

## DANGEROUS NEGLECT.



It's the neglect of backache, sideache, pain in the hips or loins that finally prostrates the strongest body. The kidney warnings are serious—they tell you that they are unable to filter the body's waste and poison from the blood—the sewers are clogged and impurities are running wild to impregnate nerves, heart, brain and every organ of the body with disease elements. Doan's

Kidney Pills are quick to soothe and strengthen sick kidneys and help them free the system from poison. Read how valuable they are, even in cases of long standing.

L. C. Lovell of 415 North First St., Spokane, Wash., says: "I have had trouble from my kidneys for the past ten years. It was caused by a strain to which I paid little attention. But as I neglected the trouble it became worse and worse until any strain or a slight cold was sure to be followed by severe pain across my back. Then the action of the kidney secretions became deranged and I was caused much annoyance besides loss of sleep. Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my notice and after taking them a short time their good effect was apparent. All the pain was removed from my back and the kidney secretions became normal. Doan's Kidney Pills do all that is claimed for them."

A FREE TRIAL of this great remedy which cured Mr. Lovell will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

It is a mighty fortunate love whose ebbs tide reveals no mud flats. It isn't necessary to label a gentleman.

**Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.** Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

There is considerable of the tyrant about the woman who is engaged.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. F. B. ROMAN, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The consumption specialist fills his coffers at the expense of his coughers.

**When Your Grocer Says** he doesn't have Defiance Starch, you may be sure he is afraid to keep it until his stock of 12 oz. packages are sold. Defiance Starch is not only better than any other Cold Water Starch, but contains 18 oz. to the package and sells for same money as 12 oz. brands.

When a man places reliance on a woman's judgment he is apt to go to a man to have it confirmed.

Many who formerly smoked 10c cigars now smoke Lewis' "Single Binder" straight 5c. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

It is a wise hen that gets in the smart set.

## Tolstoi's Outdoor Life.

Still vigorous at the age of 75 years, Count Leo Tolstoi nearly every day either takes a ride on his favorite horse, goes for a walk under the lindens trees with his daughter, Alexandra, or in company with his great wolfhound, tramps over the broad acres of the famous estate of Yasnaya Polyana. Tolstoi has long been an ardent out-of-doors man; in early life a hunter and a sportsman, in later years a pedestrian to whom twelve miles a day was an average walk and to whom a day in the saddle was as nothing.

## Description of Japanese.

Miss Bird, in her book entitled "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," published nearly twenty-five years ago, described the men she saw as "small, ugly, kindly looking, shriveled, banty-legged, round-shouldered, concave-chested, pin-looking beings," while the women "are, as a rule, small, and very small." Russians, however, who have had occasion to see the Japanese do not agree with Miss Bird.

## That Acid Trouble.

Colusa, Cal., April 18th.—Much has been said and written recently about Uric Acid in the system; what causes it and how to get rid of it. It is known to be the first cause of Rheumatism and many other diseases and has therefore received a great deal of attention from medical men.

Mr. L. F. Moulton of this place claims that he has solved the problem of how to get this acid out of the system. He says:

"I had this acid trouble myself for years. At times the kidney secretions would be very profuse and at other times scant, but the acid was always my greatest trouble. Medicine failed to cure me till at last I heard of a remedy called Dodd's Kidney Pills and after taking a box I seemed to be entirely cured. However, it came back on me and this time I took several boxes, with the result that I was completely and permanently cured. This was three years ago and I have not had a single symptom of the acid trouble since. I am 75 years of age and I am well as ever I was."

No woman with a grain of sense ever lets a man gather from her remarks that his character offers any intricacies to her comprehension.

# WITH THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

## THEY KEPT THE FAITH.

There have been published in The Weekly Inter Ocean a hundred or more letters from men who cast their first votes for Fremont or Lincoln. Most of the first voters for Lincoln served in the Union army, and a majority of them became home-makers in the newer West after the war. All of them are telling stories of the kind that illuminate history.

