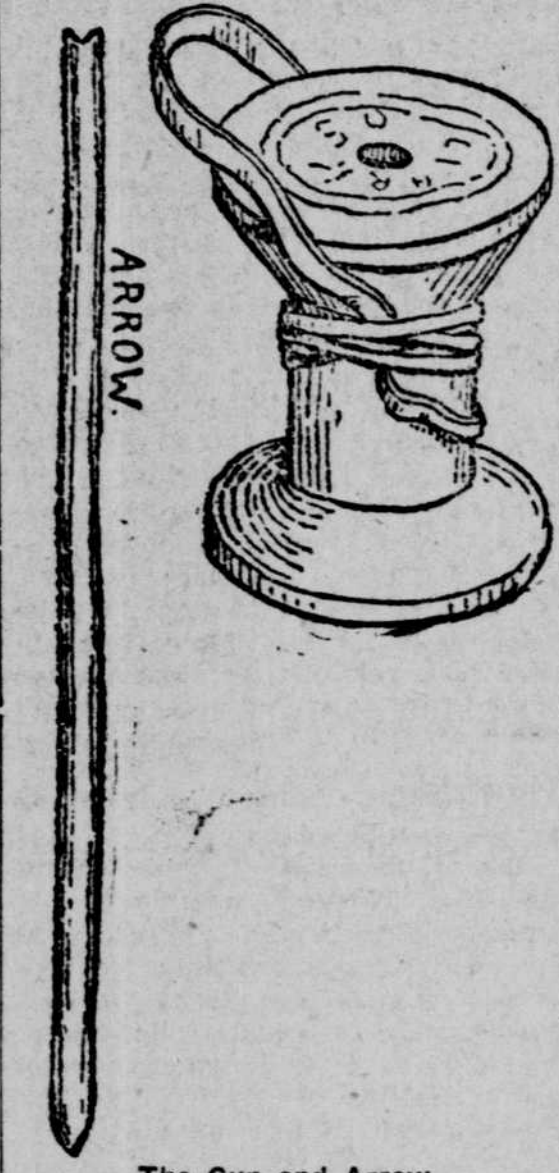


FOR YOUNG READERS

If I Were You.
 If I were you, whoever you are,
 And especially if you are young,
 I should hold to the truth, and peace
 Or war.
 No lie should sully my tongue;
 Neither a false nor slanderous word
 Should ever my speech demean;
 I should scorn the slang of the vulgar
 herd,
 I should ban the phrase unclean.
 If I were you, whatever you be,
 And especially if you are strong,
 I'd be eyes to the blind who cannot see,
 And the weak I'd hold along;
 I should give an arm to the aged one,
 No matter the low estate;
 I should solace the weary and cheer the lone,
 And aid the poor at the gate.
 If I were you, O sweet girl-maid,
 Or youth in your halcyon morn,
 I should try to lighten the poor man's
 load,
 And share in the burden borne.
 I should try to win the ear and the trust
 Of the erring, tripped into sin;
 I should seek to soften the hardened
 crust,
 Till the love of God shone in.
 If I were you, and especially you,
 With the strong young heart and hand,
 I should help, with a kindly word or
 two,
 These wrecked on the social strand—
 The outcasts who are under eclipse,
 Deserted on life's restless sea,
 And perchance you might near from the
 Master's line—
 "Ye have done it unto me!"
 —Walter C. Howden.

boat the sound grew more intense, and in some places, as the boat moved on, it could not be heard at all.
 On other occasions the sounds resembled the tolling of bells, the booming of guns and the noise of an Aeolian harp.
 For a long time he was unable to trace the cause, but at length discovered that the sounds were made by the shells, hundreds of them opening their shells and closing them with sharp snaps. The noise, partly muffled by the water, sounded indescribably weird. He was finally led to the conclusion that, as the shells made the sounds, they probably had some meaning, and that the clicks might possibly be a warning of danger when the shallow water was disturbed by the boat.

