

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.



LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN.
When the sun has left the hilltop
And the daisy fringe is furled,
When the birds from wood and meadow
In their hidden nests are curled,
Then I think of all the babies
That are sleeping in the world.

There are babies in the highlands
And babies in the low,
There are pale ones wrapped in furry skins
On the margin of the snow,
And brown ones naked in the isles
Where all the spices grow.

And some are in the palace
On a white and downy bed,
And some are in the garret
With a clout beneath their head,
And some are on the cold hard earth,
Whose mothers have no bread.

O, little men and women,
Dear flowers yet unblown—
O, little kings and beggars
Of the fragrant yet unshown—
Sleep soft and dream pale dreams now,
To-morrow is your own.
—Laurence Alma Tadema.

TWO CURRENTS IN A CHIMNEY.
You know that chimneys, both lamp chimneys and stove chimneys, are used to produce a draught of air and so to make the lamps of the fires burn more brightly. You know too, how a lamp smokes when the chimney is taken off. So, if you light a candle and put it inside of a lamp chimney, you would naturally expect the candle to burn better than it did without the chimney. But it will not burn better unless the chimney is put on in just the right way. If you light a short bit

streams of boys do in a narrow doorway, and not much progress is made. The candle cannot get enough fresh air unless a separate entrance is provided. It is only necessary to hang a card or a piece of tin from a wire across the top of the chimney. Then the air enters on one side and goes out on the other, and the candle burns brightly. Both sides are just alike as far as you can see, and there seems to be no reason why the meeting streams of air should turn out to the right, as drivers do in America, or to the left as they do in some other countries. One would think that they would never settle the matter between them, but they do, and without coming to blows, either—except the blow in the blow out, which are just what the candle needs. It is not necessary, by the way, to use a slab of marble. A sheet of moist blotting paper or a pan with a very little water in it will answer even better, making a perfectly airtight joint below.

NIXIE AND JIM.

There are two little dogs who live out in this small country town of mine, who are the best of friends, and yet are just as different as they can possibly be. Their names are Jim and Nixie. Nixie is quiet and lazy, and loves a warm fire and a comfortable rug more than anything else in the world. Jim is full of energy and go, and would rather be

PICTURE PUZZLE.



WHERE IS THE LOVER OF WHOM SHE IS THINKING?
—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

of candle, set it on a slab of marble and surround it with a lamp chimney, the bottom of which rests on the marble and is perfectly smooth and even, the candle will burn very poorly, indeed, smoke horribly, and perhaps even give up the fight and go out.

The chimney fits the marble so exactly that little or no air can enter below. But the top is open. Why does not the air come in there?

Did you ever, on coming out of school, happen to forget a book and go back for it before the rest of the boys—or girls, perhaps—had escaped? If so, you must have a lively recollection of the fun you had in getting through that doorway. It is something the same way with the air at the top of the chimney. The candle cannot go on burning unless fresh air is coming

out of doors in the cold than anything he knows of. Jim is a neat, trim little fellow, with crisp, white curls, and a tail perpetually erect, while Nixie has a tall straight hair, and slouches along the street.

But their chief difference, and the one I really started to tell you about, is how Jim loves a bath and how Nixie hates one. When Nixie gets so dirty that his coat is positively green with dust, his mistress may innocently remark, "Well, Nix, I guess you'll have a bath to-day." Instantly Mr. Nixie slinks off, and when they get the water ready and the soap and towels and come to look for something to bathe, behold! Nixie has entirely disappeared, and can be nowhere discovered. Perhaps an hour's hard search will find him under the widest bed, or buried deep in the very darkest closet. The family now have learned never to speak the word "bath" in Nixie's presence, for he takes it as a personal insult. But if he even hears the water running, he seems to feel just as badly insulted, and disappears as quickly and effectually.

Now just see the contrast between him and Jimmy. In the summer time Jim has been known to walk three miles to the river for the swim that awaits him there, and even in the freezing cold weather the water seems to lose none of its charm. If he can get through the ice, in he goes and swims around, positively smiling with delight.

One morning his master turned the water in the tub for his own bath, and leaving the room a minute came back to find Jim swimming around in the tub as contentedly as you please. He does that every single time he gets the chance; but the family know his little tricks now, and keep a sharp watch on their morning plunges.

