

WHAT WORRY DOES.

Dr. Snow, of London, the distinguished opponent of vivisection, says that worry is the most frequent cause of cancer. In times past this affliction, which is becoming increasingly prevalent, has been attributed to the excessive consumption of meat, to fish and even eggs. If worry predisposes humanity to such a scourge as this, in addition to all the other ills for which it is held responsible, it is plain that the earth has few evils so great or so general, says the New York Herald. Where contagion and heredity stay their thousands, worry kills its hundreds of thousands. Worry leads straight to insanity. It prepares the way for consumption and kidney trouble. It shatters the nervous system and thus is the foremost cause of a hundred complaints which lower vitality, produce suffering and result in untimely death. Progress in sanitary science, in surgery and in medical practice has lengthened the average span of life in spite of conditions which undeniably increase the sum of worry. In fact, worry is the price that many pay for the advantages which they now enjoy. If mankind could have had the full benefit of the wonderful discoveries of the past century or more, with none of the drawbacks of its increasing worry, the average of life would be much greater than it is.

The statement of Professor Kenneth G. Smith that for the average man a trade is better than a profession is absolutely true, yet there is on the part of some very average people a disrespect for labor, and a longing for honest gain. A nervousness represented class of young men on leaving high school yearn for employment in which they can wear good clothes and not soil their hands. They would sooner be clerks than mechanics. If their relatives will supply them with the means of further schooling they will proceed to be doctors or lawyers, thought without any special calling in the direction of a profession. Often it happens that individuals who might have been of use in the world in a mechanical pursuit are failures through life because namburyphym caused them to make a wrong start.

President David Starr Jordan of the Leland Stanford university has decided that no more baseball shall be played by the students at that institution. His decision came as the result of his attendance at a game, which he says was characterized by "systematic muckering." That is a phrase which sounds as if it might stick.

Charles W. Elliot, former president of Harvard, learned to ride a bicycle at 65. Thomas Huxley performed the more difficult feat of learning Greek at the same age, but was not watched by the small boys in the neighborhood.

Boston finds that unless congregations can pay more to preachers, pulpits, if filled at all, will be occupied by "fourth-rate" men. Even "second rate" sounds rather distressing and not suggestive of active competition with the halcyon Sunday.

A New York broker has been sued for \$100,000 by the husband of an actress because her affections were alienated. This should make it possible for the lady to dispense with the services of her press agent.

It has been decided by a Chicago judge that a woman is not bound, morally, legally or otherwise, to shave her husband's neck. This should have a tendency to clarify the situation.

Four goats into which experimenters had injected 1,000,000,000 germs of various kinds have escaped and are astray in New York. This ought to bring about a lively movement in disinfectants.

According to a New York court decision the actor who falls into the or orchestra pit, keeps eight balls in the air or clouts his partner with a newspaper of a Sunday evening is not taking part in a concert.

Tourists who are anxious to see the coronation procession will be able to do so for five dollars, says an exchange. We are still determined, however, to wait for the moving pictures.

A Cornell professor wants boys encouraged to study Greek to take their minds off money-making. But such theory is Greek to the modern business parent's mind.

A great scandal has been hushed in England because a woman has decided not to go into court and talk. But can a scandal be permanently hushed in that way?

One of the comforts of modern farming is a photograph to call the cows home. Perhaps the farmer of the future will merely push electric buttons.

A Cincinnati man proposes to start for Europe in a dirigible balloon in July. We hope he isn't going to start anything he can't finish.

On a barren skirt every woman can scratch a match, and this is a distinct gain.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY by E. J. Edwards

He Put Aside Great Wealth

Prof. Joseph Henry, Real Originator of Electric Telegraph, Did Not Believe He Should Profit Financially by His Discoveries.

