OUR DUTY TO CUBA.

The peace of Cuba is necessary to the peace of the United States; the health of Cuba is necessary to the health of the United States; the independence of Cuba is necessary to the safety of the United States. The same considerations which led to the war with Spain now require that a com mercial arrangement be made which Cuba can live.-Secretary Root's Report.

I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed, to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban Imports into the United States. Cuba has in her Constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being. - President Roosevelt's Message.

Story of Dr. Hailes.

Story of Dr. Hafles. Tr. William Hailes, of the Albany Medi-give as well as take one. Among the stu-dents in anatomy is one who asswers to the somewhat unusual cognomen of Crow —when he answers at all—for this student week after the opening of college, when for the first time he answered roll call, a rare bird. After an unusually prolonged period of absenceism, the student present-ed himself the other day, and one of his classmates tried to explain that he must have been detained by a game of crowkuet! The racket which succeeded this remark made no impression on the dector. With-out heding the diversion, he proceeded the express his great pleasure at the wander-ers return, and then convulsed the class by quickly remarking: "Why I am de-ting met whether there is any necessary connection between the absence of your assessed the 'cas' of your absence."-

FROM SASKATCHEWAN, WEST-ERN CANADA.

In a letter written from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, one of the districts of Western Canada, by Henry Laughlin to Dr. C. T. Field, of Chase, Michigan, and which appeared in the Reed City (Michigan) "Clarion," appeared the following: "If any one should ask you how I

like it up here, tell them I am perfect-ly well satisfied; for me it is just the place. I have as good a piece of land as ever laid out doors. Wouldn't ex-change it for the whole of Lake county, or at least the township of Chase. "Of course I have not been here

very long, but as much of the country as I have seen, it cannot be beat any. where. We had as good crops here last fall as I ever saw, and everything gets ripe in good shape. We had as good ripe potatoes as I ever ate in my life. There is no better place for stock on the continent than here. Horses and cattle will do as good running out all winter here, as they do where they are winter here, as they do where they at fed all winter there. Have built me a residence and now all I want is a wife they here house for me. I have some they here house for me. I have some next summer I intend to have more done and then I will be ready for business

"We have had a very fine winter so far. It has not been much below zero if any, except about a week in the mid-dle of November. It has been quite cold the past day or two. We are in log stanties, and they are just muddied up on the outside, and nothing has frozen on the inside as yet. There is no wind or rain, just nice steady weather all the time."

Apply to any agent of the Canadian Government.

The Wrong Number

The Wrong Number The telephone girl and the bill clerk, to whom she had promised her heart and hand, were sitting in front of the fireplace talk-ing about the happy days to come when they would be one. From one little detail to another the talk finally drifted to the subject of lighting fires in the morning. On this point the young man was decided. He stated it as his emphatic opinion that it was a wife's place to get up and start the fires and let her poor, hardworking husband rest. After this declaration there was si-lence for the space of about three-quarter of a second. Then the telephone girl thrust



HIGHWAYS IN EUROPE. France Probably Has the Best Laws for Building and Repairing

Public Roads. Two hundred years ago England

had the worst roads in the world, be-cause the peasantry living on the roads alone were required to work them. In speaking of them Macauley says "that a route connecting two great towns which have a large and flourishing trade with each other should be maintained at the cost of the rural population scattered be-tween them is manifestly unjust. It It was not until many toll whars had been violently pulled down, until the troops had in many instances been forced to act against the people, and until much blood had been shed that a good system was introduced. Every class now contributes to the maintenance of the road system in England. The French have probably the most efficient laws and regula-tions in the world for the building and repairing of highways. The min-ister of public works has the general superintendence of all roads and ways by land and by water. There are four classes of road recognized by law, namely: (1) national, (2) departmental, (3) military, (4) cross roads. National roads are built and kept up by the national treasury Departmental roads are a charge upon the departments through which upon the departments through which they pass, and part of the military roads are kept up by the government and a part by the departments through which the roads pass. The cross roads are kept up by the communes though sometimes in

communes, though sometimes thinly populated regions these communes receive assistance from the government, especially when these roads become of importance.

