MARSHALL FIELD AND CO.'S WAREHOUSE MANAGER

Cured of Catarrh of Kidneys by Pe-ru-na.

HON. JOHN T. SHEAHAN, OF CHICAGO.

Hon. John T. Sheahan, who has been for seventeen years manager of Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale warehouse, and is corporal 2d Regiment Infantry, I. N. G., writes the following letter from 3753 Indiana avenue, Flat Six, Chicago, Ill.:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen—"Last summer I caught a cold which seemed to settle in my kidneys and affected them badly. I tried a couple of kidney remedies largely advertised, but they did not help me any. One of my foremen told me the great help he had received in using Peruna in a similar case, and I at once procured some.

"It was indeed a blessing to me, as I am on my feet a large part of the day, and trouble such as I had affected me seriously, but four bottles of Peruna cured me entirely and I would not be without it for three months' salary."—JOHN T. SHEAHAN.

Mr. Jacob Fleig writes from 44 Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"I am now a new man at the age of seventy-five years, thanks to your wonderful remedy Peruna."—Jacob Fleig.

Catarrhal inflammation of the mucous lining of the kidneys, also called "Bright's disease," may be either acute or chronic. The acute form produces symptoms of such prominence that the serious nature of the disease is at once suspected, but the chronic variety may come on so gradually and insidiously that its presence is not suspected until after it has fastened itself thoroughly upon its victims.

At the appearance of the first symptom Peruna should be taken. This remedy strikes at once at the very root of the disease.

A book on catarrh sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Another Sherlock Holmes.

"Have you any evidence against the prisoner?"

"None," answered the detective.

"Then why did you arrest him?"

"It's a great idea of my own. When the real criminal sees an innocent man in trouble, maybe he'll come forward and confess."

It has been said, with great truth that the grandest phases of the human character are exhibited in surmounting difficulties. Failure seems but to discipline the strong; only the weak are overwhelmed by it. Difficulties draw forth the best energies of a man; they reveal to him his true strength, and train him to the exercises of his noblest powers. Difficulties try his patience, his energy, and his working faculties. They test the strength of his purpose, and the force of his will. Let no one say that because he knows a little, and can do a little, he ought, therefore, to rest where he is, and, dismayed at difficulties, give up with "it can't be done—it is of no use trying." Would you lie in the gutter if thrown down there? No! get up, act, work, cultivate your nature, determine to advance; and if you are resolute, you must eventually succeed. There may be difficulties to encounter, but the dawn will surely come to him who has patience to await it, and who has energy of purpose to grapple with those difficulties, and subdue them. One half of the difficulties will be found imaginary, when they are fairly fronted. In the dark we stumble, and are confused by the first glimpses of light—we are apt to despair and think the light will never come; but at last we find a footing, and the darkness flies away, as we hastily emerge into the upper air. Hope and diligence are the life and soul of success. The temper in which the words "It can't be done!" are uttered, have no kinship with these. "It can't be done!" does nothing; it is a giving up in despair. But "It can be done!" "It must be done!" "It shall be done!" always achieves wonders, and in the end seldom fails.

Professional criminals are usually destitute of wisdom teeth. So says an Italian scientist.

A series of studies for large pictures of the Capitol, library, White House and other public buildings in Washington are being worked upon by the distinguished artist, John Ross Key, a grandson of Francis Scott Key. The paintings will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

Fair weather prophets are good guessers in Payta, Peru. In that place there is little use for umbrellas, as the interval between two showers of rain is about seven years.

True liberty iz the result ov jealous restraint.

A fust-rate pud iz a liberry mosaik; and if a man iz lucky nuff to execute one, he ought to stop right there.

"There is going to be a fireworks display at one of the nearby summer resorts," said the host.

"My dear sir," answered the visitor from Kentucky, "I get enough of politics when I am at home. I don't want to see or hear anything that reminds me of an election."

Young man, the business world cannot use you if you spend your Sunday afternoons and week day evenings playing cards for a nickel cigar. You need not ask for a job while your breath stinks with whisky, either.—Hickman Enterprise.

The landscape around the Mexican National Pavilion at the World's Fair is receiving the finishing touches. The area is 160 by 125 feet. The tract is being sown to bluegrass this fall and next spring the grounds will be embellished with a wonderful collection of Mexican plants and flowers.

It is a great art to play the fool well: good fools are the skaresest things in market.

Has He Found It?