The two men of science who are now universally credited with having largely laid the foundation for the present-day industrial use of electricity are Michael Faraday and Joseph Henry. It has been said of Henry that he did more than any other American since the time of Franklin for the development of the science of electricity. When he was only thirty-two years of age he sent a current of electricity through a mile of copper wire and caused an audible signal to be sounded at the end of the wire. While it is true that Faraday had preceded him in the discovery of magnetic induction, yet Henry was the first to employ magnetic attraction and repulsion to produce motion. It is now generally accepted that Henry discovered the principle upon which the Morse telegraph instrument is operated, while Professor Morse himself invented the apparatus by means of which intelligible signals could be communicated for long distances by electricity. From 1846 until his death in 1878, Professor Henry was secretary of the Smithsonian institution. One of the intimate friends of Professor Henry during the latter part of his life was Hugh McCulloch of Indiana, who, in 1863, became the first comptroller of the currency and two years later succeeded Fessenden as secretary of the treasury, a post that he retained until 1869.

Soon after I went to Washington to organize the new department of the comptroller of the currency," said Mr. McCulloch, "it was my good fortune to meet Professor Henry, who was then enjoying an enviable international reputation, at a little club whose membership was chiefly confined to scientific men, a circumstance that led me to say to Professor Henry that I seemed to be out of place in a club of that kind, for, although I had always been interested in science as a layman, yet my life's work had been devoted to banking, except the few years during which I had practiced law. "Mr. Comptroller," replied Professor Henry, "you make a great mistake

Self-Reliance of Cleveland

How, After His Third Nomination, He Let Tammany Hall Know That He Was Capable of Caring for Himself.

Grover Cleveland was living at his summer home on the shores of Buzzard's Bay, widely known as Gray Gables, in the summer of 1892. There he received the official announcement of his third nomination for president. There he entertained leading Democrats who, as a whole, represented the entire United States. His democratic simplicity and his sincerity, as well as a certain cordiality of manner, were never more impressively displayed by Mr. Cleveland than during that summer.

He refused to receive no one. He talked with apparent freedom. Some of the politicians feared that he was a little reckless in his talk, and there prevailed a fear among some of the Democratic leaders that, as he lacked experience as a practical politician, he might easily commit some blunder or stand in the way of some valuable campaign activity. This feeling was especially notable among the leaders of the Tammany organization. Tammany had swung sincerely and loyally into line and was earnestly supporting the candidacy of Cleveland, something which the organization did not do in 1884. And Tammany thought it advisable to send one of its leaders, who was a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland's, with a message for the presidential candidate. Mr. Cleveland received the emissary of Tammany very cordially. The day was warm. They sat upon the piazza so that they might get the breeze from Buzzard's Bay. Mr. Cleveland sat with his hat off. They chatted for a while upon general politics, and then the Tammany message-bearer spoke substantially as follows: "Mr. Cleveland, Tammany is convinced that you will carry New York state and be elected unless something happens which we cannot now foresee. We are of the opinion, therefore, that a practical politician should be designated to take personal charge of your canvass. I mean by that, charge of the canvass so far as your own relation to it personally is concerned—something like the relation Daniel Manning bore to your first canvass for the presidency.

Why Gov. Brown Didn't Speak

Greeley's Running Mate Was Not Intoxicated at New Haven, as Was Reported, But Poisoned by Soft Shell Crabs.

A brigadier general of volunteers in the Union army, a United States senator at thirty-seven, and eight years later elected governor of Missouri, Benjamin Gratz Brown reached the height of his public fame when, in 1862, he became the tall of the Greeley presidential ticket, nominated by the Liberal Republican party. When the presidential campaign of that year was in full swing Governor Brown was brought on from the west by his party managers for a campaign tour through New England. He was a gifted speaker, and it was thought that his eloquence would have a great effect on the younger element among the voters. One of the places at which he was scheduled to speak was New Haven. Governor Brown was a graduate of Yale, class of '47, and when he arrived in New Haven he was greatly delighted to be again amid the scenes of his college days, which he had visited but once since his graduation, and at the reception that was given him he expressed his pleasure at the fact that he had been asked to deliver a speech in the town of his alma mater. But that speech was never delivered. In the early evening there spread a report from the hotel where Governor Brown was stopping that he was ill, and soon it was being hinted that his illness was due to the effects of too much cordiality. It was a rumor that was not confined to New Haven. It spread gradually all over the country, and during the campaign it was told in certain quarters that the Liberal Republican candidate for vice-president had been indiscreet on his visit to New Haven—so indiscreet, in fact, that he was able neither to deliver the speech he had been scheduled to make there, though a crowded hall had assembled to hear him, nor to continue elsewhere his New England tour.