The national roads are paved like a street, having an average width of $52\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The departmental roads are 39 feet wide, and the military and cross roads are of variable width. Piles of broken stone are placed at convenient distances and a man is constantly employed in repairing each section .- American Asphalt Journal.

CHESTNUT CULTURE.

Methods Employed by a Pennsyl-vania Gentleman Who Has a Grove of 205 Acres.

Coleman K. Sober, of Union county,

Pa., owns the largest chestnut grove in the United States, says the Philadelphia Press. It comprises 205 acres, with over 100,000 trees. Mr. wealth. When a boy of 12 he asked his father, while grafting fruits, to graft some young chestnut trees, but was only laughed at. Five years ago he carried out his boyish idea, on land too rough even for sheep pas-ture, the waste of lumbering operations, on the sides of Irish valley, eight miles from Shamokin. Pine and oak were cut down a generation ago, leaving chestnut standing. Cutting these down, young shoots sprung up which were grafted with scions of Paragon, a crisp, sweet nut, five times as large as the native chestnut. This fall Mr. Sober harvested his first crop, 30 bushels, worth \$7 a bushel, and in a few years his returns will be by the thousands. In fact, the estimate for next year is about 3,000 bushels, which, at \$6, would be \$18,-000, from land not worth \$3 an acre for farming purposes. Mr. Sober did the first grafting himself, with a little assistance. The last two seasons he employed eight grafters for five of a second. Then the telephone girl three duarters out the finger enercicled by her engagement ring and murmured sweetly but firmly: "Ring off, please. You have got connect. ed with the wrong number,"—W. G. Jack son, in the Salt Lake Herald. each man ave weeks and all brush is carefully Game chickens are kept to prev on the chestnut weevel, and sheep to keep the grass down. Mr. Sober favors transplanting seedlings rather than planting nuts.

HOW MILK IS TAINTED.

Disagreeable Mayor Is Due to Neglected Pastare Fields and Carelessness of Milkers.

The most unpleasant taste of tainted milk which appears in a good deal that is shipped to market in the fall and winter is due to a large extent to the condition of the pasture fields and the carelessness of the milkers. Nothing probably prejudices city people more against drinking milk than to taste this disagreeable flavor. Dairymen who are careless in their methods do a great deal to condemn milk as a daily diet. More and more people are coming to the conclusion that milk forms the best diet provided by nature, but people will not drink it so long as they have their sense of cleanlivess and healthfulness offended by this disagreeable odor which comes from careless milking and feeding. If the trouble could not be remedied there would be some excuse for its existence, writes C. S. Walthers in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Most of the odor and tainted flavor comes from weeds allowed to grow up in the pasture field. These weeds are ignored by the cows when the pasture is good, but when fall comes, and there is little else to eat in the fields, they will eat weeds. Now these weeds absolutely produce no good at all. They do not nourish the cows nor make milk. They simply taint the milk, cream and butter, and spoil its chances of sale. Therefore, the dairyman who permits the weeds to grow in the pas-ture fields in the autumn is prac-tically injuring his own interests at both ends. The weeds which are systematically rooted out and cut down summer and fall cannot long persist in growing, and the combat will become easier and easier every year. But one season's crop that is allowed to produce seeds will counteract the od work of several years on the part

of the dairyman. The matter of cleanliness in milking is one that should not need emphasiz-ing, and yet the dirty, filthy methods followed on so many farms is sufficient evidence that eareless methods are still followed. The milk that has a cowy flavor is tainted by the dirt and filth that drops in the milk pail. Careless milkers are responsible for it, and they should receive their lessons in cleanliness by those who handle the milk. If we would but remember that all such tainted milk hurts the whole business, and in most cases ruins the dairyman who practices the methods, there might be less poor milk shipped to market, and less poor butter made on the farm or creamery.

WORTH CULTIVATING.

