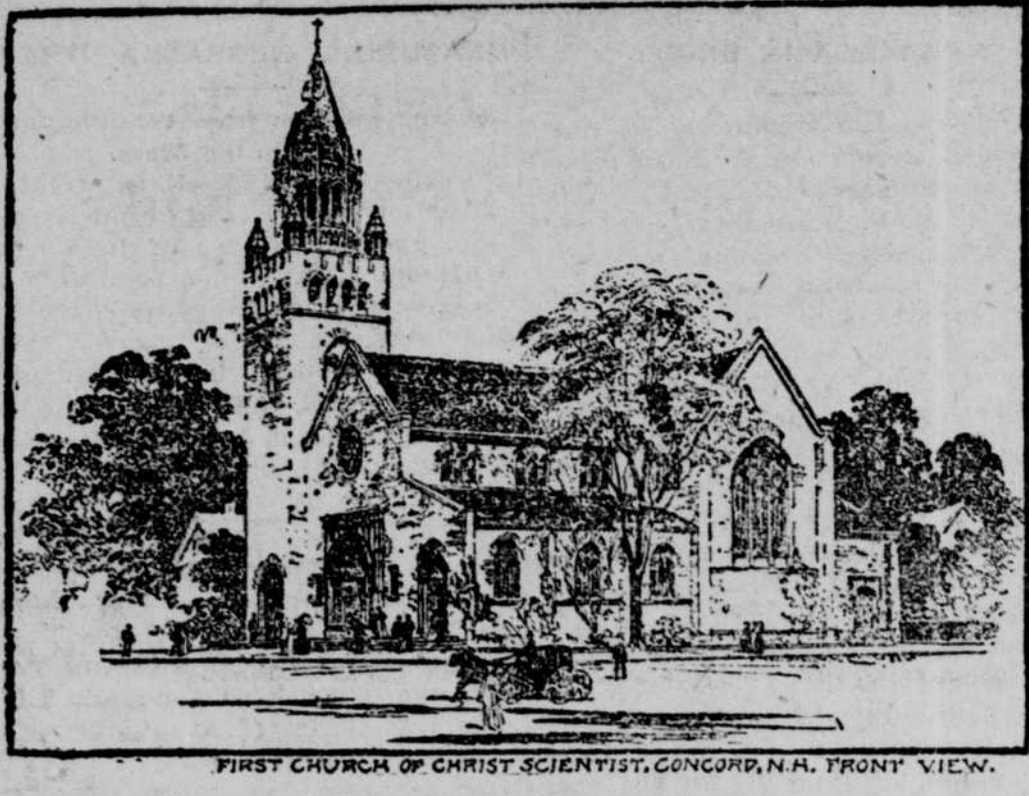


**CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST CHURCH  
THE GIFT OF MRS. EDDY**



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTISTS, CONCORD, N. H., FRONT VIEW.

An event of unusual interest to Christian Scientists occurred at Concord, N. H., July 17. An invitation was sent to all Christian Scientists to participate in the dedication of a newly completed edifice which is the gift of Mrs. Eddy to the members of her home church. Many Christian Scientists were present and special trains were run from New York and Boston. Services were held at half-past ten a. m., three in the afternoon and half-past seven p. m. At each of these a message from the leader was read.

The cost of the building has exceeded \$200,000, of which Mrs. Eddy contributed a large proportion. Unsolicited donations from other Christian Science churches swelled the original estimate of \$120,000 to the present amount.

The architecture of the building is Italian Gothic and the exterior is of rock-faced Concord granite. The stone tower is surmounted with a lantern which rises to a height of 165 feet and forms a landmark to the surrounding country. The designs were prepared by Messrs. Allen & Collins of Boston.

The seating capacity of the auditorium is about one thousand, and the quarter oak pews are a gift from the six Christian Science churches of Chicago. The interior decoration is quiet and attractive, and on the walls there are several Bible texts and quotations from the Christian Science text book.

It has always been Mrs. Eddy's wish that the home church should represent the labor and material of Concord itself. This city is famous for its granite quarries, which pro-



Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, admirably adapted to building purposes. There was, therefore, no question as to the material to be used.