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Crowning of Napoleon I.

Emperor Summoned Pope to Perform Ceremony at Paris Instead of Rheims, Ecclesiastical Home.

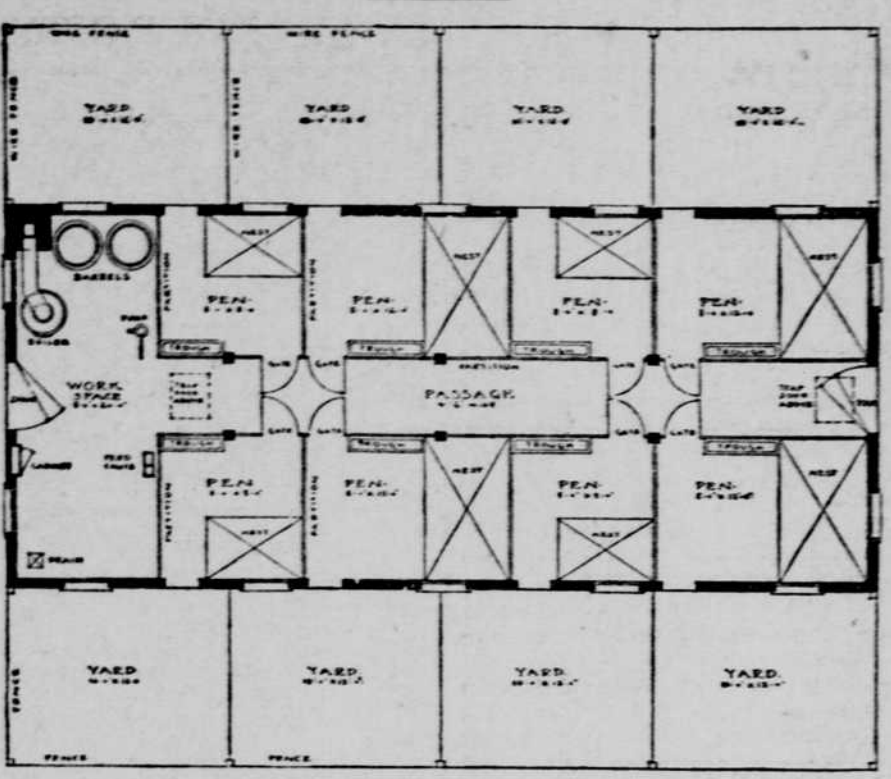
The coronation of Emperor Napoleon was in many ways the most unusual in modern history. Bonaparte—the marvelous admixture of destruction and regeneration, of liberty and despotism, of devotion and skepticism, of grandeur and abasement—did not propose to have his elevation to the imperial dignity pass as a mere civil ceremony. He determined that he should have all the aid possible from the religious institutions. His elevation, by the vote of the Tribunate, was announced to the French bishops in a letter which concluded by desiring the Venerable Creator and the Te Deum to be sung in all the churches. A new form of prayer was also commanded to be used. Regulations were laid down for the coronation, and many of the public functionaries and detachments of the different military corps were ordered

to attend at Paris on that memorable occasion. For the first time in all history a pope was obliged, at the imperious request of the man who held the destinies of so many nations in the hollow of his hand, to leave his dominions for the purpose of crowning a king. Napoleon outdid all other crowned heads by summoning the supreme head of the Roman Catholic church, Pope Pius VII., to crown him at Paris instead of at Rheims, the ecclesiastical home of the nation.—From "Coronations Past and Present," by P. Harvey Middleton in Columbian.