For example, one man, severely wounded at Cold Harbor in 1864, and who saw in Gen. McClellan his ideal soldier, went to the polls on crutches and voted—for Abraham Lincoln, because he thought Lincoln's platform was right and McClellan's wrong.

Another man, who with ten thousand other Union soldiers was a prisoner at Florence, Ala., voted a black bean for Lincoln. The Confederate authorities, desiring to ascertain the sentiment of the Union prisoners, established a polling place, and decreed the prisoners should vote white or black beans—white beans for McClellan and black beans for Lincoln. The emancipated and despondent men marched up to the polls and voted—black beans for Lincoln, many of them saying: "All hell cannot make us vote white beans."

In other cases first votes for Lincoln were cast in rebel stockades; in others again, on the eve of battle or on long marches or after battles. Of those who voted for Lincoln in 1860 some came from the old Whig party, some from the Democratic, and not a few from the Free Soil party.

Letters have been received from men who voted for Harrison in 1840, Clay in 1844, John P. Hale in 1852, Fremont in 1856 and Lincoln in 1860.

The spirit that runs through all these letters is that of devotion to principle, pride in leadership like that of Lincoln and exultation in having started right in the career of citizenship.

The story of a man who rode fifty miles to vote for Lincoln, or who walked ten miles to vote for Grant, or who, wounded, was carried to the polls clutching a ticket for Lincoln in his hand, may seem extravagant in this day, but they have the pathos of heroism, and they show what stuff the fighting American of forty and forty-four years ago had in him.

When men come forward by the score to testify to their pride in the fact that they voted for Lincoln in troublous times, there is afforded to the younger and indifferent voters of this later day a lesson in political conscience and political conviction. The first voters for Lincoln were men who stood fast when danger threatened, who fought and won through their devotion to principle, and who to-day rejoice in the memory of duty done and faith kept.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## THE TERROR OF POVERTY.

Talk as we may about sentimental sorrows, there are few miseries so real and terrible as existence without the actual necessities of life, the food, the shelter, the warmth and the comfort which not only make it enjoyable, but even possible. The banking houses which have recently refused to employ married men whose incomes are less than \$1,000 a year are in the right of it, and are merely practicing the duty of self-protection. Love is the strongest passion known to humanity, and the man who has always stood upright may perhaps lean under the weight of another dearer than himself.

"I had not loved thee, dear, so much, Loved I not honor more," is a beautiful sentiment, and one well worthy to be lived up to, but as love makes heroes of cowards, so also it sometimes makes cowards of heroes. There are things in life which are worse than death, and among these are privation and suffering for those for whose good we would gladly lay down our lives. "A wife and children are poverty's teeth," says Victor Hugo, "and they bite hard."—Heien Oldfield in Chicago Tribune.

## THE EVIL OF WORRY.

Doubtless there has been more or less worry since Adam hid in the bushes, but it is a curious physiological fact—indeed, it may be a psychological fact—that real worry, the worry that has a definite cause, is not so wearing as the imaginary worries that we persist in taking to bed with us. We cannot rest and be busy at the same time, and it is not hard to guess what will happen to the brain that insists on fretting and worrying when it should be enjoying the serenity of repose. There are doctors who can examine your eyes and tell you whether you have kidney disease, but how much better it would be if some specialist could arise who can locate worry and pluck it out, as it were, by the roots. It is a baleful source of poison at best, and at its worst, it is ruinous. Happy the man who is able to take the measure of his worries and troubles and value them for what they are! Happy, thrice happy, is the man who can present to their attacks the impenetrable armor of serenity! His years shall be long and full of charity. His head shall be in the sunshine, and there shall be no shadow about his feet. Old men will follow him, and little children shall be his companions.—Atlanta Constitution.

