horses. It pays.

Do not buy a costly machine when the pocketbook or acreage cultivated does not warrant the expenditure.

When the pig is in good health its tail curls; when sick it droops. Hence the saying: The curl in a pig's tail is worth a dollar.

Cows are apt to shrink their milk for a time when changed from one food to another, although the latter food may be the best. Why we do not know.—Western Plowman.

ADVANTAGES OF CLOVER.

They Are Not Only Very Numerous, But of the Greatest Value in Several Directions.

One advantage with clover is that it furnishes two crops in one season. The first crop is nearly always cut for hay, while the second growth can be used for pasturage, plowed under as a green manure, cut for hay or allowed to mature seed. The clover plant makes a quick growth, and, if the first crop is cut in good season, will start up and soon shade the ground and will furnish considerable feed during the summer, when it is so often the case that the pastures fail.

When cut for hay or plowed under it should be allowed to make a full growth, and be cut when in full bloom. Properly cured, it makes one of the very best foods for the dairy cow during the winter, as well as for growing stock of all kinds. Even hogs will be benefited if given a good feed of clover hay two or three times a week.

When in full bloom it contains the largest per cent not only of animal food, but of plant food also, hence so far as other conditions will admit the best results are obtained by plowing under when a full growth has been made.

Usually the growing of cloverseed proves profitable. Occasionally when there is a full crop the price will fall below that of profitable production. A small yield, running from three to seven bushels per acre, and costing from 70 cents to \$1 a bushel to thrash, is an expensive crop to grow, and unless fair prices are realized will not be profitable.

In harvesting the heads should all be left to turn brown before cutting. A self rake is rather the best machine to cut clover for seed, as it leaves it in bunches that can be gathered up readily with a fork. It is quite an item to handle the clover as little as possible, as it shatters readily.

If the threshing can be done in good season the clover can be left as cut until dried out sufficiently to thresh. But unless you are certain that this can be done it is best to gather up and stack the clover as soon as it is sufficiently cured. The hull or straw makes good feed, equal in value to wheat or oat straw, while it can hardly be excelled for bedding.

In growing wheat the turning under of a good growth of clover will be beneficial, as it supplies the elements of plant food needed by this crop.

For corn or potatoes it is usually best to allow the clover to die down in the fall and then plow under in winter or early spring.—St. Louis Republic.

HANDY CONTRIVANCE.

Exceedingly Useful Wherever a Barbed Wire Fence Has to Be Put Up Quickly.

The illustration shows a handy contrivance for "paying out" barbed wire when building a fence of this material. A stout stone drag has a round stake



FOR MAKING WIRE FENCES.

In one corner well braced. The reel of wire is put on as suggested for attaching the upper wire and below the braces at various heights when putting up the other wires. This brings the wire right along beside the stakes and at just the height desired. When ready to staple, let the driver of the reel take hold of one arm of the reel to keep it from turning, starting up the team a few feet to stretch the wire. His companion then staples firmly, when more wire is unreeling and the process is repeated. A slow-moving team should be used, or it will not be safe to attempt holding the reel.—American Agriculturist.

FINE LIQUID MANURE.

An English Journal Tells How to Prepare and Care for It and How to Use It.

The following directions for preparing a liquid manure are given by the Gardeners' Chronicle: Put into a 40-gallon tank or cistern two bushels of fresh horse dung; stir it well about, and leave it to clear; and in about a week add one peck of fresh soot inclosed in a canvas bag, squeeze this a little every third day, so as to make its contents exude. Let the mixture get clear, and then use, say one quart for three gallons of rain or soft water.

This is a good manure for all kinds of soft-wooded plants. It may be made stronger by adding chickens' or pigeons' dung, at the rate of half a peck to the above quantities. If, in summer time, bubbles generate on the surface, it is a symptom of fermentation, and the latter should be stayed, by the addition of a small quantity of white vitrol. Of course, after the cask has been filled up twice, the contents should be turned out and a fresh lot made up. Instead of clear water, soap suds may be used in filling up the cask.

