

chambers of commerce, as well as delegations of citizens from cities throughout the country.

It was 1:30 when the procession passed the court house and turned into Tuscarawas street to the stately stone edifice where the funeral services were to be held.

The scene within the church was profoundly impressive. A black border 20 feet high, relieved at intervals by narrow white bands falling to the floor, swept completely around the interior.

Graceful black streamers festooned along the groined arches of the nave formed a black canopy above the chancel. From this, directly above the low flag-covered catafalque on which the casket was to rest, hung a beautiful silk banner, its blood-red and snow-white folds tied midway with a band of erape.

Under the folds of the starry banner with the lights shading their effulgence from above, the fragrance of the flowers hovering all about and the music of Beethoven's grand funeral march pulsing from the organ, the body bearers gently lowered the coffin to its support.

The generals and admirals of the army and navy who comprised the guard of honor, in their resplendent uniforms followed the body and occupied the first pew on either side of the center aisle.

The fourth pew from the front, that always occupied by President McKinley, was draped in black and remained vacant. The door leading into the Sabbath-school was opened and the seats arranged below, as well as those in the balcony were soon filled with the representatives of various organizations and the fellow townsmen of the martyred president.

After the veterans came the men of the Sixth Ohio infantry of the national guard, the engineer corps of the national guard from Cleveland and the comrades of the late president in the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers during the civil war.

Then came a long line of carriages bearing the members of the family and the distinguished visitors. From the first carriage that stopped at the foot of the walk leading up to the vault President Roosevelt aighted.

With bared heads the president and members of the cabinet, who were followed by the officers of the army and navy, stood on either side of the walk, the lines reaching just to the edge of the roadway.

As Secretary Root came up the walk, he assumed a similar position on the north side of the walk and the other members of the cabinet ranged themselves by the side of the president and secretary of war.

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As the head of the division containing the Knights Templar wheeled into the cemetery, the quartette that had been delayed in reaching the place for the previous ceremonies took up a position south of the vault and sang "Farewell, My Brother."

The last of the procession passed the bier at 5:45, and then orders were given by Capt. Biddle that the cemetery should be cleared. The order was quickly carried out and the president was left in the care of his guard of honor.

Nature has been kind in selecting the last resting place for President McKinley. West Lawn cemetery is on a high knoll, with the city of Canton laid out below.

north one square to the gates of the cemetery.

For hours before the time set for the commencement of the funeral exercises at the McKinley home, the streets along the entire length of the line of march were crowded with spectators.

There was not a window that commanded a view of the line of march that was not filled with faces, the numerous stands were crowded to their utmost capacity, and on the roofs were hundreds of people.

All day long the streets were kept closed by the militia and not a vehicle of any description save those belonging to the funeral cortege was permitted to enter upon them.

No greater reverence has ever been shown to any man, living or dead, than that expressed yesterday towards the ex-president. As the funeral car passed through the streets men and women sobbed convulsively, and at the cemetery gates, where the crowd was densely packed and where the people had remained for hours pressing against the iron fence, two women fainted during the exercises at the vault.

It was 4:04 o'clock when the funeral car bore the remains of the dead president through the gateway of his last resting place. Twenty minutes after that time the brief services at the vault were over and the members of the family and the distinguished men of the nation who had come so far to do him honor had passed through on their homeward way.

For nearly an hour before the head of the funeral procession arrived at the gate of the cemetery, the strains of the dirges played by the bands came over the hill to the watchers by the vault, telling them that the procession was on its way. Finally at 3:30 o'clock the mounted police heading the parade came to the cemetery gates. Behind them came the Grand Army band of Canton, the solemn notes of "Nearer, My God to Thee," welling out as it came up the driveway.

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AGRICULTURAL HINTS

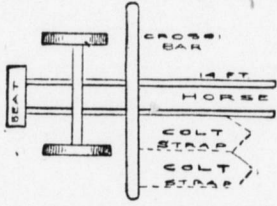
TEACHING THE COLT.

List of a Farmer's Interesting Address Before a Large Meeting in New England.

If a horse gets his front foot fast, even on an obstruction only a foot high, he always pulls back and will keep at it until loose or exhausted, but does not go ahead. If he gets his hind leg fast he goes ahead; if he gets half way through a narrow passage he will struggle for hours, but not back out. This is the law of his nature.