## SELF-COMMAND.

It goes without saying that whatever positive moral element there is in courage comes not from the absence of fear, but from its presence and the self-command exerted to overcome its effects. The normally constituted man, except in moments of irresponsible excitement, is frightened by any danger that confronts him. This does not necessarily mean that he is panic-stricken, but only that he is conscious of the gravity of the situation in which he finds himself. It is then the part of manhood for him to take himself in hand and repress any demonstration of his fear which might react in a demoralizing way upon himself. The courageous man makes up his mind that, no matter what comes, and no matter what threatens, he will keep cool and do the best he can. He knows, when he thinks it over calmly, that his only hope rests in never letting go of himself, but being constantly in such a state of mind that he can take advantage of any opening that offers. The frequent exertion of this self-control results in gradual hardening or seasoning, so that, although he never overcomes his fears, it is progressively easier for him to avoid being overcome by them.

The actually fearless man, if we can imagine one, is not likely to be very highly organized, for a fine organism means emotional susceptibility, and substantially all savages are brave. He may be a worthy enough person, but more or less wooden. He must be classified in an exclusive category, since he possesses a trait of distinct value to himself and his fellows, but devoid of any high moral quality. As the ancient philosopher explained why the gods wished for nothing, by noting the fact that they had already everything that heart could desire, so we may say that the fearless man deserves no special credit for his good conduct in the face of peril, because he is under no temptation to behave badly.—Washington Post.

## BEAUTIFY THE EARTH.

The zeal for gardening that of late years has animated urban breasts has been looked upon by many as a fad, but it has been proved to have deeper roots than belong to the genus fad and to have been more steady and more sturdy in its growth. It is more than a fad to the business man who may be seen emerging from a "seed store" with his arms filled with bare, graceless sticks that are to bear June roses, it is more to the school boy who thinks a plant in the ground is worth two in the botany, and it is infinitely more to the slum inhabitant to whom a chance for a richer life has come in the form of garden opportunities. Down with the billboards and up with the gardens is to be the cry in vacant lots. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when all the bare places, the unsightly rubbish heaps, and the bleak schoolyards may be transformed into beauty spots.—Chicago Tribune.

## OUT OF THE HARNESS AT 60.

The death of Mark Hanna at a time when waning physical strength had several times warned him that it was "time to quit" suggests an argument in the Bankers' Magazine in favor of the early retirement of business men who have accumulated enough to secure them against want.

Notwithstanding repeated arguments and admonitions in this direction the list of those distinguished for their successful attainment of wealth and fame who have continued their strenuous activities long after diminution of strength has warned them of the approaching end continues to be a very long one. American business men prefer to "die in the harness." Public opinion has not been tolerant of those who give up the strenuous struggle before their strength has wasted away. Indeed the man who lays off the harness at 60 to devote the remainder of his years to following personal tastes and proclivities is very apt to be regarded as "eccentric." Moreover, men like Russell Sage cling to the daily grind of business because it is their life. To give it up is to acknowledge that the end is approaching, that the span of life is about completed. From this acknowledgment the sturdy captain of some great industry shrinks.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## THE KISSING HABIT.

Ethnologists tell us that among the primitive races kissing was unknown. The Lapps and Maoris to-day simply rub noses. Even the average native of Japan still knows nothing about kissing.

The French and the Germans are the great kissing races. The learned Erasmus, who visited England in Tudor times, says that the "mucocutaneous investment" was universal and that everybody kissed, so that he felt that he was being "kissed to death" while there.

But science is now making a severe war on this too prevalent habit. The New York Medical Journal says that it is the efficient cause of much insidious bacterial infection. Even the emperor of Germany has been forced to modify the osculatory habit.—Boston Globe.