Pastor's Deception. A Buffalo pastor is reported to have attracted an overflow congregation by announcing that he would preach about a family scandal. There was a church full of disappointment when the sermon was begun, for the preacher talked about the temptation of Eve by the serpent.

MAINTAIN HIGHEST SANITARY CONDITIONS IN OHIO PIGGERY

Ground Floor Plan and Elevation of Building Looking to Comfort of Animals Is Shown Herewith—Jack Frost Is Excluded.



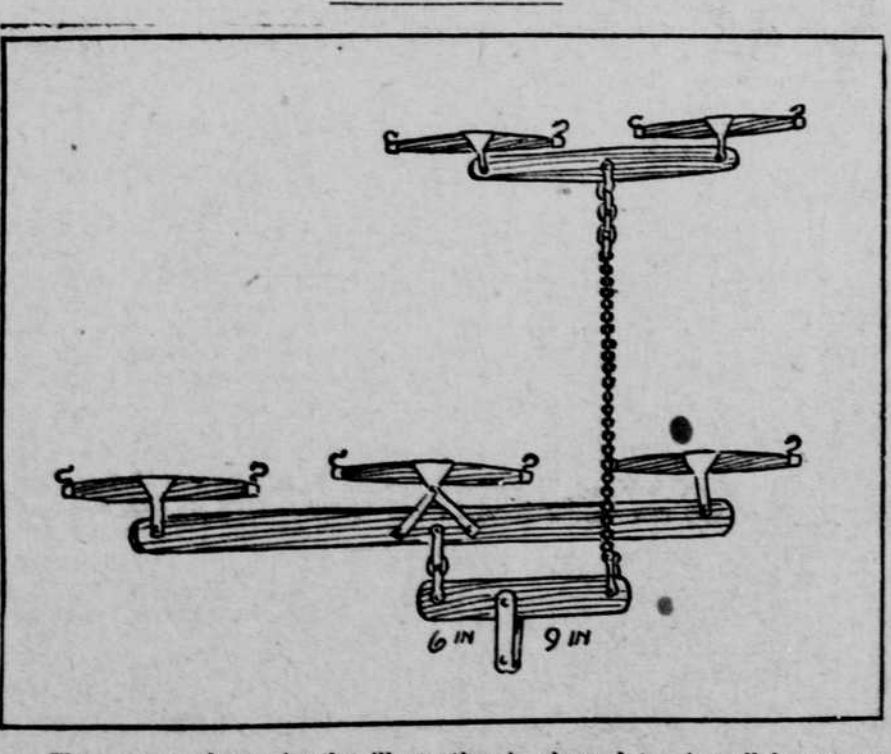
Floor Plan of Piggery on Farm of W. H. Fisher.

The piggery, of which a ground floor plan is shown herewith, is the latest acquisition at The Cedars looking to the comfort of the animals and their attendant, writes W. H. Fisher of Franklin county, Ohio, in the Breeders' Gazette. The building runs north and south, so that the sun shines into each compartment at some hour of the day. The dimensions are 48 feet 10 inches by 21 feet 4 inches and the studding is 14 feet. A glance at the floor plan shows that there are four pens 8 by 8 feet and four 8 by 12 feet, with a tilting window and sliding door 2 by 4 feet in each. A hanging door above and in front of each trough makes it possible to feed from the passageway and also to keep animals out of the trough until the feed is placed therein. On the hardwood sills, which are 2 by 8 inches, bolted every 6 feet to the concrete foundation, rests a brick wall 40 inches high laid in cement mortar, inside of (not between) the studding, forming an air space of 4 inches (thickness of studding) between the wall and the siding. This wall is covered with cement mortar and joins the concrete floor, which is curved up to cover and protect the sills, making it possible by the use of hot water and steam to maintain the highest sanitary conditions. The drainage of each pen is toward the sliding door.