Perhaps Jim's great cleanliness is the reason his coat always looks so beautiful and fresh and curly. Sometimes I have seen the two dogs lying together in front of the fire, and it always seems to me as if Jim were talking to Nixie on the subject of cleanliness, but I am afraid it will never do any good—for some dogs are born to be dirty, as some people seem to be.—Indianapolis News.

Telegraph Wire in America.
There are in use in the United States 1,400,000 miles of telegraph wire.

HORTICULTURE

FARM TOPICS.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.
Fruit trees planted on the north side of high, hilly ground are never known to utterly fail on account of damage done from freezing.

CARE OF FLOWERS.
If flowers do not mature well they may be made to, in many cases, by placing half an inch of powdered charcoal on the earth in the pot. A solution of white hellebore in water may often be used to a great advantage in destroying the insects that infest so many flowering plants.

FORKED FRUIT TREES.
The forked apple or pear tree sooner or later comes to ruin by splitting of the forks. When the tree is first transplanted it is the time to remedy this. Cut off one of the branches of the forks, usually the smaller one, with a smooth, sloping cut, and if the cut is large cover with a good oil paint or with grafting wax.

EARLY CULTIVATION.
Few people appreciate the value of early cultivation of the soil about fruit trees, plants and vines. Nearly all the growth of trees is made in the first few weeks and months of spring and summer. If cultivation is not given at this critical period the trees will be stunted in growth no matter how much cultivation is given in July, August and September. Just as soon as the ground is dry enough to work nicely in the spring cultivation should begin among all kinds of small and large fruits. If this early cultivation is not given the ground is liable to become so hard it is exceedingly difficult to get it into good condition, but if cultivation is begun early when the soil is a little moist the earth is easily broken up and kept fine throughout the season.

CARE OF NEWLY SET TREES.
All who set trees recognize the importance of having them make a strong, healthy growth during the first summer that they may rarely pass through the first winter. Particularly is this necessary in sections where the winters are severe. Of vital importance is the conservation of the moisture in the soil. It is of little use to pour water on the surface of the soil about the trees, for, if the soil is at all of a clay texture, the sun will so bake it that little of the moisture will get to the roots of the trees.

One of the best plans is to keep the surface soil loosened until after a drenching rain, and then, before the sun has a chance to bake the surface soil, place a mulch of hay or straw about the tree, putting it on several inches deep and extending for two or three feet about the tree. This will conserve the moisture in the soil. Of course, the best plan of all is to carry on the summer cultivation of the surface soil between the rows, thus obtaining the dust mulch; even then the mulch of hay or straw can be used to advantage close to the trees.

THINNING FRUIT.
Undoubtedly it does pay to thin peaches. Because of the inclination of many varieties to grow in clusters, it is almost impossible for all of the fruit to attain a marketable size, so that thinning usually pays. Whether it will pay to thin other fruit is a matter which must be determined by every grower for himself. In the experience of the writer, it has been found that when the fruit goes to a market paying a good price, it will pay to thin the fruit at least to the extent of shaking the tree to dislodge the fruit that will drop anyway, and then sending a lot of small boys through the trees to thin wherever it seems as if it could be done to advantage.

Of course, the lads will have to work under the direction of some one who knows, and the work should not be too finely carried on; that is, the thinning should be done only in cases where two or more fruits are so close together that none of them will likely mature. This sort of thinning will generally pay, but it is a matter of much doubt if anything more will be found profitable, except, as stated, with peaches, and possibly with plums.—Indianapolis News.

FRUIT PACKAGES.
Everything points to a general adoption of the box as the package to be used by orchardists the coming season, and apples of good quality will be packed in them to the exclusion of barrels, especially where a discriminating market is being entered to. The berry basket of the season is made of paper, and it is sold at a price which greatly reduces the loss of the grower, which has been quite a sum on this item. The crate of paper is also shown, but it looks too light, and is still an experiment. A few grape baskets of paper are also on the market, but offer the same objection as the berry crates. A start along the right road has been made, however, and fruit growers will be glad to encourage manufacturers.

A point which all fruit growers should bear in mind is that the city resident has little room for storage, and hence will pay much higher prices in proportion for good fruit in small packages than ordinary fruit in large packages. They will also pay more for a dozen fresh eggs neatly packed in a clean box than they will for the same number, more or less soiled, taken from a bushel basket. Try it, and you'll see it is so.