Facts and Figures Which Show That Our Dairymen Should Cultivate Home Markets,

The American home market for dairy products is the one that should engage the attention of American cow keepers. We have the best market in the world and a market that is continually increasing its demand. Many of our states and territories do not make enough butter to supply their home demand. In a recent report of the dairy commissioner of the state of Washington we find that last year that state imported from other states 4,400,state imported from other states 4,400,-000 pounds of butter and 1,413,000 pounds of cheese. Though there are 200 creameries and 100 cheese factories in the state, the supply of dairy prod-ucts is that much short. The popula-tions in these western states is increas-ing at a great rate as well as are the ing at a great rate, as well as are the populations in the great cities of the country. Although some of the western states that import dairy products are really so situated that it would be possible to produce the dairy foods needed, yet the habits of the people are such that no great and rapid advance in that direction can be looked for. They are absorbed in other pursuits that they deem more profitable. These markets are susceptible of great de-velopment, and with proper methods of distribution the amounts consumed would be very much greater than at the present time .- Fa

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Pe-ru-na.



MR. ISAAC BROCK, BORN IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C., MARCH 1, 1788. His age is 114 years, vouched for by authentic record. He says: "I at-tribute my extreme old age to the use of Pe-ru-na."

years.

of decrepitude. His family Bible is

still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 114 years

urely a few words from this remark-

Surely a few words from this remark-able old gentleman, who has had 114 years of experience to draw from, would be interesting as well as profit-able. A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this remarkable old man in the Waco Times-Herald, December 4, 1898. A still more pretentious biography of this, the oldest living man, illustrated with a double column portrait, was giv-en the readers of the Dallas Morning News, dated December 11, 1898, and also the Chicago Times-Herald of same date. This centenarian is an ardent friend of Peruna, having used it many

date. This centenarian is an ardent friend of Peruna, having used it many

In speaking of his good health and

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says: "After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so.

"One of the things I have found

Born before United States was formed. Saw 22 Presidents elected. Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes. Veteran of four wars. Shod a horse when 99 years old. Always conquered the grip with Pe-ru-na. Witness in a land suit at age

of 110 years. Believes Pe-ru-na the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

I SAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLen-nan county, Texas, has lived for 114 years. For many years he re-sided at Bosque Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas. A short time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac came to Waco and sat for his pic-ture. In his hand he held a stick cut from the grave of General Andrew Jackson, which has been carried by him ever since. Mr. Brock is a digni-fied old gentleman, showing few signs

So Stupid.

"Who was that you just spoke to?" asked the first Chicago woman; "his face was rather familiar to me." "I believe." said the other, "his name is Jenks-Henry Jenks." "Oh! to be sure. How stupid of me! He was my first husband."—Pailadelphia Rec-ord.

Mardi Gras Queen & Crescent Route. Mardi Gras Queen & Crescent Route. New Orleans, February 11th. Greatest Mid-Winter Fete in the world; wierd and beautiful. Low rate excursions Queen & Crescent Route. Finest train service in the South. Two fast 24-hour trains every day in the year from Cincinnati. The trip through the beautiful southern coun-try is a holiday in itself. All inquiries glad-ly answered. Free printed Matter. W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati.

Useful Accomplishment

"Mrs. Hedder never has the least bit of trouble getting through the shopping crowds," said Mrs. Fosdick. "Well, she was the best basket ball player in college," Mrs. Keedick explained.—De-troit Free Press.

are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 114 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States.

of the United States. "I have always been a very healthy: man, but of course subject to the lat-tle affections which are due to sudden changes in the climate and tempera-ture. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds and diarrhoea. "I had always supposed these affec-tions to be different diseases. For the last ten or fifteen years I have been reading Dr. Hartman's writings. I have learned much from his books, one thing in particular: that these affections are the same and that they are proper-ly called catarrh. ly called catarrh

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Pe-ru-na, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and lattribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy.

extreme old age to this remedy. "It exactly meets all my require-ments. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost en-tirely for the many little things for which I need medicine. "I believe it to be valuable to old people, although I have no doubt it is just as good for the young. I should be glad if my sincere testimony should become the means of others using this remedy, because I believe it to be the greatest remedy of this age for ca-tarrhal diseases. "When epidemics of la grippe first, began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this dis-ease.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Pe-ru-na was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Pe-ru-na for la grippe and found it to be just the thing.