The softer stones, such as Indiana limestone, sandstone, etc., of which so many of our churches are built, lend themselves readily to the intricate moldings and rich carving of the northern Gothic as well as to the clear cut refinement of the renaissance and modern French art. Granite can only be treated in broad sur-

**THINKS TWO SCHOOLS NEEDED.**

**Authority Urges Starting of Another Military Academy.**

Col. Samuel E. Tilman, a professor of sciences at the West Point military academy, has started a warm discussion in military circles over his suggestion in the Journal of the Military Service Institution that there should be two academies for the education of army officers. He contends that the old academy is becoming overburdened with students and the curriculum overtaxed, and it is thereby losing its value for thorough training. Military authorities hold that the present service schools for artillery, cavalry, submarine defense, engineering, and so on, are sufficient to meet all demands and that the West Point institution should be retained just as it is, where camaraderie and school loyalty will be developed in all who enjoy its privileges.

**Charles Schwab's Successor.**

Charles M. Schwab's successor in the directorate of the United States Steel corporation will probably be one of Andrew Carnegie's "boys," Thomas Morrison of Pittsburgh. He is comparatively unknown in money centers in New York, but in the manufacturing region he has the reputation of being one of the brightest of the coterie of young men developed by Carnegie and Frick. When the split between these two magnates came Mr. Morrison allied himself with Mr. Carnegie.

**Indian Matrimonial Advertisement.**

Here is a matrimonial advertisement from the Lahore Tribune: "Wanted—A suitable match for a high family two and a half Ghar Mehra Khatri girl, aged between 11 and 12 years, educated up to the fifth class, and well up in Hindi and accounts, very docile and respectful in demeanor. Communications with particulars of educational and social qualifications of the proposed match should be addressed to S. L., care of the manager, the Tribune, Lahore."

**AS THE WORLD REVOLVES**

**SAVED LIFE OF BROTHER.**

**Masons Give Up Skin to Afflicted Fellow Member.**

Wilson Frederick of Dunellen, N. J., was terribly scalded in a railroad wreck near that place in January, 1903. He is a member of Anchor Masonic lodge of Plainfield and when the members learned of his plight they volunteered to furnish the necessary cuticle for skin-grafting over three-quarters of his body. The afflicted man was treated in Muhlenberg hospital, and all the physicians, with the exception of Dr. Albert Pittis, a member of the lodge, declared there was no hope for him. Night after night Masons bared their arms and slips of cuticle were removed. For more than a year this operation was continued and finally Mr. Frederick was removed to his home in Dunellen. This week Dr. Pittis said he was so far recovered as to venture on visiting the lodge. He did so and gratefully acknowledged his obligations to his fellow members, many of whom were moved to tears by Brother Frederick's simple speech of thanks.

**SENATOR VEST FAILING FAST.**

**Condition Is Critical and Friends Have Little Hope of Recovery.**

Senator George G. Vest, who is in his summer cottage at Sweet Springs, Mo., is in a critical condition and his closest friends say there is little, if any, hope of his recovery. His mind is clear, but his strength is falling each day. The senator went to Sweet Springs May 29 with his family to spend the summer. He has not been in good health, and something like a week ago his strength began falling rapidly.

**Ex-Senator George Graham Vest.**

When the late Elliott F. Shepard published a newspaper he printed at the head of the editorial column each afternoon a Scriptural text. The editor of one of the sensational newspapers instructed a reporter to interview Mr. Shepard and outlined the questions the young man was to ask. All went well until the interviewer asked:



"Why do you publish Bible extracts? The one-to-day deal with the crucifixion. Do you consider that news?" "I do," emphatically responded Mr. Shepard. "It is news to a great many people—especially so, I believe, to the gentleman who sent you to question me." The interview ended there.—Memphis News.

**Millionaires Seek Seclusion From Importunate Callers.**

Many New York millionaires have secluded private offices in downtown buildings where they may not be disturbed by callers with schemes or importunities for donations. Cornelius Vanderbilt's retreat is about as large as a hall bedroom. Its only furniture is a desk, a safe, a chair and a waste paper basket. C. T. Yerkes, when in the metropolis, escapes into a small office hidden away in the upper story of a lower Broadway building. He was a tenant fourteen months before the janitor found out who he was. His name is not on the door, he has no clerk there and the furniture consists of a desk and a chair. No wonder the janitor grew suspicious and asked the landlord one day if "that Mr. Yerkes paid his rent."

