

EVERY HONORABLE VETERAN DESERVES HIS PENSION.

And the Lone Limb Is Not the Only Reason for a Government Reward Either.

Samuel R. Jordan has just given the Journal an account of his life, which in view of his extremely hard lot for the past few years will be read with interest.

"I am 48 years old and have always lived in New Portland. I enlisted in the army in 1862 as a private in Company A, Twenty-eighth Maine Volunteers. My army experience injured my health to some extent, although I worked at blacksmithing some part of the time when suddenly, several years ago, I was prostrated with what able physicians pronounced Locomotor Ataxia. At first I could get around somewhat yet the disease progressed quite rapidly until I had hardly any feeling in my legs and feet, they felt like sticks of wood and I grew so much worse that I could not move for three years without help, as my neighbors and friends could testify. I employed several physicians in my vicinity, and elsewhere, and they all told me that such cases would not help, but that they could do nothing to effect a cure and that in time I should become entirely helpless. I became discouraged. I was a great expert in my trade, and shortly after I met an old army comrade, Mr. A. K. Farlin, a resident of Madison, Maine, and he incidentally mentioned how he had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a severe case of rheumatism and a spinal neuralgia trouble, that he had suffered with, consequent of his army life, and had been greatly benefited by their use. By his earnest recommendation I was induced to try the pills. After taking them for a time I began to feel prickly sensations in my legs and a return of strength so I could move them a little. After a few weeks I began to feel a marked improvement in my condition. I soon was enabled to walk around a little with the help of crutches. After taking for some time I can now walk without crutches, my general health is much improved and I have regained my old-time vigor. I can walk about and enjoy life once more for which I feel very thankful, and the happy result is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their effect that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes of twelve, or by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

Every production of genius must be the production of enthusiasm.

GERM THEORY OF DISEASE.

The Position It Occupies and Attention It Is Receiving from Scientific Men.

The germ theory of the origin of disease is a subject which is at present attracting the attention of scientific men in all parts of the world. The chief importance of the germ theory, however, is not that it shows the origin of disease but that it points out the best means to be employed to effect a cure. The germs of disease, from whatever source they come, are lodged and developed in the blood. The blood, of course, by circulating to every part of the body, is sure to scatter disease throughout the system whenever it impure, the weakest and most susceptible parts being the first to suffer. It is because of scrofulous taints in the blood, for instance, that the skin becomes covered with eruptions. It is lactic acid in the blood which causes rheumatism, and it is because the blood does not supply proper nourishment to the nerves that people suffer with nervousness. The cure for all these diseases, and of many others, can only be effected by purifying the blood, and absolutely destroying all germs of disease.

No intelligent person can doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla has actually and permanently cured many thousands of cases of scrofula, rheumatism, nervousness, dyspepsia and other troubles, and, as its proprietors claim, it is all because this medicine purifies the blood. As a matter of fact, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only reliable blood purifier that is before the public to-day, and persons afflicted with impure blood or any of the great variety of ailments which it causes, will be most certain to find relief and cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla because it possesses this peculiar power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, and destroy the germs of disease.

The new woman is simply the fool woman.

Notice.

Dr. H. H. Green & Sons, Atlanta, Ga., are the greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Cure more patients than the entire army of physicians scattered over this broad and of ours. A valuable discovery outside any medical book or published opinion. A purely vegetable preparation. Removes all dropsical symptoms rapidly. Ten days' treatment furnished free to every sufferer. See advertisement in other column of this paper.

One should believe in marriage as in the immortality of the soul.—Balzac

The Door of Life.

The fear of pain and the dangers of parturition fill many a woman's breast with dismay. There is no reason why childbirth should be fraught with danger and distress. It is a natural function, and should be performed in a natural way without undue suffering. Nature never intended that women should be tortured in this way.

Taken during gestation Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its dangers to both mother and child, by preparing the system for delivery, thereby shortening labor, lessening pain and abbreviating the period of confinement.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND STABLE.

Home-Made Contrivances for the Farm—Wheat Growing in the Northwest Unprofitable—Marketing Fruit—Clean Water for Poultry—Notes.

Anti-Kicking Devices.