The center of the body is the pivotal point of action. This is why he pulls back on the halter. We should know what we want him to do and begin at the right end. A horse is controlled by his habits and does nothing but what we teach him. He never forgets a lesson, good or bad, and habit, not consciousness, is responsible for all troubles. The trainer must know himself what he wants the horse to do and teach properly, if a good horse is wanted.

The first lesson should begin at one hour or one day after birth, and should



CART FOR COLT BREAKING.

make him respect the superior strength of man. Catch him with one arm around his neck and the other hold of his tail so he cannot get away, run ahead or kick you. Bring the hand in contact with all parts of his body and from both sides. Be gentle, and when done press a little sugar between his lips. In two days he will follow you all over. By this means you have gained his confidence. The hogs, hens, dogs and sheep come for food when called; why not the horses?

At ten days put on the halter. No trouble to do this. But if you begin to pull on the strap he obeys natural law and begins to run back. A clothesline should be put around his body in front of the hips, and the end be put through the halter ring, so both strap and rope are held at once. A pull on the rope will land him nearly on top of you. Would not put under his tail or any part where harness would come later. Give sugar after each lesson.

Do not teach tricks, but useful lessons. The colt should be weaned at five months. Separate him from his dam and put him in a box stall. The best food is sweet, warm skimmed cow's milk, about one quart per day, with a little sugar, grain and a little hay with oats. Do not feed so as to distend the stomach, and do not feed first day until night. Put milk in pan and bring lips in contact with it and he will soon learn to drink.

Construct a cart with shafts 14 feet long. Put a crossbar across the shafts quite a distance from the wheels. Put a well-trained horse in the shafts. Four colts can be trained at once, two on each side. A jockey stick attached to end of shaft extends in front of them and a snap on it is snapped into halter ring. Straps from halter ring go back to crossbar for tugs and short straps connect the halter rings. When the cart starts they hang back and the crossbar strikes the heels and they soon learn to walk and trot.

With the word whoa, pull up the mare and every colt gets a kink in the neck from the jockey stick; a few lessons are all that are needed. Drive through mudholes, over bridges and raise umbrellas. The old horse holds them to their place, and in a few days they are well trained.

Never break a horse. A good collar, properly fitted, never makes a horse sore, and sweat pads are not only useless, but harmful. Most collars are too large, and the draft is either too low or too high. There should be but little if any motion or twist when the horse is moving. A sloping shoulder requires a close fit to sides of neck; most collars are too broad at bottom, and hames will not bring it up. All collars are fitted over the same block and a new one is round, but an old one flat.

The horse does his work from the shoulder, and should have his own collar. A new collar should be put in water over night and kept on the horse all the next day while he is working. It will give and stretch until it is a perfect fit. If the horse is in good flesh, buy a collar which will only allow four fingers between it and the breast. You can let out a hole at first. A horse is not worth a cent to us, except when he is in motion. Knees and toes should be straight and in line with shoulder—for anything out of line interferes with the gait.—Farm and Home.

Modern System of Irrigation. Irrigation is conducted upon an economical and unique system in the San Joaquin valley in California. The streams in the mountains are used to run the electric machinery at a powerhouse, and the electricity thus generated is transmitted to the fields below, where it is applied to an electric motor operating a centrifugal pump which lifts the underflow from the stream to the surface and distributes it over the surrounding land as required. The farmer turns on his motor and the water flows. When he has enough he shuts it off and prevents useless waste.

SUNSHINE FOR HOGS.

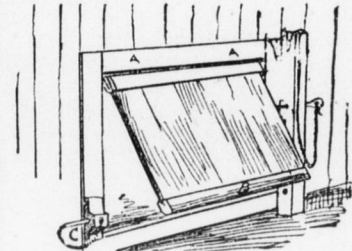
Points to Be Considered in the Construction and Inside Arrangement of Pens.

