WHAT WORRY DOES.

fir. Snow, of London, the dietin guished opponent of vivisection, says that worry is the most frequent cause of cancer. In times past this affile tion, 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 at 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, eays the New York Herald. Where contagion and beerdHy slay their thousands, wor ry kills its hundreds of thousands. prepares the way for consumption and kidney trouble. It shatters the nervous system and thus is the fore cunner of a hundred complaints which lower vitality, produce suffer ing and result in untimely death gery and in medical practice has lengthened the average span of life While it is true that Faraday had pre- him especially of the electric telefact, 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 diswith none of the drawbacks of increasing worry, the average of life of which intelligible signals could be would be much greater than it is.

The statement of Professor Ken seth 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 loathing for honest grime. A nemerously reprepented 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 by cierks than mechanics. If their relatives will supply them with tune to meet Professor Henry, who the means of further schooling they was then enjoying an enviable interwill 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 always been interested in science as 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 resuit of his attendance at a game, which he says was characterized by "systematic muckerism." That is

Charles W. Ellot, 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 neighbor-

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

A New York broker has been sued for \$100,000 by the husband of an actress because her affections were allenated. 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, legalty or otherwise, to shave her husband's neck. This should have a tendency to clarify the situa-

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 dis-

According to a New York court derision the actor who falls into the or chestra ptt, keeps eight balls in the air or clouts his partner with a newspaper of a Sunday evening is not tak ing part in a concert.

Tourists who are auxious to see the reronation 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 moneymaking But such theory is Greek to the modern bust ness parent's mind

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

One of the comforts of modern farm ing is a phonograph to call the cowe me. 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 harem skirt every woman car scratch a match, and this is a distinct

NEW NEWS AS OF YESTERDAY by E. J. Edwards

He Put Aside Great Wealth finished speaking. Professor Henry

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 electricare 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 be sounded at the end of the wire. netic induction, yet Henry was the first to employ magnetic attraction and repulsion to produce motion. It discovered the principle upon which the patent, as Morse afterwards did. the Morse telegraph instrument is operated, while Professor Morse himself invented the apparatus by means communicated for long distances by electricity. From 1846 until his death in 1878, Professor Henry was secre-

tary 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 fornational 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

toxicated at New Haven, as Was

Reported, But Poisoned by

Soft Shell Crabs.

A brigadier general of volunteers in

he Union army, a United States sena-

tor at thirty-seven, and eight years

later elected governor of Missouri,

Stenjamin Gratz Brown reached the

height of his public fame when, in

1862, he became the tall of the

Greeley presidential ticket, nominated

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

ho was scheduled to speak was New

Haven. Governor Brown was a gradu-

ate 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 vis-

ited 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

But that speech was never delly-

ered. 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 ru-

mor 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,

liver the speech he had been sched-

uled to make there, though a crowded

hall had assembled to hear him, nor

to continue elsewhere his New Eng-

Pedestrian Barred.

Here was a case where it seemed as

if everything was settled. The insur-

ance company's doctor had reported that the man seemed to be all right.

the man himself had certified that he

was not engaged in any dangerous oc-

cupation. "I lead a sedentary life,"

he told them. "I work in an office

and we have no danger or excite-

ment." "How about sports?" asked the examiner. "Do you play tootball?

Baseball? Do you box? Belong to an

Do you drive your car faster than

the speed limit?" "I have no car."

"What? How do you get about?" "I walk." "Risk refused. A scorcher is a dangerous risk, but a pedestrian has

no chance at all. Buy a car, old chap.

"Our host is rather a dreadful per-

son. He doesn't even know how to

Borry-good night."

stuff. I guess I'm a safe risk."

"No-none of that

"What do you mean?"

"Do

in fact, that he was able neither to de-

by the Liberal Republican party.

financial career.

electricity through a mile of copper paratus which made use of his wire and caused an audible signal to scientific discoveries, especially in let me do as you have suggested.' the field of electricity. I spoke to ered the principle upon which comsure he could have utilized that prin-tellectual gifts." is now generally accepted that Henry ciple to his own great profit, under

"For a few moments after I had looked at me almost reproachfully. Do you think that would have been in presuming that science and right for a man of pure science to finance are so far apart, when, in do? he at last asked gently: I have fact, they are very closely related, never felt that it would be right for since the higher mathematics are in me to patent, or reserve to myself in intimate relation with the philosophy any way, any discovery resulting from my scientific investigations. I "And then he went on to say that have always felt that he who discovhe had always felt that if he had not ers a principle which contains in it devoted his life to scientific research the possibilities of great benefits to he undoubtedly would have taken up humanity and civilization, owes a duty to his fellow men which cannot "That statement led me to say to be met unless he gives his discovery Professor Henry, who, I could see, unreservedly to the world. I darewas not ignorant of financial matters, say I could have been a man of conas most scientists are supposed to be, siderable, possibly great wealth by electricity. When he was only thirty. that I had often wondered why he now had I felt otherwise. But every two years of age he sent a current of had not taken out patents upon ap man is accountable to his own conscience, and my conscience will not

"In those few words, simply and quietly spoken," concluded Mr. Mcceded him in the discovery of mag- graph, saying that as he had discov- Culloch, "there was revealed to me the fact that Professor Henry's moral mercial telegraphy is based, I felt character ranked with his great in-

or stand in the way of some valuable

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 or-

ganization 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 mes-

Mr. Cleveland received the emissary

of Tammany very cordially. The day

was warm. They sat upon the piazza,

so that they might get the breezes

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

"Mr. Cleveland, Tammany is con-

spoke substantially as follows:

sage for the presidential candidate.

campaign activity.