The accompanying sketches illustrate devices for breaking kicking cows and young heifers. A farmer can make the first in an hour, and it will often save him many hours of time and many pails of milk to say nothing of exhalations of temper. With one of these, the American Agriculturist says, Bossy cannot kick. Take a strip of hard wood 1 1/2 inches thick, 1 1/2 inches broad, and 20 inches in length. Dress it smooth with a plane and bore a hole in each end the narrow way of the board. Pass through the hole a small rope or stout cord and tie a hard knot in the end. Put the other end through the other hole and draw up the rope until it is just long enough to go over the hook joint when in position, and then put a knot in that end also. Sew or rivet on a strap on the middle of the rope, as shown in the illustration. In the middle of the board on the flat outside put in a common wood screw and have a hole in the leather strap large enough to slip over the head of the screw. This completes the device, which is shown in figure 1, and figure 2 shows it applied to the animal.

FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

Another plan is to place a strap, as shown in the last picture. Buckle it a little tight, and if she kick then make it a little tighter and you will find she will not bother you any more.

Formic Acid for Fowl Brood.

Gleanings in Bee Culture recommends the use of formic acid as an antiseptic in the beehive. This acid is an excellent antiseptic. Thanks to it, honey preserves itself for a long time. There has been found in Dresden honey under the eaves of a house that is supposed to date back to the fifteenth century. This age is only guess work, and is undoubtedly a mistake. Mice or other vermin would destroy honey long before that time. The slangy word "Rats" appears to apply to such a statement. But formic acid diluted with water and placed in the hives is used in Europe to prevent the growth of fowl brood. This formic acid is not taken from fruits or flowers, but is a natural product generated in the bee. It is also found still more plentifully in ants, and the word derives its name from them. It is the odor of formic acid which is given off when either bees or ants are crushed. It is said to make bees cross to crush any of their number, which is natural enough, without supposing that the odor of formic acid has anything to do with it.

Clean Water for Poultry.

Every poultry owner has realized how difficult it is to keep the drinking water clean where the fowls can stand on the edge of the vessel or roost above it. An ingenious plan for avoiding this difficulty is shown in the accompanying engraving from a sketch in the Orange Judd Farmer. A board bracket is nailed to a post or to one of the studding timbers, and on the under side of it is horizontally fastened a square piece of broad board which serves as a shelf to keep the droppings from falling into the drinking vessel below. The vessel should be of such a height that the fowl cannot get between it and the shelf so as to roost on the edge of the vessel. Blocks may be placed below it for this purpose. At the same time the shelf should be sufficiently high that the fowl need only stoop very slightly to drink. This simple contrivance will be found of great service in protecting the drinking water which must be given to the fowls in their houses on stormy or very cold days.

Early Fattening of Hogs.

It costs much less to make a pound of pork early than it does late, though if corn alone be fed, too much of it while the weather is warm is apt to injure digestion. The great advantage of early fattening is that it is done while there is usually plenty of waste vegetables, small potatoes, beets and small apples, more or less of which go to the pig pen and vary the diet of the fattening hogs. After these are all stored in the cellar it is very rare that any are taken out, and then fattening hogs soon cloy on their ration of corn without anything to make it more easy of digestion.

A Good Cow.

A cow whose milk will make a pound of butter a day, or 350 pounds in a year, is a very good cow, and would yield a profit after paying for liberal feeding. One which yields 300 pounds a year is a good cow and probably a

profitable one, and one that yields 250 pounds a year may pay for her keeping and care, but one that does not yield over 200 pounds a year is a poor cow, and does not do any more than pay for her feed at the average prices of butter and of feed. Those who fall below that amount are very poor cows and unprofitable to the owner. Even if he can sell the milk for more than the feed costs, he had better replace her with a more productive animal. There is no excuse for keeping those who do not pay for the labor of caring for them as well as for their food.

No Profit in Wheat Growing.

The Commissioner of Agriculture of North Dakota has compiled some interesting matter in regard to wheat growing in that State. His figures show that a net profit was realized in 1891 of \$10.982 per acre and in 1892 the profits fell to \$2.135, while in 1893 the loss per acre was 43 1/2 cents. The prices for the different years at the railroad stations were respectively 74 1/2 cents, 56 1/2 cents and 50 1/2 cents per bushel. The estimates for 1894 are not given, but at the lower prices which prevailed the loss must have been greater than the preceding year. The liberal profit for 1891 was of course due to the heavy yield per acre that year, but with an average yield there would have been a margin in the business for the producer. North Dakota may be taken as a fairly representative district of the great wheat growing country of the Northwest. If wheat is grown at a loss in that State there is no place in this country that it can be grown at a profit. It would be only natural to suppose that lands suited to the cultivation of other crops would be utilized in other directions when wheat growing has ceased to be profitable. In this there may be a possibility of removing to a certain extent the competition in our markets of the cheap wheat of the Northwest.—Farmer and Stockman.