Partitions are 4 feet high and those between pens as well as all outside fences are of electric-welded fencing, stapled to hardwood railings, which in the yards are bolted to extra heavy cedar posts capped with galvanized iron and all given two coats of paint. This piggery, which was designed especially for winter comfort, is self-contained. A 200-barrel cistern underneath takes the water from three down spouts on the east side, not shown, a force pump puts the water either into the slop casks, each holding 100 gallons, into a tank upstairs, or into the boiler, as may be desired. Feed is drawn through chutes from bins upstairs and there is yet room for a winter's supply of straw, clover, alfalfa and oat-pea hay, which is put down through hatches at either end of the passageway. These hatches are provided with stairs which swing up and hook under the ceiling when not in use.

The boiler, which holds but 17 gallons of water, makes steam rapidly and will thoroughly cook the 200 gallons of feed in 30 minutes, besides heating water in the tank up stairs for housecleaning and for washing pigs preparatory to shipment. Breakfast for the poultry is also cooked by steam and we utilize the boiler at butchering time and for cooking the dormant spray solution for our orchards. With this small amount of artificial heat the piggery is sufficiently warm to enable the sows to farrow whenever the spirit moves them, and we know that no ears, tails or lives will be sacrificed to Jack Frost. Each pen contains a sleeping floor, so that no animal need lie on the cement floor except by choice. The sliding doors are operated by sash cord over pulleys from the passageway. The slop casks are elevated 15 inches so that feed is drawn into buckets through large molasses gates. The expense complete, including allowance for our own time at 20 cents per hour and the same for teams, was a trifle over \$1,200.

GIVE ALL HORSES EVEN SHARE

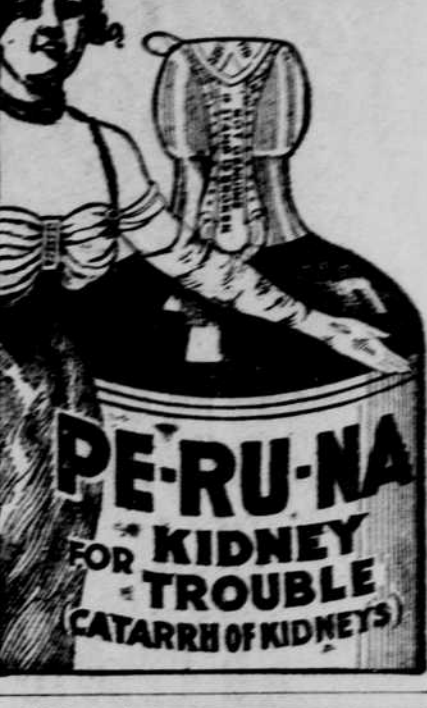


The evenness shown in the illustration is planned to give all horses an even share of the load. If a tongue is used with gang plow it can be attached to draw bar with two clevises and ring. A neckyoke is used on rear horses to hold up rod or tongue.

RATIONS FOR MANY SEASONS

Generally Speaking Feeds Produced on Farm Contain Excess of Carbonaceous Matter and Is Wasted. (By A. J. LEGG.) In the summer season when the animals are allowed the range of the pasture they can, in a measure at least, balance their own rations. Some feeders aim at a maintenance ration only during the winter season and depend for a profit during the summer. Others feed for growth or production during the winter. In the maintenance ration there is no profit or no gain during the winter and the feed is consumed in keeping the animal alive. If a feed is used that contains an excess of carbonaceous matter the excess practically is wasted. Upon the other hand if an excess of protein is contained in the feed this excess is wasted. Generally speaking the feeds produced on the farm contain an excess of carbonaceous matter and it becomes necessary to use some of the concentrates to balance. Corn has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 3, wheat and oats have a nutritive ratio of near 1 to 6, buckwheat has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 7. A well balanced ration for a horse is near 1 to 8, for milder cows 1 to 5, for a hog 1 to 5. Then the ash or mineral contents of a feed should have some consideration. An animal must have some mineral matter in its ration in order to grow and maintain a strong frame-work. Corn is very deficient in mineral matter. Digestor tankage is very rich in both protein and mineral matter and it is one of our best materials for balancing a hog ration. Wheat bran, cotton seed meal and oil meal, all are much richer in both protein and mineral matter than the whole grain. The protein and mineral matter contained in them make these feed stuffs valuable for both milk cows and young growing animals.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.