Establishing a Grade. With the modern road machines, earth grades can be thrown up very symmetrically, with much less labor and expense than with the old road plow and scraper. An even grade in the center of the road allowance, 20 feet from ditch to ditch, well arched up in the center, makes a good beginning for a road; then, if this grade is made and kept firm with a heavy roller, and gone over whenever necessary, with road machine or a simple triangle made of heavy planks, to fill in and smooth over all ruts, so as to keep the crown high and smooth, water cannot lie on it, and the cost for maintenance is not as high as under the old slipshod methods. It is essential that all work be well done, and done at the proper time.—Prairie Farmer.

Requires Constant Care. There is no greater mistake than to suppose that a macadam road once laid needs no care. The most economical method of maintenance is to give it constant attention.

THE OFFICIAL TIME.

It Was Carried by the General and Had to Be Recognized as Such.

The necessity that there shall be only one man who "has the say" in a military command is thoroughly recognized in the United States army. A story is told of Gen. Shafter, commander of the American expeditionary force for the invasion of Cuba, which illustrates the punctilio of the regulars in this regard.

At a certain frontier post at which Shafter, who then held an inferior rank, was commander many years ago, a discussion arose among several officers as to the exact time of day. A captain, with his watch in his hand, said:

"Oh, no," said a lieutenant, "by my time it's eight minutes past three."

A third officer drew his watch out of his pocket. "I know my time is exactly right," he said, "and my watch says two minutes past three."

Then the young officers remembered that the authority of the commanding officer extended even to the time of day.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

WELL-NIGH BRUTAL.

But the Stern Parent Was Not Wholly Without Cause for His Unkindness.

He was a well meaning young man. He had a way, however, of standing by the side of a piano and rolling his eyes at the chandelier while unwearying gurgled from his throat. Friends were too kind to suggest to him that his efforts were other than melodious. Such is the patient charity of this much maligned world.

The man with iron gray side whiskers and an eagle eye showed signs of overtaxed endurance. It was his daughter who was playing accompaniments, and it was his gas they were burning.

"Did I understand you were going to sing 'On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away?'"

"Yes."

"Why, right away."

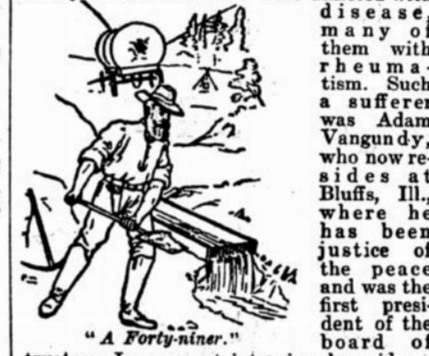
The questioner took out his watch and said:

"Well, I'm afraid you haven't much time to spare. The next train for the west goes in less than three-quarters of an hour, and you'll have to start for the Wabash far away, right away, if you're going to sing there before the week is out. Good-by, I hate to have you cut your visit short, but I wouldn't have those eyes on the Wabash far away, disappointed for anything!"—Washington Star.

THE RUSH FOR GOLD.

From the Times, Bluffs, Ill.

The rush of gold seekers to the Klondike brings thrilling memories to the "forty-niners" still alive, of the time when they girdled the continent or faced the terrors of the great American desert on the journey to the land of gold. These pioneers tell some experiences which should be heeded by gold seekers of to-day. Constant exposure and faulty diet killed large numbers, while nearly all the survivors were afflicted with



"A Fortunate Case." In a recent interview he said: "I had been a sufferer of rheumatism for a number of years and the pain at times was very intense. I tried all the proprietary medicines I knew of but received no relief. I finally placed my case with several physicians and doctored with them for some time, but they failed to do me any good. Finally, with my hopes of relief nearly exhausted I read an article regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which induced me to try them. I was anxious to get rid of the terrible disease and bought two boxes of the pills. I began using them about March, 1897. After I had taken two boxes I was completely cured, and the pain has never returned. I think it is the best medicine I have ever taken, and am willing at any time to sign my name to any testimony setting forth its good merits."