A Spool Gun Easily Made.
 Here is a gun that can be made in a few minutes. Get two rubber bands and a good-sized spool from which the



The Gun and Arrow.
 thread has been taken. Fasten one rubber upon the spool by binding it tightly with the other. The arrow is any thin stick that will slide easily through the spool. The best arrows are made of dowels which are three feet long and one-fourth inch thick. These may be purchased at any hardware store at a cost of one cent each. Sharpen one end of the arrow and cut a niche in the other.
 To use, place the arrow in the spool, put the rubber in the niche and pull both rubber and arrow out as far as possible. If the spool is held in the left hand and the rubber is strongly enough it will shoot the arrow fifty feet away.
A Few More Conundrums.
 What bird is a peddler like? A hawk.
 Why is a tight boot like an oak tree? Because it produces a cork (acorn).
 How do you swallow a door? Bolt it.
 Why is a watchman like a mill horse? Because he goes his rounds.
 Why is a thump like a hat? Because it is felt.
 Where should a starving man be sent? To Hungary.
 Why is the sun like a man of fashion? Because it turns night into day.
 If a farmer raises 365 bushels of wheat in dry weather, what would he raise in wet weather? An umbrella.
 When is a door not a door? When it's an ogress (a negress).
 When is a note not a note? When it's due (dew).

The Home-Made Gauge.
 them in a level, open place, away from trees and buildings, with the mouth of the funnel about a foot from the ground. The bottle should be fastened in position, to avoid being overturned by the wind, and should rest perfectly level.
 When the measure is to be taken the water should be poured into a graduated glass, and the number of cubic inches calculated, which will give the amount to the area of the top of the funnel.
A Laughing Plant.
 There is a "laughing plant" that grows in Arabia. It gets its name from the effect upon the people who eat its seeds. The natives in the district where the plant grows dry these seeds and make them into a powder. A small dose of these causes the most staid and sober persons to dance, and shout and sing, and act almost like a madman for an hour. After this the victim falls into a deep sleep, and when he awakes after several hours he has no recollection of his antics.

A Case of Mistaken Identity.
 Residents of a certain part of Spruce street have often seen two charming old ladies, twin sisters, who look so much alike that no one ever bothers to distinguish between them, coming out from one of the houses. The fact that they both dress almost alike makes it still harder to tell them apart.
 Some one who knows the old ladies very well relates that Ann, while making a hurried departure for one of the big department stores last week, put on Susan's bonnet by mistake. In walking through the store she came suddenly in front of a full-length mirror, and stepped back in astonishment, saying, "Why, Sue; I didn't know you were coming downtown this morning."
 —Philadelphia Telegraph.

Gold in Ireland and Britain.
 In a paper recently read before the Institute of Mining Engineers in London, J. M. McLaren gave some curious facts about gold mining in Great Britain and Ireland. In all gold of the value of \$2,094,915 has been found. Of this England contributed barely \$3,000; Wales \$1,400,000, and Ireland \$145,000. The largest nugget, weighing 22 ounces, was discovered in Ireland. It was made into a snuffbox for George III.

Colorado Grows Apace.
 Ten million dollars of new capital was put into Colorado agriculture and irrigation in 1903 and the population of the state was increased between 15,000 and 20,000. One railroad company's land sales in Colorado amounted to nearly a million dollars for the year. It is estimated that reservoirs now under construction in the Centennial state will add 1,000,000 acres to the irrigable area.
Admiral Togo is Defeated.
 At a recent race in England nearly everybody bet on Admiral Togo to win. But he was not even placed.