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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 ummer 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 life because nambypambyism caused a layman, yet my life's work had of the politicians feared that he was been devoted to banking, except the a little reckless in his talk, and there few years during which I had prac- prevailed a fear among some of the Democratic leaders that, as he lacked 'Mr. Comptroller,' replied Profes experience as a practical politician, sor Henry, 'you make a great mistake he might easily commit some blunder

displeasing to the Republican politi-

that Governor Brown was ill had

taste soft shell crabs, a delicacy

that was not known in his college

days, and that the dish had so ap-

pealed to him that he had imprudent-

them was not as fresh as it might

have been; at all events, he was poi-

soned by the delicacy, and so much so

hat only after an hour or two of the

hardest work I succeeded in relieving

him and bringing him out of danger.

But I would not be surprised if he felt

the effects of the acute illners for

The young correspondent hurried

away, and was about to send the true

story of the cause of Governor

Brown's illness to the New York news-

paper of which he was the local rep-

esentative when several of the New

Haven Republican campaign man-

agers urged him, as a fellow Repub-

lican, to say nothing, giving it as

their opinion that the first story of

the cause of Governor Brown's illness

had better run its course. Their coun-

sel prevailed, and so it never became

known that not too much cordiality,

but what we should now call ptomaine

polsoning was the primary cause of

the abrupt termination of the New

some time to come."

eaten three. Very likely one of

to the young man the doctor said:

vinced that you will carry New York

state and be elected unless something happens which we cannot now foresee. We are of the oninion 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-Why Gov. Brown Didn't Speak something like the relation Daniel Manning bore to your first canvass for the presidency."

"What do you mean by a practical politician?" Mr. Cleveland asked. tion that it ultimately gained, was not

"Why, I mean a man competent to look out for all obstacles, to prevent clans, yet, on the word of the physiany mistakes, to know what people cian who was called in to attend Govare going to say who come to see you, ernor Brown, there was not one word to advise with you in respect to what you say in reply." of truth in it. As soon as the rumor "So that is your idea of a practical

politician?" said Mr. Cleveland. reached a newspaper man of New Ha-"Yes, a man capable of standing beven, he sought out this physician and tween you and any possible mistake. A man who knows how to get just the "The Liberal Republican ticket right kind of news into the newscame very near losing its candidate papers. A man who is very watchful,

and who knows politics-how to pull for vice-president today. When I called upon him professionally at his the strings, and when not to pull hotel, I found him suffering acutely, them." and I diagnosed the case as one of "So a practical politician must be a man who knows how to pull poison. Governor Brown's friends told me that he had been anxious to strings?" queried Mr. Cleveland.

"Of course," replied the Tammany politician. "Well," said Mr. Cleveland, "this is all very funny. Will you take a message back to your Tammany friends for me? Tell them how greatly I appreciate their interest, and that I consider it a compliment that you should have come to visit me. Then you can also say to them that Mr. Cleveland would like to know if they don't think that a man who has been nominated for president three times has something of the practical pol-

itician in him?" Right there the conversation ceased The Tammany politician returned to Tammany Hall, bearing Mr. Cleveland's message, and from that moment there was no longer any doubt in the organization of Mr. Cleveland's ability to direct from the point of view of practical politics his campaign for the

presidency. (Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. Al. Rights Reserved.)

"Our office boy doesn't have his grandma die so he can go to a base ball game.'

England campaign of the Liberal Re-"He's too smart for that. He says publican candidate for vice-president. his little brother is threatened with (Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Edwards. All infantile paralysis."

Crowning of Napoleon I.

Ceremony at Paris Instead of Rheims, Ecclesiastical Home.

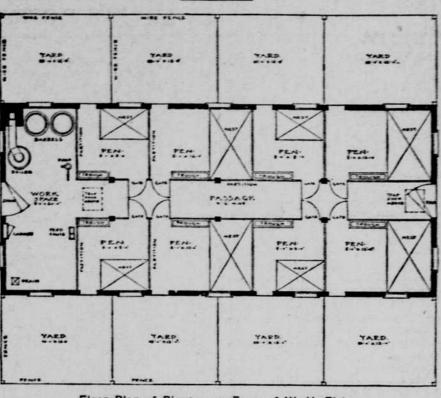
The coronation of Emperor Napoleon was in many ways the most unusual in modern history. Bonapartethe marvelous admixture of destrucdespotism, of devotion and skepticism, of grandeur and abasement-did not the religious institutions. His eleva- bian. tion, by the vote of the Tribunate, was announced to the French bishops in a letter which concluded by desiring the Veni 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 the coronation, and many of the public the sermon was begun, for the preach-functionaries and detachments of the er talked about the temptation of Eve different military corps were ordered by the serpent