Polk, Ark., Nov. 9.—A remedy that will absolutely cure Rheumatism has been discovered by Mr. George Hiland of this place. Mr. Hiland is satisfied that the remedy he has used is a sure cure, for it cured him of a very serious case of Acute Rheumatism when he was so bad that he could not move. This is what he says:

"I was troubled with what is called Acute Rheumatism in 1900. I was in such shape that I could not move without help. I was treated by a physician, who helped me some, but I was still in great pain when my wife saw Dodd's Kidney Pills advertised as a cure for Rheumatism. She insisted on my trying them, and I felt better after taking the first box. I continued, and now I am well and able to work all the time. I have found Dodd's Kidney Pills to be just what they are claimed to be, a perfect cure for Rheumatism."

Mr. Hiland's very positive statement seems to settle all doubt as to whether or not Rheumatism can be cured.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. N. U. 757-46. YORK NEBR

Sick, Nervous AND Neuralgic Headaches

QUICKLY CURED BY

BROMO SELTZER

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 10¢

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

ANNUAL SALE 10,000,000 BOXES Greatest in the World

A MILLION GRANDMAS all over America point to CASCARETS Candy Cathartic as the most perfect family medicine ever discovered. Good, kindly, tender-hearted old soul—grandma tries to help others by telling of the good things she has learned through experience, and so the sale of CASCARETS is nearly A MILLION BOXES A MONTH. The wisdom of years of experience with her own health, and grandpa's and her children's, and her children's children's has taught grandma that in CASCARETS Candy Cathartic has been discovered THE ONLY PERFECT FAMILY MEDICINE for all bowel troubles, children's diseases, diseases of the stomach and liver, sick headaches, biliousness and bad blood. Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

QUEER STORIES

Maine's seacoast in a straight line is 225 miles, while following the ins and outs it is 2,165 miles. Between Kittery Point and Quoddy head there are fifty-four lighthouses.

A Lewiston (Me.) woman sat up for her husband till one o'clock the other night, intending to discuss with him the sinfulness of his goings on. Finally she gave it up and went up stairs only to find him in bed and fast asleep there for many hours. He hadn't been out at all.

Most of us are born with about the same mental capacity. The size of the brain does not differ very widely among men. In most men the brain, including the network of the nervous system, weighs between three and four pounds; and instance after instance is recorded of men of splendid mentality whose brains were under the average weight.

Thirty years ago there were twenty-nine street railroads in Massachusetts, to-day—or, rather, two years ago, for the 1901 report is the latest at hand—there were 119 companies. This number has increased since that time. The capital invested for the two periods contrasted was $7,293,539 and $93,611,185. In the earlier year they transported 43,537,326 passengers, in the later 483,526,935. There was 204 miles of rail in 1873, 2,939 in 1901.

It is now known that smallpox germs are communicated through the air as well as by contact. The smallpox hospital boats anchored in the Thames have produced a regular epidemic in Essex, yet the shore is nearly half a mile away and there has been no communication. In districts over which the wind has blown from the hospital boats twelve per cent of the inhabitants have been attacked, while in the other direction the cases have been less than one per cent.

The stroller through the markets of San Francisco will find the Western representative of the New York weakfish—a huge creature ranging from eighty to one hundred pounds—and will be told that a similar fish is caught in the Gulf of California weighing two hundred pounds. In the Italian quarter of this city will be seen the octopus, or devil-fish, hung up for sale, a terrible array of arms or tentacles; not the little creature a foot or two across, common in the East, but a veritable monster with a radial spread of perhaps twelve or fourteen feet. Along the upper coast these animals have been found with a radial spread of twenty-five feet—well named the spider of the sea. Along the coast will be seen a bass which often tips the scales at five hundred pounds; and at Monterey has been taken a mackerel weighing nine hundred pounds—suggestive that even fishes grow large in Western waters.

AUTOMATIC WEIGHING SCOOP.

Guessing somewhere near the weight of a pound of sugar, rice, coffee, tea, etc., is not very difficult to the grocer who has had years of experience in putting up these commodities, but he would be apt to find fault with the new clerk who spent his valuable time in practicing to see how close he could guess to the weights of the different commodities. Yet if the clerk was able to guess weights with accuracy valuable time would be saved in doing up packages for the trade. Here is a scoop which will make it unnecessary guessing, however, as it will automatically gauge the quantity and discharge any surplus over the amount required. In the picture the handle portion of the scoop has been cut away to expose the working mechanism by which the scale feature is operated. The commodity is shoveled up in the reservoir at the top, just as would be done with an ordinary scoop. The reservoir being suspended by a spring supported vertical bar, the weight is immediately indicated by its depression and the corresponding movement of the hand on the dial in the face of the handle. By setting the spring-pressed pawl in one of the notches on the front supporting bar of the scoop the weight is transferred to the rear bars, which slide on the reservoir and open a gate through which the commodity flows until the required quantity only remains. As the weight is gradually reduced by the outflow of the coffee, rice or other goods, the scoop rises and the gate closes automatically.