**Heirs Must Walk Straight.**

The heirs of the late S. P. McCalmont of Franklin, Pa., will have to be on their good behavior if they get hold of any of his millions. Mr. McCalmont, who was eccentric, had a special abhorrence of liquors, tobacco and other narcotics. He stipulated that all beneficiaries were to be excluded from his benefactions if they indulged in any of these habits. McCalmont carried his doctrine of temperance to the extent of advising against the employment of any man or woman on the estate who smokes, drinks or uses drugs. All of his sons are said to be inveterate smokers.

**Statesmen Fond of Dime Novels.**

The Metcalfs have been much associated in Washington with families of the two senators from Rhode Island. It is said Mrs. Metcalf and Senator Aldrich are near relatives and Senator Platt, on the contrary, is said to have aroused Mrs. Metcalf's disfavor by encouraging her husband's evil habit—the reading of cheap "dime" novels. Both Platt and Metcalf find "relaxation" in the wild adventures of "Deadwood Dick," "Alkali Ike" and "The Boy Scout of the Prairies." They maintain a sort of circulating library, which is apparently inexhaustible.

**Famous War-Time Song.**

Walter Kittredge, author and composer of the famous war-time song, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," lives in Reed's Ferry, N. H., a few miles below Manchester. He still keeps up song-writing. His royalties from "Tenting" still come in to him, and, while not large, help to make the old man's last years comfortable. He offered to sell the song at first to a Boston publisher for \$15, but it was refused. Afterward this same publisher took it up and alone has sold more than 100,000 copies of it.

**Ellen Terry Coming to America.**

Miss Ellen Terry will appear next season under the management of Charles Frohman in London and the United States. Mr. Frohman is writing a modern comedy in which Miss Terry will be seen and the author is greatly delighted that the part of his new heroine will be created by the distinguished actress. This puts an end to the rumors that an arrangement was being made by which Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry were again to appear together.

**OFFERS BIBLE FOR TOBACCO.**

**Aged Southerner's Extermity Melts Heart of West Side Grocer.**

A Chicago grocery man tells of a seedy-looking individual, with the appearance of better days in his memory, who came into the grocery, and in the accent of the old South, asked for credit for a package of smoking tobacco. This was refused. The old man, who wore an ancient silk hat and a long frock coat, turned away with a sigh, but returned shortly with a pained look and a copy of the Bible. "My name is Rust, suh—" "You look it," the grocer interjected. "I am a brother, suh, of Gen. Rust of Mississippi, suh, and not in the habit of making propositions of this kind, suh. But if you will take this book, suh, in pledge, and trust me for the smoking material, suh, I pledge you the honor of a Rust, suh, that I will redeem it in a very few days." And yet the grocer refused to part with the "noxious weed." Again the old man turned away and with a sigh remarked: "Well, suh, if you won't take my word nor the word of God eyether, I presume that it is best to close these negotiations. Good day, suh; good day." "That was too much for even as hard-hearted a man as I am," said the grocer. "I called the old gentleman back and made him happy with a package of tobacco, and I didn't keep his Bible, either."

**A Successful Salesman.**

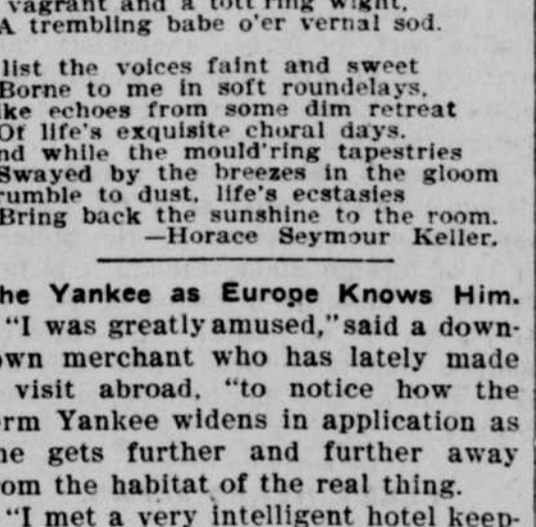
The late Thomas Brackett Reed used to relate the following incident which happened one summer while he was spending a few days in a small fishing village on the New England coast. A young countryman who had been advised to take sea baths registered at the village hotel one evening, and shortly afterward sauntered down to the beach. Espying a grizzled old fisherman mending his nets beyond a sign which informed one that B— had boats and tackle to let and bait for sale, he accosted the veteran and asked him if the water was not for sale also. On receiving an affirmative reply the countryman returned to the hotel, obtained a couple of buckets, and, having paid the price asked, filled them and returned to his room to carry out the doctor's instructions. On the following morning he happened down at the beach when the tide was out, and after contemplating the broad receding beaches for some minutes, approached his acquaintance of the evening before and remarked in a tone of admiration, "Gosh! but you must have done some business last night."