(Signed) ADAM VANGUNDY. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1907.

FRANKLIN C. FUNK, Notary Public. Mr. Vangundy's statement ought to be regarded as a criterion of the good merits of these pills, and what better proof could a person want than the above facts.

Why He Was Troubled. Jack—Come, old man, cheer up. What if she did break the engagement; she's not the only fish in the swim.

Tom—Oh, I don't care about her breaking the engagement, but you see I've got to go right on paying installments on the ring for the next six months. That's where the ice-cream comes in.—Chicago Evening News.

Starving for Breath. Several hundred thousand people in the United States and Canada are literally starving for breath because of chronic asthma when if they would consult Dr. P. Harold Hayes, of Buffalo, N. Y., by letter, he would inform them how to be cured of this most distressing and treacherous disease, and cured to stay cured. Dr. Hayes makes no charge for examination by mail and his opinion as to the curability of any case.

Mamma—"It is naughty to tell lies, Eva. People who do so don't go to Heaven. Eva—Did you ever tell a lie, mamma?" Mamma—"No, dear, never." Eva—"Won't you be fearful lonely in Heaven, mamma, with only George Washington?"—Oswego Daily Palladium.

Free Lands in Montana. Homesteads and pre-emptions can be taken in the Milk River Valley and other parts of the state within sight and hearing of daily trains on the Great Northern Railway. Renters and others should avail themselves of this chance to get a footing and become independent. For printed matter and other information, address: Moses Folsom, Immigration Agent G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Ethics of Friendship—"How sweet to have a friend whom you can trust!" "Yes, especially if he doesn't ask you to trust him."—Chicago Record.

Fortify Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Some people are so hopeful that it amounts to laziness.—Atchison Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

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Improvements in Flying Machines.

Inventions are plenty who can make a machine that will rise and float in air, but the one improvement which none has succeeded in making is an apparatus that will guide the machine through the many treacherous currents of air. In this respect humanity is fortunate in having Hottel's Stomach Bitters, which acts as a safe guide by curing treacherous stomach, liver and blood diseases, giving a good appetite, a strong constitution and nerves like steel.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

There is more money squandered in fool bargains than is spent for whisky.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Wiss's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickett, Van Sien and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, '94.

MRS. PINKHAM'S WARNING TO WOMEN.

Neglect is the Forerunner of Misery and Suffering—A Grateful Husband Writes of His Wife's Recovery.

Nearly all the ill health of women is traceable to some derangement of the feminine organs. These derangements do not cure themselves, and neglect of the sensations resulting from them is only putting off trouble.

Pathetic stories are constantly coming to Mrs. Pinkham of women whose neglect has resulted in serious heart trouble and a whole train of woes. Here is the story of a woman who was helped by Mrs. Pinkham after other treatment failed:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me very great pleasure to be able to state that I believe my wife owes her health to your medicine and good advice.

For three years her health failed rapidly; she had heart trouble, often falling down in dizzy and fainting spells, shortness of breath, choking and smothering spells, bloating of the stomach, a dry cough, dyspeptic symptoms, menes irregular, scanty, and of an unnatural color. She had been treated by physicians with but little benefit. She has taken your treatment according to your directions, and is better in every way. I am well pleased with the result of your treatment, and give you permission to use my letter for the benefit of others.—

CHAR. H. and MRS. MAY BUTCHER, Fort Myers, Va.

The healing and strengthening power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all female ills is so well established that it needs no argument. For over twenty years it has been used by women with results that are truly wonderful.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such correspondence is seen by women only, and no charge is made.

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine

To the Rescue.



"Battle-Ax" was in danger of an army of men (who chew it) ready to rescue it:—large enough to shovel Spain off the map of Europe. No other chewing tobacco in the world has ever had so many friends. Remember the name when you buy again.

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