William Maxwell, of Pittsburg, is the patentee.

Progress in the Fine Arts.

Fond Mother—What does Henry say in his letter, paw?

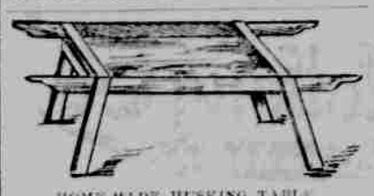
Fond Father—He sez that if he had my whiskers on his head he could get onto the football team this fall.

When a mother lays down a rule, its effect is about as lasting as the curfew law.

Home-Made Husking Table.

It is not an easy task to handle a shock of corn and get it into a position where the corn may be husked readily and with the least expense of labor. The illustration shows a table which may be readily made of cheap lumber, and which will materially lighten the labor of corn husking. The table may be made of material an inch thick and three inches wide.

The top of the table is ten feet long and three feet wide. End pieces are



HOME-MADE HUSKING TABLE.

arranged so that they may be used for handles, and the legs, which are two feet and three inches long, are bolted to the side pieces so they will swing. In using the table swing the legs to the sides and lay the table flat on to the ground. Push the shock of corn over on the table, have a man take hold of either end by the handles, and the legs will drop down and the shock is easily raised and in a position where it may be easily handled. The cost of the table is small and its use will save both time and strength.—Indianapolis News.

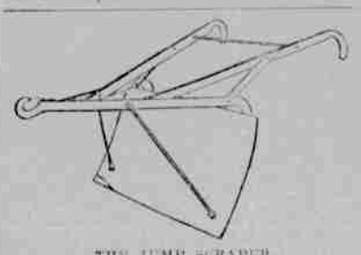
Grubs in Sheep.

An authority on sheep says that grubs in sheep are as natural as hair on the tail of a horse, and the best way to care for them is to let them alone. Sheep raisers whose animals have been troubled with grubs in the head will not agree with this method, perhaps, but there is no doubt but what there is too much unskilled treatment of sheep for this pest, and much of the treatment is cruel in the extreme. There is no doubt but what good care and proper feed makes the sheep strong enough to resist the attacks of grubs, and unless the case is very bad little attention should be paid to grubs.

There is no way of getting the pest out of the flock entirely. If one has a bad case in the flock and the animal is valuable it will pay to put it in the hands of a skilled veterinarian for treatment. Do not use the often advised method of running wires up the nostrils of the animals in a vain endeavor to pierce the grubs.

Scraper for Irrigated Land.

In preparing land for irrigation by the check system the "ridger" in crossing the first ridges when making the cross ridges breaks down the first, and the corners are therefore imperfect. For repairing these corners and filling gaps in the ridges the jump scraper or horse scraper is used. This is the work



THE JUMP SCRAPER.

of the blacksmith. The beams are ¾ by 4½ inches and 30 inches long from the draft ring to the bend downward. The shovel is of No. 16 sheet iron 24 inches long by 18 inches deep. The handles are those used on any cultivator. The beams are bent to stand 6 inches forward of a square placed on top of the beams. The braces are of ⅝-inch round iron. The shovel is slightly cupped to make it hold more earth.—Denver Field and Farm.

Bronchitis in Calves.

The wet season, in many sections of the country, is responsible for the trouble in calves, known as lung worms. The worm is small and thread-like and gets into the windpipe of the calf. The trouble is thought to be due largely to the calves drinking from ponds, which contain the eggs of the worms and also from pasturing on wet grounds. There is, at present, no remedy which may be relied upon, so that the best plan is to prevent the trouble, if possible, and this can best be done by keeping the calves in a warm, dry barn and seeing that the water they drink is from a well and as pure as possible. They should not be allowed to pasture until the grass is dry, nor should wet grass be fed to them. The plan of injecting oil of turpentine into the windpipe is not very satisfactory, but it is the best thing known, and in some cases has proved satisfactory.—Indianapolis News.

Ensilage Carriers.