**The Room.**

When the late Elliott F. Shepard published a newspaper he printed at the head of the editorial column each afternoon a Scriptural text. The editor of one of the sensational newspapers instructed a reporter to interview Mr. Shepard and outlined the questions the young man was to ask. All went well until the interviewer asked: "Why do you publish Bible extracts? The one-to-day deal with the crucifixion. Do you consider that news?" "I do," emphatically responded Mr. Shepard. "It is news to a great many people—especially so, I believe, to the gentleman who sent you to question me." The interview ended there.—Memphis News.

**White Pekin Ducks.**

No ducks stand higher in popular estimation than these. They are said to be the most easily raised of any and can be grown in large numbers in the same flock. They were im-



The Yankees as Europe Knows Him. "I was greatly amused," said a downtown merchant who has lately made a visit abroad, "to notice how the term Yankee widens in application as one gets further and further away from the habitat of the real thing. 'I met a very intelligent hotel keeper at Berne, in Switzerland, and in the course of conversation he remarked that he had an extremely agreeable countryman of mine staying at his house the previous season. 'As you are both Yankees, you may by chance know him,' he said. 'Where does he live?' I asked. 'In Buenos Ayres,' replied the hotel keeper.'"—New York Press.

**Appropriate.**

A short time ago the Rev. Thomas K. Slicer was on what may be termed a parlor-car missionary trip. His itinerary included Atlanta, where a large congregation turned out to hear him. He had just finished his sermon, and as the congregation sang the last hymn Mr. Slicer stood in the pulpit with his hands folded on the open bible. As the last verse was reached and the New York clergyman was beginning to think of the benediction he glanced at the page of the bible open before him, and the first line he saw was: "The foot hath crossed his hands."—New York Times.

**Nothing Light About It.**

F. L. Colver, president of Frank Leslie's publishing house, tells the following as an illustration of the quick wit of an Irishman who was sent to take some furniture to the storage warehouse preparatory to the family going to their summer home. Colver, who was in the library, heard sounds of unusual puffing and getting downstairs under a weighty piece of furniture. "What are you taking down," he called out, "the light oak dresser?" "No, sir," panted Pat, "sure O'if'm takin' down the heavy mahogany one."—New York Times.

**POULTRY**



**Foundations of Poultry Houses.**

Filmy foundations for poultry houses should never be tolerated in construction. The foundation has much to do with the serviceability of the structure. Too often the foundation consists simply of the soil. The joists rest on the ground and are subject to all the moisture that permeates the soil summer and winter. The water runs under the house and never dries out. It remains an unhealthy pool of ground, always rendering damp the floor just above it. Sometimes the low space becomes a harbor for all kinds of undesirable live things, like rats, snakes, skunks, and even cats that prowls at night. What ever the foundation is, see that it is firm enough so that it cannot be penetrated and deep enough so that it cannot be burrowed under.

The construction of the foundation will depend a good deal on whether the building is to be permanent or not. If it is a temporary structure, the foundations cannot, of course, be made expensive. On the other hand, if the structure is to remain in one place indefinitely it is better to build it of brick, stone or cement. Just the kind of material to be used will depend on the locality. Thus, a farmer living on soil made of glacial drift has a great surplus of stones, which can be utilized by being laid in cement. Often such material will cost nothing, but will prove very substantial. A really good foundation should be laid in a ditch carried down below the frost line. This will prevent heaving or settling of the building, will prevent the burrowing of animals, and will help to keep the cold from the space under the floor, if there be one. Whatever foundation is constructed, there should be some provision for ventilation. Small apertures should be left, which should be closed by inch mesh wire. This may be imbedded permanently in the cement if desired. It might be profitable to use even a closer wire, as any mesh can be obtained. The wire should be heavy, to insure permanency. This ventilation is not needed if there is to be no floor to the house, as then there will be a free access to the timbers on the inside. In the case of wooden floors and wooden sills being used, the ventilation prevents rotting.