Blowing a Penny.
 This seems hard to do, but boys who have done it say it is easy.
 Place a penny in the bottom of a wine or moustache glass, cover it with a dollar, and then, without touching either coin, blow the penny out of the glass, while the dollar remains in it.
 To do this, blow sharply on the side of the dollar which is next to you. Your breath will cause it to tilt over as though it were on an axis.
 Keep on blowing, and a current of air will be produced which will sweep up the penny and hurl it out of the glass.
 Try the trick and see what success you have with it.
How Shellfish Talk.
 Many seamen will tell of curious clicking sounds heard on calm nights at sea, and the origin of the noise seems so altogether unaccountable that it has often created some alarm among superstitious fishermen.
 A distinguished naturalist made a careful study of the sounds on many occasions and found that it was not a sustained note, but made up of a multitude of tiny ones, each clear and distinct in itself, and ranging from a high treble to a bass. When the ear was applied to the gunwale of the

A KITCHEN RANGE TO PUT UP.
 This diagram represents a kitchen range, though you would not, perhaps, suspect it. A very little cutting and a little more folding will produce it in perfect condition, so that it can be put into a doll's kitchen. If you follow the instructions you will find that there is not enough trouble to be worth mentioning about making it.
 Out round outline. Then fold under and paste to the under part of the range, the top of the parts A A A. Close the front by pasting the flaps B B to the sides. Then fold so that the flaps C paste under the letters C on the sides.
 Paste the double sides together and paste the flaps D D to the top.
 Paste E E under the rim of the range and the work is done.

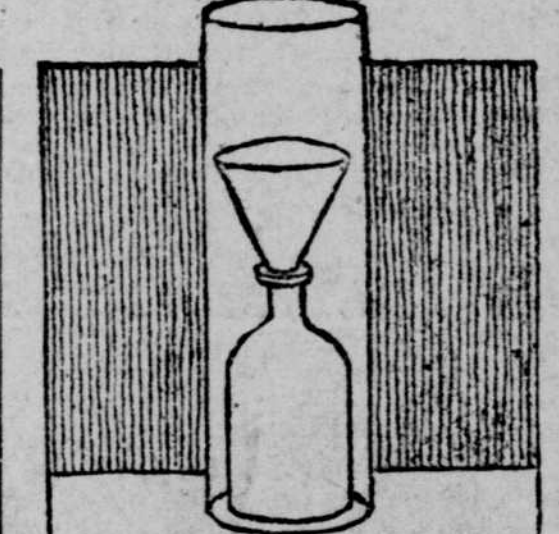
low Constitution and Laws of Tennessee Were Saved.
 A good story of a sharp justice of the peace is told by J. L. Powhatan of Chicago.
 "It chanced," said Mr. Powhatan, "that this justice of the peace lived in a little town in a far recess of Tennessee. He was the only Republican in the district, yet he happened, by some trick of fortune, to hold office.
 "At length, when political excitement had reached an untoward pitch, a protest was formed tooust him from his office and put in a Democrat.
 "The election was held in an old distillery, and the ballot box was a large gourd. The 'squire was early on the scene, clad in the roughest of clothes.
 "Fellow citizens," he said, "I want to make you a short speech."
 "The audience having agreed, he accordingly mounted a barrel—maganimously determined to 'rise above all party issues and appeal to state pride and patriotism."
 "Fellow citizens," he said, "I've been a-lookin' 'round here to see plain enough what's a-goin' on. I know what you want. I've been justice of the peace here goin' on twenty years, an' a good many times I've saved many of you from goin' to the penitentiary, an' now you're tryin' to put me out of office.
 "But I just want to tell you something. I've got the constitution and the laws of the state of Tennessee in my pocket, and just as sure as you turn me out of office I'll burn 'em up—blame me if I don't!—and you may all go to ruin together!"
 "The effect of this speech was overwhelming. The ruin threatener was elected by a handsome majority. To be in a state without a constitution and laws was too great a calamity to be thought of."

Where Rain Comes From.
 Where does all the rain come from? From the clouds, you say? Yes; but that doesn't go very far. What are clouds? Think a bit. Have you ever seen anything close at hand which looks like a cloud? Of course you have. There is the steam that comes out of the spot of the kettle or out of the funnel of a locomotive. Yes, that is cloud, and it is exactly the same thing that you see up in the sky on a rainy day.
 It may seem a funny thing to say, but a cloud is simply water dust. Watch the puffs of steam coming out of the engine, and you will notice that quite close to the funnel you see nothing at all. It is only a few inches away from the mouth that it begins to look cloudy.