# POULTRY

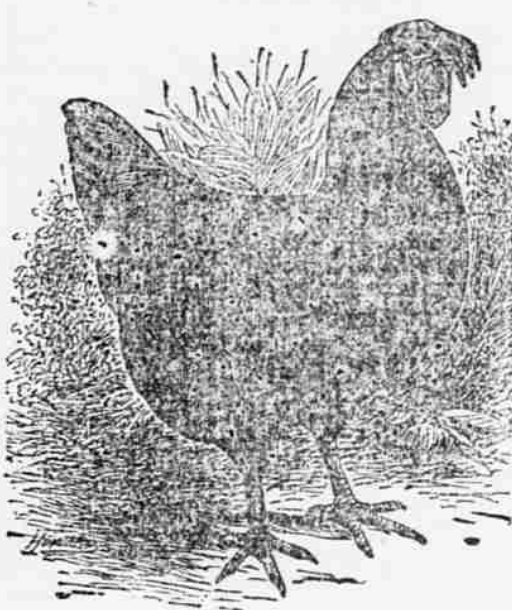


## Egg Shell Material.

It is comparatively easy to supply material for the shell of the egg. Old mortar pounded, oyster and clam shells ground up, and bones cut up quite fine and ground, all serve the needed purpose. It is far easier to keep the hen supplied with egg-shell material than it is to keep her supplied with grit. About one-tenth of the weight of the egg is the shell. In 100 pounds of eggs there are ten pounds and over of lime in the form of the shell. When eggs sell for twenty cents per pound this means that \$2.00 has been taken in for lime in the shell, a material that cost nothing as a feed. The better the supply of this material the stronger will be the shell. Weak shells are never desirable. When the supply of lime is cut off the shells are poorly formed and are sometimes so thin that they break too easily. This is a great annoyance to the buyers; it prevents their ready transportation, and it is the cause of frequent accidents with the eggs in the home pantry and kitchen. We have seen eggs with shells so thin that they broke under the pressure of the thumb and fingers when they were being handled with the usual amount of care. The worst feature is, however, that the eggs break in the nests and start the hens into the habit of egg-eating.

## Andalusians.

The Andalusian is one of the prettiest fowls of the feathered race, being of a beautiful light and dark blue plumage. It is called the Blue Andalusian, and is the only variety of its class. It is not as popular in this country as it should be, owing to the



BLUE ANDALUSIAN HEN.

sentiment against white skin and blue shanks. English and French poultrymen prefer these qualities in a bird, and with them it is very popular. They are nonsitters and splendid layers of large white eggs, averaging in size those of the Minorca. Specimens of their eggs have been seen in competition and the award of merit bestowed for size and weight. The chicks are hardy, mature early and pullets begin laying when five or six months old.

## Feed for Chicks.

It must be remembered that the little chick has absolutely no need for food for the first twenty-four to forty-eight hours after coming out of the shell. Nature has arranged a food for it, and this is already in process of being digested. So the fear that the little thing will die for lack of nourishment is unfounded. The little piece of sharp bone on the beak at this time can be left on, as it will fall off soon enough for the good of the chick. If it is picked off and the chick fed within a few hours after birth, so much the worse for the chick. When the chicken gets the scale off its beak and really wants food, it will show it with plainness. It will begin to peck at everything around. The first food given should be soft food, as that would be the food that would naturally come to the chick in a state of nature. It has no grit in its crop at this time and consequently cannot readily use things that have to be ground. In its wild state it would have picked up small bugs and worms. Feed it soft food. One of the best that can be given consists of stale bread dipped in milk. This should not be wet so much that it will not crumble. Bread newly baked and that is soft and mushy can hardly be recommended for chicks at this age. A little later ground grain of almost any kind may be mixed with milk and feed. One way to improve this is to permit it to soak in the milk for some hours before using. This renders it soft. Sweet milk is best to give at this period, while sour milk and curd may be used later.