100 YEARS OLD Petit's Eye Salve

LOST FAITH IN WHITE MAN

Esquimo Tested Efficacy of Telephone Scheme, and Realized He Had Been Deceived.

An interesting story is told regarding the efforts of an Eskimo to construct a telephone line. The Eskimo came into possession of a piece of wire of considerable length and never having seen wire before he asked Professor McMillan of the Peary north pole expedition what it was and what it was for. He was told that the white man strung it on poles stuck in the ground and a voice talking to an instrument at one end could be heard at the other end. After some search the next morning the Eskimo was found to be engaged in telephone construction work of his own. He stuck some sticks in the ground and hung his wire on them. He held one end of the wire to his mouth and talked to it at the top of his voice. Then he ran as fast as he could to the other end and held the wire to his ear with the expectation of hearing his own words repeated. When he failed to hear any sounds the expression on his face revealed his opinion of his white friend.

To the Childish Mind. Dorothy Ullman of E. Eighty-fourth street, is a very literal young person. To her mother's definition of the All Seeing Eye she returned a question as to the size of the eye.

"Can God see everything?" she continued. "Yes, dear. He can see everything, at all times."

That afternoon Dorothy escorted her mother down town. Before an optician's display she stopped. Then, "Mother," she asked, pointing to the big winking eye in the window: "Is God's eye as big as this?"—Cleveland Leader.

Difficult to Answer. Explaining the happenings of the sixth day of the creation, Miss Frances Hartz read to her Sabbath school class: "And the Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground."

"Well," spoke up one kid, "that's nothin' new. Did he put him in the sun to dry, the way we do our mud pies?" Miss Hartz discreetly slurred the answer and proceeded with her lesson.—Cleveland Leader.

Ambiguous. Obliging Shopman (to lady who has purchased a pound of butter)—Shall I send it for you, madam?

Lady—No, thank you. It won't be too heavy for me. Obliging Shopman—Oh, no, madam, I'll make it as light as I possibly can.—Punch.

Very Much Attached. Swenson—Why do you always hear a ship referred to as "she"? Benson—I guess it is because she sometimes becomes very much attached to a buoy.

FEED YOUNG GIRLS Must Have Right Food While Growing.

Great care should be taken at the critical period when the young girl is just merging into womanhood that the diet shall contain that which is up-building and nothing harmful. At that age the structure is being formed and if formed of a healthy, sturdy character, health and happiness will follow; on the other hand unhealthy cells may be built in and a sick condition slowly supervene which, if not checked, may ripen into a chronic condition and cause life-long suffering.

A young lady says: "Coffee began to have such an effect on my stomach a few years ago that I finally quit using it. It brought on headaches, pains in my muscles, and nervousness. I tried to use tea in its stead, but found its effects even worse than those I suffered from coffee. Then for a long time I drank milk at my meals, but at last it palled on me. A friend came to the rescue with the suggestion that I try Postum.

"I did so, only to find at first, that I didn't fancy it. But I had heard of so many persons who had been benefited by its use that I persevered, and when I had it made right—according to directions on the package—I found it grateful in flavour and soothing and strengthening to my stomach. I can find no words to express my feeling of what I owe to Postum!" "In every respect it has worked a wonderful improvement—the headaches, nervousness, the pains in my side and back, all the distressing symptoms yielded to the magic power of Postum. My brain seems also to share in the betterment of my physical condition; it seems keener, more alert and brighter. I am, in short, in better health now than for a long while before, and I am sure I owe it to the use of your Postum." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."