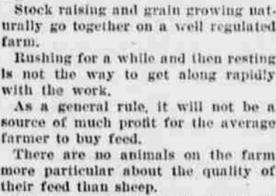
THE PROFITABLE COMMODITIES.
The time to have any special market commodity for sale is, of course, at the season of the year when it sells at the highest. This is generally a season when production costs the most; but in some commodities the difference in price is substantially greater than the difference in cost, where the business is carried on in a thoroughly businesslike manner. This is especially the case with butter.

REMEDY FOR THE STRIPED BUG.
A farmer has discovered a certain and never failing remedy for the striped bug, which infests vines in the kitchen garden. It is simply this: Smear plentifully a lot of stones, or old pieces of cloth with coal tar and place them near the growing plants. The offensive odor emitted from the tar will repel the bugs most effectually from the growing plants. This is an easy and cheap remedy.

EGG-EATING HENS.
Hens seldom eat their eggs, but they soon learn the vice. It usually happens by an egg becoming broken, and the hens, having once discovered that the eggs make a rich, nutritious food, they will prefer them. It is also due to the lack of meat, or some nitrogenous food, as the drain on the system by the production of eggs demands that the hens be provided with that which is absolutely necessary. There is no way to cure them except to resort to a straggler. Placing the nests in a dark place, with only enough light for the hens to see to go upon the nests, with the nests also rather high up off the floor, serves as a partial preventive, but the surest mode is to have a false bottom to the nest, so that when an egg is laid it will roll down or to one side beyond the reach of the hen. The hens are deprived of the privilege of eating eggs for awhile, they will soon forget the vice. It is best to avoid breaking eggs, or throwing the shells within reach of the hens, so as to prevent the habit as much as possible.

NOTES AND HINTS.
Overloading is a fruitful source of balky horses.
The cows should be bred to form as near the same time as possible.
The form should be made to produce all that it is capable of producing.
It is a waste of feed to give an animal more than it can properly digest.
It is strength-producing food that brood mares need and not fat producing.
Stock raising and grain growing naturally go together on a well regulated farm.
Rushing for a while and then resting is not the way to get along rapidly with the work.
As a general rule, it will not be a source of much profit for the average farmer to buy feed.
There are no animals on the farm more particular about the quality of their feed than sheep.
Bedding under the stock should always be sufficiently liberal to absorb all of the liquid voidings.
All quick maturing crops require an abundant supply of plant food in the most available form.
The feeding of grain or of a highly nitrogenous food is always dangerous when carried to excess.
No one can do real good work without good tools, and tools are never good unless in a first-class condition.
Ducks should be allowed as much liberty as possible. They do not thrive under confinement as well as chickens. When they are kept in the poultry yard with hens they become quarrelsome and do more damage than they are worth.

A PERFECT RABBIT TRAP.
This is the kind of trap that I find is the most perfect for catching rabbits, after three winters' experience. The roller A is made by sawing a piece from a broom handle. Drive a pin in each end and two wires two and a quarter inches long through the roller. A slide, B, is two inches long, one



RELIABLE RABBIT TRAP.

eight by one-half inch, passing through notch in crosspiece. The wire from A to B is No. 14 in size.
A wire nail, C, driven through the bottom three inches from the end is to hold bait. The door, D, or entrance to trap, which is one-half inch thick, seven inches long and four and three-quarter inches wide, is shown raised. Four large wires, E, with sharpened ends bent, are driven into the wood. The box is twenty-two inches long, six inches high and five inches wide inside. The rabbit sees the bait if he comes up at either end, but cannot reach it without dropping the door behind him. Mice gnawing the bait cannot drop the trigger.—L. C. Grudgel, in Farm and Home.

THE WEAK SPOT.

A weak, aching back tells of sick kidneys. It aches when you work. It aches when you try to rest. It throbs in changeable weather. Urinary troubles add to your misery. No rest, no comfort, until the kidneys are well. Cure them with Don's Kidney Pills.
Mrs. W. M. Dauscher, of 25 Water St., Bradford, Pa., says: "I had an almost continuous pain in the small of the back. My ankles, feet, hands and almost my whole body were bloated. I was languid and the kidney secretions were profuse. Physicians told me I had diabetes in its worst form, and I feared I would never recover. Don's Kidney Pills cured me in 1896, and I have been well ever since."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers, price 50 cents per box.