Plant Was Suffocated.
 A New Hampshire man had a very choice fern which he kept in his store, and fearing that it would be hurt by frost during an excessive cold snap last winter he placed it in a tight showcase with a small lighted lamp in one corner of the case. When he came to the store in the morning he found his fern ruined, not by the frost, but by the burning out of all the oxygen in the air in the case. The plant had simply suffocated.

Bottle for a Rain Gauge.
 Any boy can make a rain gauge and measure the amount of a rainfall for himself.
 The simplest form of gauge consists of a funnel with a definite area, say, 12 inches, the neck of which fits in a bottle. The rain that falls into the funnel runs down into the bottle, of course, and the quantity is measured by means of a graduated glass.
 Any boy can measure the rainfall for himself. Having provided the funnel and the bottle—the metal cylinder outside is not essential—let him fit them as described, and then put

Loftiest Lakes in the World.
 The most lofty lakes are found among the Himalaya mountains in Tibet. Their altitudes do not, however, seem to have been very accurately gauged, for different authorities give widely different figures regarding them. According to some, Lake Manasarovar, one of the sacred lakes of Tibet, is between 19,000 and 20,000 feet above the level of the sea, and if this is so it is undoubtedly the loftiest in the world.
 Two other Tibetan lakes, those of Chatamoo and Surakol, are said to be 17,000 and 15,400 feet in altitude, respectively. For a long time it was supposed that Lake Titicaca, in South America, was the loftiest in the world. It covers about 4,500 square miles, is 924 feet in its greatest depth and 12,000 feet above the sea. In spite of inexactitude with regard to the measurements of the elevation of the Tibetan lakes they are no doubt considerably higher than this or any other



The Power of Heredity.
 Man has greatly modified the forms and habits of all the animals that he has not been able to eliminate certain traits that have come down through thousands of years from the remote past. Even the house dog, furnished a bed to his liking, will turn round a number of times before lying down, just as did the wild dog, his remote ancestor, who had to do that to break down the tall grass for his bed. Even the cow on the range has not forgotten the habits of her remote progenitors and hides her calf in the bushes, though the careful herdsman will take care of it, and the cow knows it. Even the custom of the mare in nursing her foal a little at a time, but often is believed to come from habits developed by thousands and thousands of years of experience when the mare had to depend on herself to keep out of the way of ravenous animals. The colt would not be able to run fast with a full stomach and so the mother was watchful to give him a little at a time and keep him in running trim. If we have not been able to remove thousands of years to eliminate such traits, how long must have been the period during which they were forming?

The Good Feeder.
 The hide of the easy feeder should be of medium thickness and should be soft and mellow. The hair should be fine and thick as this indicates good respiratory and circulatory organs within. The skin tells a more truthful tale of the ability of the steer to make the best use of food than most of us suppose. When the digestive organs are poor and sluggish, the hide becomes thick and unyielding to the touch, and the hair is harsh and wiry. The head should be short, measuring from a line drawn across the eyes to the nose, and should be broad. This indicates the ability to masticate food. The large mouth is indicative nearly always of an ability to take care of a great deal of food. The nostrils will generally be large in an easy feeder, this indicating good-sized organs for breathing. This is of importance, as it is by means of the lungs that the carbon in the body of the animal is changed into carbonic-acid gas, thus producing force in the change. Skillful feeders declare that steers that do not have these characteristics seldom give a good account of themselves in the food lot, and, when sent to market, are a disappointment.

Torches for Destroying Bugs.
 During the past few years experimenters have been using the torch in various forms as a means of destroying the various beetles that prey on melons and other plants. This is quite effectively done where the insects can be induced to congregate on trap crops or weeds. It is also suggested that the torch may be successfully used on the chinch bugs that accumulate in the furrows made around corn fields to arrest their march.
 Buy a bone mill and learn to use it. We do not know of anything that will pay better for the money invested.