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 bollow of his hand, to leave his dominions for the purpose of crowning a king. Napoleon outdid all other tion and regeneration, of liberty and crowned heads by summoning the supreme head of the Roman Catholic church, Pope Pius VII., to crown him propose to have his elevation to the at Paris instead of at Rheims, the ecimperial dignity pass as a mere civil clesiastical home of the nation,ceremony. He determined that he From "Coronations Past and Present." should have all the aid possible from by P. Harvey Middleton in Colum-

> 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

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.

floor plan is shown herewith, is the but 17 gallons of water, makes steam latest acquisition at The Cedars look- rapidly and will thoroughly cook the ing to the comfort of the animals and 200 gallons of feed in 30 minutes, betheir attendant, writes W. H. Fisher sides heating water in the tank upof Franklin county, Ohio, in the stairs for housecleaning and for wash-Breeders' Gazette. The building runs ing pigs preparatory to shipment. north and south, so that the sun Breakfast for the poultry is also shines into each compartment at some cooked by steam and we utilize the hour of the day. The dimensions are boiler at butchering time and for 48 feet 10 inches by 21 feet four cooking the dormant spray solution inches and the studding is 14 feet. A for our orchards. glance at the floor plan shows that With this small amount of artificial there are four pens 8 by 8 feet and heat the piggery is sufficiently warm four 8 by 12 feet, with a tilting win- to enable the sows to farrow whendow and sliding door 2 by 4 feet in ever the spirit moves them, and we each. A hanging door above and in know that no ears, tails or lives will front of each trough makes it pos- be sacrificed to Jack Frost. Each sible to feed from the passageway pen contains assleeping floor, so that and also to keep animals out of the no animal need lie on the cement trough until the feed is placed there- floor except from choice. The slid-2 by 8 inches, boilted every 6 feet to the over pulleys from the passageway. concrete foundation, rests a brick wall The slop casks are elevated 15 inches 40 inches high laid in cement mortar, so that feed is drawn into buckets inside of (not between) the studding, through large molasses gates. The exforming an air space of 4 inches pense complete, including allowance (thickness of studding) between the for our own time at 20 cents per hour wall and the siding. This wall is cov- and the same for teams, was a trifle ered with cement mortar and joins over \$1,200. 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 cherry or husk tomato is seldom seen

stapled to hardwood railings, which in quire a rich and rather saudy soil to the yards are bolted to extra heavy do their best. They should be started cedar posts capped with galvanized as early in the season as possible. Culiron and all given two coats of paint. tivate just the same as other tomaties. especially for winter comfort, is self- at once, or gathered and laid away neath takes the water from three ing on, where it will keep a long time. 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. life of the farm, one needs but little Feed is drawn through chutes from reflection to become aware of the allbins upstairs and there is yet room pervading quality of that relationship. for a winter's supply of straw, clover, Just as the monarch of France, when alfalfa and oat-pea hay, which is put asked to define the state, exclaimed: down through hatches at either end "The state; I am the state," so might of the passageway. These hatches the farmer's wife, when questioned as are provided with stairs which swing to the life of the farm, respond, "I am up and hook under the ceiling when the life of the farm."

The piggery, of which a ground | not in use. The boiler, which holds

On the hardwood sills, which are ing doors are operated by sash cord

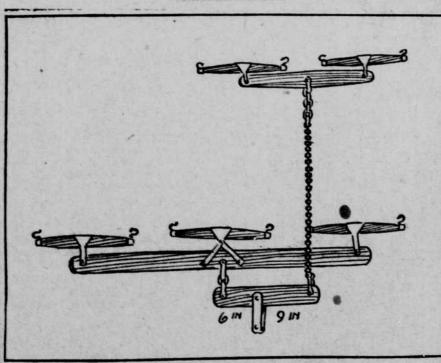
The Ground Cherry.

As a cultivated fruit, the ground sanitary conditions. The drainage of in gardens. Yet it is a delicious fruit each pen is toward the sliding door. when cooked in its various ways, or Partitions are 4 feet high and those made into preserves. There is a yelbetween pens as well as all outside low and a purplish red variety, the fences are of electric-welded fencing. former being the best. The plants re-This piggery, which was designed When the fruit is ripe it can be used contained. A 200-barrel cistern under- in a dry place, with the husks remain-

Women on the Farm.

In defining woman's relation to the

GIVE ALL HORSES EVEN SHARE



The evener 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 and Is Wasted.

In the summer season when th 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

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 9, 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 milch 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. Digester 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 excess of carbonaceous matter the ex- protein and mineral matter than the ess practically is wasted. Upon the whole grain. The protein and mineral other hand if an excess of protein is matter contained in them make these contained in the feed this excess is feed stuffs valuable for both milch cows and young growing animals.



YEARS Pettits Eve Salve

LOST FAITH IN WHITE MAN

Eskimo 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 eve.

"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

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

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 upbuilding 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

"There's a reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human