Profit in Ensilage.

A writer in Farmer's Home says: "The profit in ensilage is chiefly in the greater economy of handling the corn crop in that way. Well-cured fodder is just as nutritious, and is eaten nearly as well, but it costs much more to save and feed the crop in that way. It requires, in addition to the handling for the silo, husking and grinding the corn and stacking the fodder. If dry corn is fed without grinding, it is not so completely digested, and if the fodder is left in the shock until needed, half its value is lost. I would not advise building a silo for a herd of less than twelve or fifteen cows, or where the grain crops produced on the farm afford abundant rough feed for the stock. But if you have annually five acres or more of corn to be fed wholly to stock, whether cows or steers, a silo is much the cheapest and most satisfactory way to secure it and feed it."

A Farm Gallows.

On most farms there is more or less call for a gallows on which to raise carcasses. For ordinary use, where it is employed but once or twice a year, it is doubtful if anything is cheaper or better than the old-fashioned contrivance.



THE FARM GALLOW.

A six-inch pole that is sound is placed in the crotches of two heavy poles well set, or in the branches of two near-by trees. To these the gallows are fastened by chains, and this improvised cylinder is made to revolve and lift the pork by rolling it by means of a crowbar or strong stick which fits into holes bored into the pole at right angles. This is prevented from unwinding by a pin thrust into a hole bored in the post. Of course, pulleys and ropes are better, but those are not always owned.—Farmer Journal.

Agricultural Atoms.

Give the hen-house a good cleaning up and white-washing. Wool-growing is one specialty, and mutton growing is another. Wheat mixed with corn and oats makes a better feed than either alone. Beekeeping is an important adjunct to horticulture and floriculture; much more so than is generally realized.

Don't think because you have been in the dairy business for a number of years you cannot learn anything new. It would be well if farmers would eat more eggs and less of the fat meats. It would promote digestion and health. Dry earth is the best deodorizer known. It is also the best absorbent to preserve the manure in the least offensive way. The good that sheep will do in keeping down the weeds in the pastures and meadows is not as fully understood as it should be.

After a long experience it is found that American varieties of fruit are, in general, better adapted to American culture than foreign varieties. The benefit resulting from the pruning of trees and vines, and the plucking back of melons and tomatoes, has led to experiments with potatoes. It is said that pruning them to two stalks in each hill has produced larger tubers and a greater yield.

It is known that ripening fruit absorbs greater or lesser quantities of oxygen and give off carbonic acid; that a certain portion of the fiber is converted into sugar and another portion into water, and that the coloring process depends much on the supply of sunshine while the chemical action is taking place.

Royal Baking Powder

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Parsian Boot Makers.

English women are teaching American women some important facts about footwear. We know today that a touch of patent leather removes the shoe from street use, except in the case of walking to and from afternoon teas or luncheon. That only seal or calfskin suits the pavements, that low shoes are to be reserved for summer wear, that spats are not good foot, except for men, and that laced shoes are the smart thing for the forenoon.

We have also learned to say "bootmaker," instead of "shoeman," and to place our boots carefully away on "trees" in a row, instead of hanging them in the compartments of a linen shoe bag.

But when it comes to dressing the feet for the house commend me to French art. Possibly there is no clique of fashionable women in the United States who acknowledge this as universally as do the social leaders of San Francisco. There exists in one of the narrow avenues in Paris a bootmaker who asserts that his San Francisco trade would reap him a respectable income if he had no other customers. He can exhibit on the shelves of his little shop the wooden lasts of every society woman of the Gate City, with but very few exceptions. Buying French house shoes is a monomania with these westerners, and the stranger invited into their hospitable homes acknowledges that the hostesses' feet are indisputably the most gracefully shod on the continent. For instance, no San Francisco woman—I mean among the set particular in this score—wears kid, either glace or suede, indoors. Black satin is the vogue. As soon as she enters her home, walking or driving shoes are taken off and her feet slipped into dainty, shapely black satin boots, lined with heavy white satin and fastened with many polished buttons.