The use of concrete is becoming popular. Many a farmer can construct a concrete foundation without the help of skilled labor. He needs only to be careful about the measurements and the angles, but most farmers have squares and tape measures and foot rules. The concrete foundation should be laid in a trench dug where the foundation is to go, care being used to get the trench below the frost line. Then measure the angles and drive down stakes. Other stakes may be driven in such position as to permit boards being nailed against them along where the foundation is to be laid. Two rows of boards should be laid, the thickness of the wall apart. Then the stoness from the field or the river can be mixed with the cement and the wet mixture poured in. The entire height of the wall may be laid at one time or only in layers, the boards being lifted up after the cement below has hardened enough to hold its form. The superstructure should not be placed on this cement foundation till it has hardened sufficiently to bear any ordinary weight.

**Bedding for Swine.**

In winter it is common practice to bed hogs, and this is to be commended. There are many kinds of material in use and various opinions held as to which is best. Some use oat straw, but this is not in good repute with a large number of our swine raisers. Oats often have smut in them and this smut has been proved to be poisonous to the hogs if it gets into the eyes or into wounds or even scratches on the bodies or limbs of the animals. Probably no kind of straw affected with smut should be used. Rye straw seems not to have the same objections made to it as has oat straw. One of the best beddings for hogs is leaves. Where the country is rolling or cut with small ravines these may be gathered in large quantities in the Fall of the year, as they will blow into the ravines and collect in them to a depth of several feet. Where the land is level it is often too much work to collect sufficient leaves to serve as bedding for a number of hogs throughout the winter. The collection of leaves where it is feasible is not a matter that should be neglected. They contain much material out of which humus can be made and will be a valuable addition to the stock of manure. They rot easily, and this is a factor in their favor. No better bedding for any kind of animals can be secured.

**Superintending the Farm.**

The farmer that succeeds in the end, that thinks and thinks to some end, the superintendence of the farm is the thing of most importance to a man that has a farm large enough to require the work of a number of men. The man with the little farm can think as he goes along, but not so the man that has a large area of expensive land to control. This was forcibly brought to our attention recently in a visit to one of the most successful farmers in Illinois. He said that one of the greatest faults he had noticed with unsuccessful farmers was their lack of ability to plan the himself always made it a point to think out the work days ahead, and to tell the men the night before what they were each to do on a certain day. He cited the instance of one farmer that lacked this power. He would not try to think what to do till the day came when the work was to be done and then he never succeeded in arranging his work so as to save time. He would say to one man, "Well, you go over and repair that fence," and he would go perhaps a mile to make a little repair on a fence, which could have been repaired when the men were in that vicinity engaged on some other work. This meant a loss of time that was a very considerable factor when it was repeated over and over throughout the year in various forms. The man at the head of affairs is the one that must make the farm work a success, if it is to be a success.

**Floors in the Hog House.**

Some swine raisers use floors in their hog houses and some do not. We find on investigation that there is a wide difference of opinion in this regard. The small pens that are placed in isolated spots sometimes have floors in them, but often do not. One swine raiser says that he at first made wooden floors in all of his movable houses, but afterward so constructed that they could be taken out without interfering with the rest of the structure. The movable houses were built to set on the floors and could be removed by lifting off the house. The floors are very advantageous in cold weather when the feeding should be done on something rather than the snow. In summer, when the weather is good, the hogs, he says, are better off on the ground than on any kind of a floor.