Ancient Cartoonists.
The London Chronicle, in reproducing in its columns some Egyptian war cartoons 3,000 years old. Pharaoh's chariot is drawn by dogs, his soldiers are represented by rats. The enemy's army is composed of cats. A single combat between a rat and a cat, each armed with a sword, is graphically depicted. It is explained that the drawing was the work of a caricaturist of renown in the year 1100 B. C. Another cartoon represents a donkey and a lion playing a war game of draughts. The caricaturist was also a writer. He describes the soldier of the period as the victim of "bad victuals" and water. This would indicate that, like Uncle Sam, the Egyptians had their "embalmed beef" problem. Many of the ideas expressed by the ancient cartoonists in their productions are found in the drawings of modern caricaturists. There is nothing new under the sun. A wise man once observed that all the funny stories are based upon and are variations of five humorous stories originating with the ancients. Apparently the cartoonists and the joke makers of the twentieth century are revamping some mighty old material.—Baltimore Sun.

To Exploit African Falls.
A company has been formed to exploit Victoria Falls, in the Zambesi, and will build a hydro-electric generating station, with the expectation of supplying power to the Waukie coal fields, Bulawayo, the Gwelo, Sekake and Hartley gold fields, all of which are within 300 miles.

\$100 Reward.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CUREN & Co., Toledo, O.

To Protect Montana Waters.
Citizens of Montana living in the valley of Milk River are gravely concerned over the proposed extensive diversion of the waters of that stream in Canada, and are impugning the government to intervene in order that their prior rights to the water may be protected.

Metal Reduced to Powder.
Visitors to the ruins of St. Pierre have observed the following surprising effect of the eruption of May 8. While some parts of the walls and other remains of masonry still stand nothing remains of metallic constructions but an impalpable powder.

John D. Rockefeller began his business career at 16 as a clerk in a commission house in Cleveland, O. In three years he had saved \$1,000 and borrowed another thousand from his father, with which he went into the same business for himself. His first venture in oil refining was at Cleveland in 1860.

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CURES ALL LUNG FAILURES. Best Cough Syrup. Trans. Good. Use with care. Price 25c per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Vice Presidents Who Became Presidents.

Of the 25 persons who have been elected Vice President of the United States, about one-third of them, or eight, have attained the Presidential office, either by subsequent election or by the death of the President, and five of them died in office. Those who were elected Vice President and were afterward elected to the Presidency are John Adams, who was Vice President for two full terms, and was then elected President; Thomas Jefferson, who was Vice President during the term of John Adams; Martin Van Buren, who was Vice President in Andrew Jackson's last term and was then elected to succeed him; If Mr. Roosevelt's electors should be elected in November next that would add another to the list.

Those who have gone into the Executive through the death of the President are John Tyler, who became President upon the death of William Henry Harrison about one month after the latter was inaugurated, and so served nearly a full term; Millard Fillmore, who succeeded Zachary Taylor 1 year and 4 months after the inauguration of Taylor; Andrew Johnson, who served all of Lincoln's second term but one month; Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded James A. Garfield and served three and one-half years, and Theodore Roosevelt, who succeeded William McKinley six months after his second inauguration.

A peculiar "glass disease" has broken out among the windows of York Cathedral. Some of the thirteenth and fourteenth century glass in the edifice has been removed in order to arrest the "disease." The outbreak is ascribed to a fungus.

FIT'S permanently cured. No fits or convulsions after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 271 Broadway, New York. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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Port Arthur and Cincinnati are in the same latitude.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

The Korean capital has a Japanese quarter known as the Shingora.

Pilo's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ESKALBY, Vanuren, Ind., Feb. 10, 1903.

London bridge is crossed every day by 220,000 people.
Rabies Very Rare.
The fear of rabies is almost mythical. In the last three years the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has cared for nearly 160,000 dogs and not one case of the disease has been found. The malady is extremely rare and, contrary to popular superstition, a mad dog never attacks man or beast unless first attacked and is not afraid of water. Even this almost unknown disease is not dangerous to the public, if the suffering animal is left alone.

Old Indian Capital.
Tablenguah, which used to be noted on the maps of all old geographers as the capital of Indian Territory, is a town of about twenty-five hundred people, and the majority of its population are Cherokee Indians. The Cherokees are of all shades of complexion. Some coal-black negroes boast of being Cherokee Indians, but the prevailing color is a dusky brown, a little darker than that of a Japanese, or a yellow somewhat lighter than a mulatto.

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