The carrier which conveys the ensilage to the silo is a great consumer of power, and for a very tall silo must be driven faster than is good for the running gear. For that reason and also for convenience in feeding, it is better to have the top not more than 20 feet above the ground. For small silos 4 feet below ground and 16 to 20 feet above is quite satisfactory and convenient.

Chemically "Preserved Milk."

Speaking of the use of formalin and boracic acid as milk preservatives, a daily paper remarks: "The milkman who knowingly deals in chemically preserved milk is a secret assassin of infants, and it is the sacred duty of public health officers to send him to the penitentiary." The dairyman who doctors his milk before he sends it to the milkman is equally criminal. City milk often gets a double dose, being "preserved" at both ends of the line.

Berry Culture.

The best growers of bush fruits make it a practice to carry their fields no longer than six to nine years. After this time they are plowed up, new fields being set in the meantime to keep the crop going. There are various reasons why a bed of raspberries or blackberries deteriorates after a certain number of years. The plants become weakened with age, they are attacked by insects or disease, and they do not produce young fruiting wood with anything like their pristine vigor. Further than that, the soil becomes exhausted more or less of elements of fertility. Rotation of crops is favorable to success in all lines of agriculture, and not less so with fruit crops than with others. We therefore suggest, as being very strongly indicated by the symptoms, that it will be best for you to set a new field of blackberries at once, and to plow up the old one as soon as the new one comes into bearing. In setting a new field, we would insist upon fresh plants from some good nursery or from some grower who makes a specialty of growing plants. It is very poor practice and poor economy to take plants from an old field. In case the old field is infected with disease, it is a fatal mistake.—Country Gentleman.

Water Barrel Cart.

A subscriber asks for a plan for water barrel cart to run by hand. One can be made of an old cultivator if the wheels are high enough to invert the axletree and keep it off the ground, having the curve of the axletree made to hold the barrel. I have what suits me better. It is a buggy axle on two plower wheels and a wagon tongue. A small platform over the axletree carries the barrel. Another convenience pleases me more than the cart. I have made brush dams in a ditch crossing my pastures; set barrel in the ground and my horses, cows and hogs can help themselves to water without spoiling it for each other.—C. I. Botsford, in Iowa Homestead.

Profit in Chicory.

The cultivation of chicory in this country as a commercial fertilizer is rapidly increasing, though confined largely to sections of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maine and Nebraska. The yield per acre is said to be from six to ten tons, but with good culture as much as fifteen tons may be grown. The average price is $6 to $8 per ton, and the cost of growing ranges from $30 to $45 per acre. It is stated that under normal conditions the profit from chicory is somewhat greater than from corn or wheat. Its cultivation is similar to that required for beets, and the same may be said also as to harvesting. The roots are taken to the factory, and when washed are cut into pieces about one-half inch in diameter and roasted. Chicory has a value as a forage crop due to its ability to produce well upon almost barren soil, but when fed in considerable quantities to milch cows it imparts a bitter flavor to the milk. Swine will eat the root and thrive on it, and both the roots and leaves may be fed to horses.—American Cultivator.

Angoras and Sheep.

It would be well if the prominent writers on the subject of the Angora were to give more attention to pointing out the distinct differences between the sheep and the goat. They should urge the farmer with plenty of browsing to secure the Angora and thus secure economical underbrushing but for the one who has nothing but pasture and could use the sheep to a greater advantage such farmers should not in our estimation be advised to attempt to raise Angoras.—Drovers Journal.

Small Silos.

Dairymen with five or six cows may profitably build a silo. It has been found that to silo a corn field adds about $10 per acre to its value, after paying for the extra work, as compared with dry curing. Hence anyone who raises an acre or two for feeding would have a silo, which will also come handy to save a second crop of clover, soy beans, peas and fodder crops difficult to be made into hay.

Green Stuff for Poultry.

Cabbages make one of the best supplies for early winter. The soft heads are useless for market, but make good hen food. Kale, rape, beet leaves are good, also beets. Sweet apples are suitable, but sour ones in too large quantities have a bad effect. Second-crop clover hay chopped and mixed with dough is the best winter substitute.

A Natural Bug Killer.

The Trinidad Botanical Department proposes a unique plan for the extermination of the destructive roaches which prey upon orchards. It recommends the plentiful use of pitcher plants as a sort of floral watch dog. This peculiar flower possesses the property of capturing and killing insects which venture into its enticing urn-shaped blossoms in search of the seductive bit of honey dew which may be found there.

Chili sends out wheat, nitrates, wine and guano.