It is only on very great occasions that the satin boot gives place to the satin slipper. These women have learned the French woman's knowledge of art and know that unless one possesses an exceptionally well turned ankle, slippers emphasize the defects that boots conceal. None of the dressiness attached to slippers is lost, for the long-vamped, high-heeled, perfectly-fitting black satin boot gives distinction to the plainest house gown.

Again there is no style of shoe that as seemingly diminishes size. The bulkiness of leather, the evidences of heavy stitching that are inescapable even in the best turned kid shoe, are done away with. The smooth surface bears padding on the instep and can be shaped upward into an incredible arch underneath.

Tim Keefe has had the Harvard pitchers and catchers at work for several weeks.

Phil King, the ex-Princetonian, will play second base for the Orange Athletic club this season.

Seven of this year's Yale team are members of the graduating class. What of the Yale team of 1896?

Pliny believed in simple dinners, for, he said, many dishes bring many diseases.

It is easier to match pearls than to successfully eat an artichoke the first time.

A delicacy at some of the fashionable clubs is codfish tongues served as an entree.

At a depth of one mile the pressure of ocean water is one ton to the square inch.

The water of the Mediterranean contains a greater portion of salt than that of the ocean.

Longfellow was Amused.

A correspondent of the Youth's Companion was strolling about Interlaken and stopped at a little shop to look at some photographs. The owner of the establishment was a lady—one of those women who, as our correspondent remarks, are recognized at once as ladies, no matter on which side of the counter they may happen to stand. She fell into a friendly chat with her customer and presently took down one of her small stock of books.

"A good many Americans buy this," she said. It is "Hyperion," by your poet Longfellow."

Then she laughed, as if suddenly reminded of something that pleased her very much and continued: "Once I had the pleasure of waiting on two very agreeable American gentlemen who were looking for something to read. One of them had blue eyes and such a heavenly expression! I felt sure he would appreciate a good book, so I offered him 'Hyperion.' 'It is by your Mr. Longfellow,' I said. 'I know you will like it. It is full of beautiful descriptions and beautiful sentiments.' 'I said a good deal more in favor of the book. I felt sure it would exactly suit him; but by and by I noticed that both men were trying to keep from laughing in my face. It was my poor English, I thought, and I was dreadfully mortified. Finally the blue-eyed man burst out laughing and ran hurriedly into the street, followed by his companion. 'Those queer Americans!' said I to myself.

"But in a few moments the second man came back and apologized in the politest manner.

"The truth is, madam, he said, my friend is Mr. Longfellow himself and the praise of his book and the droll idea of having his own literary wares offered him were too much for his equanimity."

"After," that continued the lady, "Mr. Longfellow came here several times. He talked very pleasantly and bought several books, but not 'Hyperion.'"

Salted peanuts have, to a great extent, taken the place of salted almonds at dinner.

After all, girls, the best way to get a husband is to pick out an eligible bachelor and listen with a pleased air to every word he says.—New York Recorder.

The death of a young woman from tight lacing is reported, but there is a strong suspicion that it is only an advertising scheme of the dress reformers.

If you are boarding, order your eggs poached. An egg that isn't as fresh as a daisy can be boiled or fried, but it can't be poached.

Men are always afraid to talk loud in the presence of an unknown woman who is heavily veiled. A heavily veiled woman can get on a street car and stop every sound.

People in big towns are so selfish: We would rather live in a little town where the people sympathize with you when in trouble, and where, if you have no trouble, they will look up some for you.

The favorite tippie of Senator Brice is said to be mineral water.

Captain Hume of Tacoma is said to be the father of the halibut industry on the Pacific coast.

Four-cent cotton may, after all, have been a blessing in disguise. It has taught the world that the proper place to manufacture cotton is in close proximity to the cotton fields.

This is the year of all years for southern cotton planters to reduce the acreage of that staple and organize for the purpose of buying about 4,000,000 bales of cotton at three cents from Wall street speculators and force the delivered of the same next fall.—Arkansas Press.

The highest knowledge can be nothing more than the shortest and clearest road to truth.—Colton.

No longer talk about the kind of a man that a good man ought to be, but be such.—Marcus Aurelius.

The salary list of the New York club this season will be larger than that of any other club in the League.

Shakespeare was right when he wrote, "Unquiet meals make ill digestion."

Proper manufacture of mayonnaise is an art almost akin to china painting.

A Chinese dish, successfully reproduced here, is broiled ham with honey sauce.

Fruit as a restorative is receiving more and more attention from medical men.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adopting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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