"It has saved me several times from a siege of the grip. I feel perfectly safe from this terrible malady so long as I have Peruna at hand. I hope that Dr. Hartman may live to be as old as I am, to continue the good work of teaching people the value of his greas remedy, Peruna. Very truly yours,

Spind Brock

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. If you do not derive prompt and sat-isfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giv-ing a full statement of your case, and be will be pleased to give you his yalwill be pleased to give you his val-

uable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbum, out to my entire satisfaction is the the proper remedy for ailments that Ohio.



The Four Track News.

There four trick here, There is much of education and enlight-enment in the dainty little monthly maga-zine, "The Four-Track News," which comes to us from the editorial workshops of the passenger department of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. Its pages are filled with interesting matter regarding travel, our expanding commerce, and the development of our transportation facilitier. The January number is devoted largely to California, the idea of the editor being to give special attention each month to that portion of the world to which people use at the time traveling. The leading ar-iele on this subject is "The Land of the unset Sea," written by Luther L. Holden. ther interesting features are "Exput Then mset Sea," written by Luther L. Holden, ther interesting features are "Egypt Then d Now," by George Eade; "ine Ro-nce of Reality," by Jane W. Guthrie; a sich of Hudson, New York, by H. R. in, and much that is entertaining in and well-edited departments. There lso valuable contributions on the cul-m of prunes, olives, grain and sugar 50 cents per year, 5 cents per coff, as communications should be ad-i to George H. Daniels, Général Pas-Agent, Grand Central station, New vity.

Efficacious.

n't something be done, Maria," whis-the host, "to make the time pass more

dy?" 111 try," whispered the hostess. Chen, turning to those near her, she said, a voice loud enough to be heard through-t the room, "in about half an hour from w Miss Howler will favor the company th a song.—Chicago Tribune. with a song.

SALZER'S LIGHTNING CABBAGE.

This is the earliest cabbage in the world ad a regular gold mine to the market gardener By the way, there is lots of money to be made on ear-liest enbhage, beets, peas, radishes, oucumbers and the like.



DURABLE FLOOD GATE.

Much Chenper Than the Old Way of Putting a Rock-Filled Pen on Each Side of the Creek,

I wish to explain the following to the people that live along small streams, who have trouble in keeping their water gaps up. Take four ties, mortice them half through near the middle in a slanting direction. Put two of the ties together so that they will fit tightly, then nail a strip of plank on each side of your frame so they cannot come past. Be careful in



ECONOMICAL FLOOD GATE.

cutting your ties so that when put to-gether they will be in the shape of a letter X. Fix both pairs alike, placing a frame on each side of the creek, then sink them down in the bank or rock bar about a foot which makes them solid, then lay your pole between the forks of the ties and you are ready to hang your gate. This is a much cheap-er gap than the old way of putting a hang your gate. This is a mach curve er gap than the old way of putting a pen on each side of the creek and fill-ing it with rock.—Charles S. Keen, in Epitomist.

ANTI-KICKING DEVICE.

Although Exceedingly Simple in Construction It Has Always Been Found Effective,

Take a strip of hard wood one-quarter inch thick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad and 20 inches long. Dress it smooth with a plane and bore a hole in each end the narrow way of the board. Pass through the hole a small rope or stout cord and tie a hard knot in the end. Put the other end through the other hole and draw up the rope until it is long enough to go over the hook joint



when in position, and then put a knot in that end also, as shown by the cut. Sew or rivet on a strap on the middle of the board, on the flat outside put a common wood screw and have a hole in the leather strap large enough to slip over the head of the screw. This completes the device, which is placed in position by wrapping about the hoek joint and buttoning strap over screw head .--- D. L. Young, in Farm and Home.

In the Sheep's Favor.

It is in favor of the sheep that they will yield a profit under conditions so unfavorable that other farm animals, under the same conditions, will be unprofitable