Why is it that the nature of the hog has been so misunderstood? He does not thrive on filth, his pen and his food should be clean, and there is one other point that has been too often lost sight of, his pen should not be dark and dismal. The hog likes sunlight. The Maryland experiment station says that the hog is an animal to which sunshine is just as essential as it is to the corn plant. Neither corn nor pork can be successfully produced without plenty of sunshine. In this latitude and farther north this sunshine in winter will have to be brought into the pens through glass, but farther south, under normal conditions, it is only necessary to face the pen to the south; allow the sun's rays to reach the back of the pen on the beds and give good shelter and protect from the north and west winds. In constructing the hog pen for the station, the following points have been observed: (1) It is faced to the south so as to permit the rays of the sun to shine upon the beds of the pigs at the extreme rear end of the pen in the winter season and also to give shade in that portion in summer. (2) The lattice construction between the pens at the ends and rear admit of a free circulation of air in warm weather. (3) The location of the manure pit in the center and below the level of the sleeping and feeding floors, with all the drainage below it, aids materially in maintaining a proper sanitary condition. (4) Swinging gates close the pigs into their beds while the manure is being loaded. (5) The manure pit is concreted, which enables the saving of all liquid increment which, with the pig, amounts to 51 per cent. of the total manure value. (6) Feed bins are placed in front of each pen, which facilitates feeding and enables keeping different feeds for each pen if desired. Some of these requirements may seem pretty nice for swine according to the old ideas, but they are correct and important to success in raising the best pork.

DOOR FOR HOG-HOUSE.

Constructed So That It Will Always Be Closed by Action of the Hogs Themselves.

The advantage of having a door to a hog house that will always be closed will be readily seen. The cut shows a door that has been in service for years and found entirely satisfactory. It is made of one-inch boards and 2 1/2 feet square. It is hinged at the top (a) and made to swing both ways, out



DOOR FOR HOG HOUSE.

and in. At the bottom, two by fours (B) are spiked on and rounded off at the bottom edge. A pin (C) inserted in the frame will hold the door shut when desired, and a post (D) with a row of holes at varying heights in which to insert a pin will allow the door to swing open only so far. This will allow the passage of only the little pigs if it is wished to keep the larger hogs in the house. The heavy two by fours at the bottom of the door will keep the door closed. The hogs will soon learn to operate the door.—J. L. Irwin, in Ohio Farmer.

HELP THE HOGS ALONG.

Alfalfa is a well-liked forage crop for hogs in the west. It will be popular in the east when it is better understood.

It is too dangerous to take the risk of driving fat hogs this time of year. You can save time and trouble by using a wagon.

Hogs are filthy generally because they are compelled to be so. No animal will keep itself cleaner than a hog will if given a chance. Ring the hogs if it is actually necessary, but do it as humanely as possible. Get the best rings and the best appliances and do it just right.

Shade is an absolute necessity for the comfort of hogs in the heat of summer. It is as important to furnish shade for them as it is food.

Never get so busy as to neglect your hogs. A stroll through the fields every few days might bring to your notice some disease or irregularity that might be costly if neglected. Don't hesitate to ask your neighbor how he manages his hogs if he makes more of a success in this line of business than you do. He'll be glad to tell you if he is a gentleman, and you may get some pointers in this way that would take you years to find out.—Prairie Farmer.

Food Affects the Wool.

Deep pastures or lowlands are not conducive to the health of sheep, as they prefer upland pastures and a great variety of grasses. It is known that the quality of the food and the pasture has more influence on the wool than does climate. Fat sheep produce heavier and coarser fleeces than do those that are poorer in flesh. That the food is an important factor in affecting the quality of wool is shown by the fact that when fine wool sheep have been taken from the east to the west the fineness is not always retained, although the sheep will gradually become larger and the fleeces heavier.

CATARRH OF KIDNEYS

Quickly Develops Into Bright's Disease.

(PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH WHEREVER LOGATED.)



John Herziger, son of Alderman Herziger, of Neenah, Wis., and Vice President of the Neenah Young Men's Club, writes in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, the following: "After suffering for two years with kidney trouble I received relief and a cure from using your wonderful medicine, Peruna. For months I was unable to work on account of a severe pain in my back, and when I was able to do anything I was in pain and distressed most of the time. Hearing so much of the good results people had obtained through the use of Peruna I determined to give it a trial and it was a lucky day for me when I did so. I am well now and it only took a few bottles of Peruna."—John Herziger, 307 Commercial street, Neenah, Wis.

Two years suffering with catarrh of the kidneys, unable to work on account of the severe pain; could find no relief from medicine; gave Peruna a trial and was promptly cured—such was the experience of John Herziger, of Wisconsin.