**LIVE STOCK**



**Reducing the Grain Ration.**

There is no doubt that in the past a great deal of grain has been thrown away in the feeding of all kinds of farm stock, through the feeding of quantities in excess of what could be utilized by the digestive apparatus of the animals fed. We have assumed that the more feed used by the animal the better. We have taken it for granted that the animal that received twenty pounds of grain a day got from it twice as much nourishment as the animal that received ten pounds a day. We are now finding that this is not so. This fact is bound to greatly modify our systems of feeding farm animals. The problem is to get the amount of feed reduced or increased to the point where it will be expended with the greatest possible profit to the owner of the animal. There is such a thing as producing flesh and fat at too great an expense. Experiments have been made that showed that a steer fed eight and nine pounds of corn per day made the same gains as the steers fed twelve and thirteen pounds of corn per day, all other parts of the ration being the same in all cases. The results of feeding steers from twenty to thirty pounds of corn a day showed that it cost as high as ten pounds of grain to make one pound of gain and that at this cost the increase of weight was not profitable. The amount of grain to be fed will, of course, depend largely on the kind of grain being given and on other things that go to make up the ration. We believe it doubtful if more than twelve to fifteen pounds of grain can be profitably fed to a finishing steer on the ordinary ration.

**Africa, Owing to her climate, soil and population, is better fitted for cotton production than any other of the continents of the globe, and will become the greatest supply field of that staple after civilized methods of government and economics have become dominant there.**

**Worth Remembering.**

Every one of us knows how painful it is to be called malicious names, to have his character undermined by false insinuations. Every one knows also, the pleasure of receiving a kind look, a warm greeting. By that pain and by that pleasure let us judge what we should do to others.—Dean Stanley.

**Four Hours at Same Pay.**

Four years ago the working day in all French factories was one of twelve hours, a year later it was eleven hours, and then it came down to ten and a half; but since April 1 it has been one of ten hours. The same wages are paid for ten hours as were paid when twelve hours were worked.

**Proved Beyond a Doubt.**

Middlesex, N. Y., July 25.—(Special.)—That Rheumatism can be cured has been proved beyond a doubt by Mrs. Betsey A. Clawson, well known here. That Mrs. Clawson had Rheumatism and had it bad, all her acquaintances know. They also know she is now cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it. Mrs. Clawson tells the story of her cure as follows:

**Costume Like a Rainbow.**

When Disraeli was a young man he once went on a vacation trip to Corfu in this extraordinary costume: "A blood-red shirt with silver buttons as big as shillings, an immense scarf for girdle, full of pistols and daggers, red cap, red slippers, broad blue-striped jacket and trousers. His servant, engaged for the occasion, wore a Mameluke dress of crimson and gold, with a white turban thirty yards long, and a saber glittering like a rainbow."

**Where Snakes Are Feared.**

In Val di Rosa, Italy, the serpent is a traditional terror, and the place is celebrated for a curious religious custom known as the rite of the snake. On Ascension day the priest solemnly immerses a harmless water snake in a huge antique basin, dug up of Monte Bruno. The mountaineers believe that by reason of this ceremony all the other snakes that infest the country will perish.

**A Prosy Poem.**

A rustic youth, with laughing eye, sat on a rail fence munching pie. A loar-ed mule, with a paint-brush tail, near by on clover did regale. A bumble bee came buzzing along, and paused to sing the mule a song; but the mule for music had no ear, so his heels flew up in the atmosphere—and over the top of a cherry tree the boy soared on to eternity.

**RACE DONE?**

Not a Bit of It. A man who thought his race was run made a food find that brought him back to perfect health. "One year ago I was unable to perform any labor and in fact I was told by my physicians that they could do nothing further for me. I was fast sinking away, for an attack of grip had left my stomach so weak it could not digest any food sufficient to keep me alive. "There I was just wasting away, growing thinner every day and weaker, really being snuffed out simply because I could not get any nourishment from food. "Then my sister got after me to try Grape-Nuts food which had done me good for her and she finally persuaded me and although no other food had done me the least bit of good my stomach handled the Grape-Nuts from the first and this food supplied the nourishment I had needed. In three months I was so strong I moved from Albany to San Francisco and now on my three meals of Grape-Nuts and cream every day I am strong and vigorous and do fifteen hours' work. "I believe the sickest person in the world could do as I do, eat three meals of nothing but Grape-Nuts and cream and soon be on their feet again in the flush of best health like me. "Not only am I in perfect physical health again but my brain is stronger and clearer than it ever was in the old diet. I hope you will write to the names I send you about Grape-Nuts for I want to see my friends well and strong. "Just think that a year ago I was dying but to-day, although I am over 55 years of age most people take me to be less than 40, and I feel just as young as I look." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's the reason. Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly capable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him. W. BALDWIN, KANSAS & MISSOURI. J. W. BOLDEN, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.