## Inside Wall of the Dairy Barn.

A good many of our readers will be building new barns and stables this season. While they are planning for that work, one feature should not be forgotten, and that is the sheathing with matched and smooth lumber inside. Unless this is done, it will be exceedingly difficult to prevent the accumulation of dust and shavings from the hay, especially where it is stored above the cows on scaffolds. Under the ordinary arrangement of our stables, it is very difficult to either keep the inside of the stables clean or to whitewash them effectively. To leave the lumber rough, even if it is matched, is to do the work but half. It is better to make a complete job of it and have a barn that will be in years to come a satisfaction in every way.

# HORTICULTURE



## Planting in Blocks.

It is not advisable to plant any one variety of apples, pears or plums in blocks, even of a hundred, unless there are other varieties on all sides of the block. Within comparatively recent years it has been discovered that many of our varieties of the above mentioned fruit are largely infertile to their own pollen, some more so than others. This kind of planting has caused many a good orchard to be infertile, without the owner even suspecting the true cause.

It was first found that plums required to be cross-pollinated to insure a harvest. Then some one discovered that the Keiffer pear was a very uncertain quantity without some other varieties near it. The investigation was continued, with the result that several other varieties of pears were found to be in need of cross-fertilization. At last the scientists made some elaborate experiments to determine to what extent the apple came under the same laws as to pollination. To the surprise of almost every one it was proved that very few of our varieties of apples do as well fertilized by their own pollen as by the pollen of another variety, and some of the varieties are found to be almost sterile when fertilized by the pollen of that variety. It is, therefore, best to set out apple, plum and pear trees that the pollen of one variety may be used on another variety. This will greatly increase the probability of a crop.

## Retopping Apple Trees.

This is the time of year when much of the grafting work is done. There are a good many trees in the orchard that may be made valuable by being entirely top-worked. The trees that proved not true to name and are bearing inferior apples in place of the good ones they were supposed to bear, can be made to bear the good kind in a very small number of years. It is surprising how many trees of an unsatisfactory nature are allowed to go on year after year producing fruit that is only fit for the hogs or for cider.

A whole new top can be started on a tree in three years, cutting off one-third of it each year, and inserting scions of the desired variety. If the whole top were cut off the first year, it would generally result in killing the tree. By cutting off only one-third each year, the circulation of sap is kept up, and the scions of the first year start a good growth. On the second year, when the second third of the tree top is cut off, the first year scions have developed into fairly good-sized branches, and by the third year the new growth of wood made by the scions previously set is enough to keep up the circulation of sap in the body of the tree, which would be the part of the tree to first fail in its function, if all the limbs were cut off and the stumps grafted in one year.

## Soil for Apple Growing.

A good fertile soil, porous, loamy, with plenty of humus, potash and lime, so as to give fair to good crops of grain or grass, is the most to be desired, while the nearest approach to these requirements would be my next choice—a soil that dries out quickly, so that it can be plowed soon after a rain, one that works easily, so as to get the best results with the least labor; a soil that will give a good crop of corn while we are growing the trees; a soil that will not bake too easily, is the one that is always desirable. Now comes a rocky or gravelly soil, which is nearly always good, the only drawback being that it takes more work to get results. These soils are found in abundance in all our mountain districts, and nearly always they are good fruit soils.—L. A. Goodman.

## Cherry Growing in Iowa.

Iowa is making steady progress as a fruit growing state. The census of 1890 reported 3,140,588 apple trees growing within her borders. In 1900 the number had reached 6,369,588. In 1895 there were 707,506 plum trees in the state; in 1900, 1,302,217. In cherry trees the increase is even more striking, there being 200,000 trees in 1890, against 800,000 in 1900. While the climate of the northern part of the state is no doubt too severe for successful cherry growing with any except the hardiest varieties, this delicious fruit can easily be grown in the central and southern parts. The tree is handsome and ornamental and is appropriate for lawn and garden.