DIRE RUIN HIS THREAT.
LIVE STOCK
HORTICULTURE
TOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

Dry and Liquid Bordeaux Mixture.
 There is doubtless room for the use of both liquid and dry Bordeaux mixture. It is far easier in most of our eastern and middle states to make and apply the liquid form, but we must recognize the fact that in some of our states water is a scarce article, and conditions are such that a dust spray will do the work when a liquid spray would not. Even in the more humid states there are times when the dust might be used with more satisfaction than the liquid spray. There has been a sharp conflict between the men that favor the liquid spray and the ones that favor the dry dust spray. There has also been a conflict between the makers of implements for the throwing of these sprays. This would naturally be the case. But we must acknowledge the fact that each form of the mixture has certain advantages at certain times. Thus, in a very wet time, the leaves do not hold the spray that comes to them in liquid form, as they are already covered with moisture. If the liquid spray is used a great deal has to be wasted in trying to get enough on to do the work. At such a time the dust spray would stick readily to the wet leaves, and it would be readily seen just where the spray had settled. This of course it is impossible to do with the liquid spray on a wet day. The dust spray may also be put on early in the morning, while the dew is still on the leaves, and it sticks to the leaves as the dew evaporates. The dust spray has an advantage over the liquid spray in the rather dry localities, where there are extensive orchards on hilly land. Many of the new orchards are being put out on hilly land, over which it is very difficult to drive a heavy wagon carrying a great tank of water. Where water is scarce this is not only difficult to do, but in many cases it would be very expensive, as the water would have to be hauled a long distance. Yet in those same localities the dew on the trees is sometimes very heavy, and this helps out matters immensely.
 But there are many things to be said in favor of the liquid spray. The first thing is that the mixture can be perfectly made and the poison distributed evenly all through. This is not always the case with the dust spray. It is exceedingly difficult to get a uniform mixture, except with liquid, and a bad mixture means the putting of too much poison on some leaves and not enough on others, with the result that the trees are not protected from fungi in the one case and are injured by the chemicals in the other. So for our level orchards in the states where moisture is plentiful, the chances are that our orchardists will stick to the liquid spray. The liquid spray has this great advantage over the other that it can be applied at times when the leaves are entirely dry, which enables the sprayers to work all day. In the cases of the dust spray, the work has to be done during a very short time in the morning while the dew is still on the leaves or in wet weather. The men that use the liquid spray have therefore a longer time in which to do their work.
Shade and Ornamental Trees.
 In the humid states there is no reason why ornamental and shade trees should not be more extensively planted than at present, though we are glad to see that there is an improvement in this direction. In the semi-arid states, where trees have to be irrigated to get them to start we find the farmers taking much interest in this matter, though they are doing that kind of work under great difficulties. But in all of the humid regions one has but to put a good tree into the ground to get it started, and it will afterwards take care of itself. But in the planting of trees great care needs to be exercised as to the place in which they are to be set and as to varieties set. When these trees are in, they are in for a lifetime of man, and a mistake will be felt as long as the planter lives, if he remains on the place. First, we would advise not to set too many trees and not to set them too close together. To be symmetrical, trees must have lots of room. On the farm, shade trees should not be set closer than 50 feet. This of course does not apply to the ornamental trees of small growth like the Arbor Vitae and the ornamental crabs. By the roadside trees for shade should not be set closer than 100 feet.

Beetles on Melon Vines.
 Relative to the striped cucumber beetle on melon vines, a bulletin of the Oklahoma station says: "In addition to the preventive measures of cleaning up rubbish and a thorough cultivation of the melon ground, the use of Bordeaux mixture as a repellent, and squash as a trap crop are among the most promising of the remedies recommended by those who have successfully dealt with this insect. Squashes are planted about four days before the melons. One or more rows of squashes should be planted, according to the size of the field. Some of the trap plants may be dusted with Paris green when the beetles gather on them. Others should be left to attract the beetles through the summer. It seems that spraying the young melon vines with Bordeaux mixture not only repels the cucumber beetle, but also poisons some of the insects which feed on the sprayed leaves."
Vigor of the Redwood.
 It is reported that the redwood area of California has been reduced to about 2,000 square miles. Most trees grow so slowly that it takes a half century or so to get a marketable tree. Not so the redwood. In thirty years trees from sprouts will attain a height of 80 feet and reach a diameter of 16 inches. This means that a little protection to the redwood forests will give the future generations all the wood they need.
 If a good many chicks are being annually raised on the farm, try an incubator. It will be a good practice to learn how to use one, and may prove very profitable.