This experience has been repeated many times. Not only in Wisconsin but in every state in the Union. It was indeed a lucky day for this young man when his attention was called to Peruna. What would have been the result had he continued suffering on and fooling away precious time with other remedies, no man can tell. But it is almost certain that it would have ended in incurable Bright's disease of the kidneys, which sooner or later would have proved fatal.

Congressman Bankhead's Statement.

Congressman J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., gives his indorsement to the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words:

"Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and a catarrh cure I know of nothing better."—J. H. Bankhead.

Samuel R. Sprecher, Junior Beadle Court, Angelinea No. 3422 L. O. O. F., 263 High St., Los Angeles, Cal., writes:

"I came here a few years ago suffering with catarrh of the kidneys, in search of health. I thought that the climate would cure me but found that I was mistaken, but what the climate could not do Peruna could and did do. Seven weeks' trial convinced me that I had the right medicine and I was then a well man. I know of at least twenty friends and members of the lodge to which I belong who have been cured of catarrh, bladder and kidney trouble through the use of Peruna and it has a host of friends in this city."—Samuel R. Sprecher.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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MIRACLES OF TODAY

The Wonderful Stories of Two People Saved from Horrible Death

It probably never occurred before that two people horribly afflicted in entirely different ways, and living far apart, were miraculously rescued from the very jaws of death, by the same means, and almost at the same time. The stories of George Herniman, of Buffalo, and Mrs. George W. Sharp, of Washington, Kan., read like the wonders of Divine interference. Let them tell their experience in their own plain, truthful language:

Buffalo, N. Y., June 14—(Special)—I write to tell you how much Cascarets Candy Cathartic have done for me in the past year, and you may send any or all of the people of Western New York to me and use my name as strongly as you wish, for I know that they have saved my life. I had an injury to my spine and the spinal cord was hurt, and of course was paralyzed from the hips down. The doctors could not move my bowels, saying that they would never move again, and one of the doctors—my own cousin—an army surgeon, said a syringe could not be used on account of the large bone being broken and bad; and they also said that I could not live six months, if that long. Well, thanks to God and your candy cathartic, Cascarets, I sit here four years later in my wheel chair and write this to you. I can walk for five minutes on crutches, and say that your Cascarets have saved my life, and, with old Mother Nature's help, are curing me. I have used one box, six weeks for two and one-half years. But my case is not so bad as yours. But my case is not so bad as yours. But my case is not so bad as yours. But my case is not so bad as yours.

Washington, Kan., June 1—(Special)—I had constipation of the worst nature for years. Medicine had no effect upon my stomach, and my stomach was in such a condition from purgatives that I could not take food. I was taken to a hospital and my bowels were operated upon for constipation. I did not get any better going through that terrible operation. My bowels were dead—no action at all—and the doctors gave me up. I could not eat anything but stale bread and water, literally starving to death. Lost over 100 pounds and was a living skeleton. After trying everything else I gave Cascarets a trial, not thinking they would help me. But they did right away. I commenced to eat and sleep, and from that on I could get out of bed and then get so I could go out riding—something I had not done for over three years. Now I do all my work. My friends truly marvel they say they never saw such a miracle. I tell them Cascarets did it, and they all want them. I weighed 60 pounds when I commenced taking Cascarets and now I weigh 170.

No one should wait until such a terrible affliction comes upon him or her, but use Cascarets always to keep the bowels and internal organs gently and naturally active. All druggists sell Cascarets, the sweet, aromatic, never-gripping candy cathartic, 10c., 25c., 50c., a box.

If you want to try FREE FOR THE ASKING: a sample of CASCARETS and the famous health booklet.

Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago and New York.

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If you have a sore throat, a cough, or a cold, you will find relief in the use of **WATSON'S GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE**. It is a sure cure for all these ailments, and it is so pleasant to use that you will want to keep a box of it in your house. It is sold by all druggists and is the best remedy for a sore throat, cough, or cold. **WATSON'S GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE**, Watson's Peppermint Cure Co., Clayton, Mich.

RAG DOLLS
To any little girl who will send us 10 cents, together with the name and address of (3) little friends, we will send her one of our **CRY BABY DOLLS**. **ART FABRIC MILLS**, Department C. C., 40 White Street, NEW YORK.
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