## Dairying in Colorado.

Some of the figures recently published on Colorado dairying follow: 9,000 cows supply milk to Denver, and 2,000 daily supply milk to the rest of the state. It takes 25,000 cows to supply the cream used. About 45,000 cows are supplying milk to creameries and 7,000 are supplying milk to cheese factories. It is estimated that 12,000 cows are supplying butter to the ranches. The annual milk consumption for the entire state is put at \$9,425,000, and the number of quarts of cream used is reported at 5,475,000. The value of all cows in the state is given as \$5,119,500 and the wholesale value of the milk is placed at \$2,906,212.

As long as the gown isn't too small a woman can build herself up to fit it.

## 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: Ill., 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. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named states. 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.

Fortune never disappoints the man who knows he will fail.

**Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease.** A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

It is interesting to know, in connection with Mr. Jerome's legal and legislative campaign against gambling, that Monte Carlo is not only doing a business, the annual profits from which are about \$5,000,000, but it is keeping abreast of the times, by adding bridge, baccarat and poker to the attractions which help to separate players at the resort from their money. However, Monte Carlo has no "lid" and no Jeromes.

**Those Who Have Tried It** will use no other. Defiance Cold Water Starch has no equal in Quantity or Quality—16 oz. for 10 cents. Other brands contain only 12 oz.

Miss Bird, in her book entitled "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," published nearly twenty-five years ago, described the men she saw as "small, ugly, kindly looking, shriveled, banty-legged, round-shouldered, concave-chested, pin looking beings," while the women "are as a rule small and very small." Russians, however, who have had occasion to see the Japanese, do not agree with Miss Bird.

Deputy Sheriff David Dean of Taunton, Mass., has a pair of handcuffs with a history. They were presented to him by Major Jones in 1873, when the latter was cut off the first year, it would generally result in killing the tree. By cutting off only one-third each year, the circulation of sap is kept up, and the scions of the first year start a good growth. On the second year, when the second third of the tree top is cut off, the first year scions have developed into fairly good-sized branches, and by the third year the new growth of wood made by the scions previously set is enough to keep up the circulation of sap in the body of the tree, which would be the part of the tree to first fail in its function, if all the limbs were cut off and the stumps grafted in one year.

The postmaster at Nails, Ind., has resigned because he found it next to impossible to live within his salary, which is \$19 a year. Which all goes to prove that the cost of living is increasing.

Kansas is loyal, if nothing else. A Sunday school teacher at Kansas City asked her class where Christ was born, and about half the children replied in chorus, "In Kansas."

Rugs piled upon carpets, three curtains to a window, and sixteen non-touchable pillows to a couch, are not among the sins of the bachelorette girl. The uncluttered house is hers.

The Man of Sorrows was not much of a man for sighs.

## CAME FROM COFFEE.

A Case Where the Taking of Morphine Began With Coffee.

"For 15 years," says a young Ohio woman, "I was a great sufferer from stomach, heart and liver trouble. For the last 10 years the suffering was terrible; it would be impossible to describe it. During the last three years I had convulsions from which the only relief was the use of morphine."

"I had several physicians, nearly all of whom advised me to stop drinking tea and coffee, but as I could take only liquid foods I felt I could not live without coffee. I continued drinking it until I became almost insane, my mind was affected, while my whole nervous system was a complete wreck. I suffered day and night from thirst and as water would only make me sick I kept on trying different drinks until a friend asked me to try Postum Food Coffee."

"I did so but it was some time before I was benefited by the change, my system was so filled with coffee poison. It was not long, however, before I could eat all kinds of foods and drink all the cold water I wanted and which my system demands. It is now 8 years I have drank nothing but Postum for breakfast and supper and the result has been that in place of being an invalid with my mind affected I am now strong, sturdy, happy and healthy."

"I have a very delicate daughter who has been greatly benefited by drinking Postum, a strong boy, who would rather go without food for his breakfast than his Postum. So much depends on the proper cooking of Postum for unless it is boiled the proper length of time people will be disappointed in it. Those in the habit of drinking strong coffee should make the Postum very strong at first in order to get a strong coffee taste." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Well-ville."