Helping the Kidneys is helping the whole body, for it is the kidneys that remove the poisons and waste from the body. Learning this simple lesson made many sick men and women well.
Judge A. J. Felton of 313 So. E. St. San Bernardino, Calif., says:—"For 18 years my kidneys were not performing their functions properly. There was some backache, and the kidney secretions were profuse, containing also considerable sediment. Finally the doctors said I had diabetes. Doan's Kidney Pills wrought a great change in my condition and now I sleep and feel well again."
A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Judge Felton will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers; price 50 cents per box.
The Paris School for Dogs.
 A school for dogs is the latest development of the educational movement. It has been established in Paris with the objects of teaching, not letters, but politeness. The school room is furnished with chairs, tables and rugs, to give necessary "local color" to the surroundings. The dog pupils are trained to welcome visitors by jumping up, wagging the tail and giving a low bark. When the visitor leaves the dog accompanies him to the door and bows his farewell by bending his head to the floor. He is trained likewise to pick up a handkerchief, glove or fan that has been dropped and return it to the owner. He is taught further to walk with "proud and prancing steps" when out with his mistress.
A Request from Tokio.
 H. Kobayashi, of Tokio, Japan, has addressed a note to the village improvement Society of South Orange, N. J., which runs about like this: "The honorable of the South Orange 'T'ro asked in what way do they rid themselves of him the much troublesome mosquito? How do they approach him in his house among the reeds and marshes, so as to remove him effectually from the dangers that he does to the people of good minds whose skins he much puncture? All this I would like so much to know."
Old Soldier's Story.
 Sonoma, Mich., June 13—That even in actual warfare disease is more terrible than bullets is the experience of Dolos Hutchins of this place. Mr. Hutchins as a Union soldier saw three years of service under Butler Burke in the Louisiana swamps, and as a result got crippled with rheumatism so that his hands and feet got all twisted out of shape, and how he suffered only a rheumatic will ever know. For twenty-five years he was in misery, then one lucky day his druggist advised him to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Of the result Mr. Hutchins says:
 "The first two boxes did not help me much, but I got two more, and before I got them used up I was a great deal better. I kept on taking them and now my pains are all gone and I feel better than I have in years. I know Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure rheumatism."
 Every man is provided with sense enough to mind his own business, but few men have sense enough to let it go at that.
FREE TO TWENTY-FIVE LADIES.
 The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round trip ticket to the St. Louis Exposition, to five ladies in each of the following states: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri who will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a ten-cent, 16-ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Neb., before September 1st, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the Exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up 16 oz. (a full pound) to the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the Exposition will be sent by registered mail September 5th. Starch for sale by all dealers.
 Any man who thinks he is courting an angel may live to think again.
This Will Interest Mothers.
 Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Cures Erysipelas, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, moves and regulate the bowels and destroy Worms. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. E. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.
 Hunger is a terrible thing, but some men consider thirst more terrible.
HO! FOR ROSEBUD RESERVATION.
 South Dakota. 1000 acres land open for leasing. Registration begins July 5; ends 31. Fifteen years term. In Oklahoma and open for leasing. For full information write to the U. S. Dept. of Interior, Office of the Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
 In the matrimonial game a baseball player isn't always a good catch.
 The well earned reputation and increasing popularity of the Lewis' "Single Blend" straight 5c cigars is due to the maintained high quality and appreciation of the smoker. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.
 The man who is constantly harping on his virtues has at least one vice.
 Pilo's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'SHEA, 328 Third Ave., N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 4, 1904.
 A brick manufacturer needs the earth in his business.
Important to Mothers.
 Examine carefully every bottle of LACTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the signature of *Dr. J. H. Stetson*.
 In Use For Over 30 Years.
 The Kind You Have Always Bought