PERS THE PEOPL

HORSES FOR MARKET AND BREEDING.

By James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. Perhaps in no other ine line of work has there been such a lack of systematic study among farmers in America, and in the practical application of known principles, as in horse breeding. Farmers throughout the entire country have practiced hapbazard methods of breeding for many years. They sluply bred and reared horses without any regard to the demands of the consumer. In any business which is carried on without any definite purpose or object in view sooner or later a crisis will come. Horse breeding, when judiclously carried on, has always been and

is likely to be a reasonably profitable business for the American farmer. If horses are bred with a definite object in view the breeder will not be seriously affected by overproduction. There has always been and there always will be a fair demand for any of the recognized market types of horses.

Under existing conditions there are at least four distinct classes of horses which most farmers can profitable produce. The first and most important is the heavy draft horse, next the carriage or coach horse, then the roadster horse, and the saddle horse. There is a market for other classes of horses at the present time, but none of them commands high prices and most of them are the misfits which are bound to appear from time to time in the effort to produce horses of the first four classes mentioned,

The heavy draft horse is one of the most profitable classes of herses that the farmer can breed. The draft colt can be bred with less risk and liability to accident than those of the lighter classes. Some of the essential points to be considered in selecting a draft horse are: Good feet and legs, plenty of weight, a well developed body. and good style and action. A draft horse should weight from 1.800 upward, the more the better, provided it is combined with quality and good feet and legs.

Next in importance to the draft horse is the carriage horse. Some men who are naturally adapted to educating and training borses can produce carriage borses much more profitably than draft horses. The ideal carriage or coach horse is an animal of high excellence of form, style, action. speed and education. He must be of good size, standing from 15.3 to 16.2 hands high and weighing in the neighbor hood of 1,200 pounds and upward. Another class of horses in good demand at the present time is the gentleman's driving horse, or more commonly known as the roadster. A good and valuable roadster should not be considered as necessarily a racehorse. Few racehorses ever make satisfactory roadsters. The saddle horse is always in good demand. The real, high class thoroughbred possesses more quality than any other breed of horses. Horses of this class are often called combination animals, being useful as a saddle or harness horse.

THE USE OF ELECTRICITY AS A MEDICINE.

By Siegmund Saubermann, Electrical Engineer, Berlin.

A noteworthy fact and one much debated in professional circles is the little importance attached to the numerous electrical phenomena with which the human organism comes in contact, and that the application of electricity for medical purposes should be restricted to only a few cases. The French and Italian men of the

practice. On the contrary, they not only favor investigation and meant no harm. Usually it is wise not to take lovers' their practice whenever possible.

With those fucts but re us it is electro-therapeutics, as the new science is called, should be wounding in future.

successfully developed in those countries and our own scientists outdone in this important field. Already they successfully treat certain skin diseases and other disorders with the electrical bath and the Roentgen ray. France is in the lead, and at the universities of that country much experimenting is done with the new method.

Much is expected to result from an experiment performed by Professor Stephen Leduc, of Nantes, a member of the French Academy of Science, which proves with certainty that a small alternating current acting on the body will induce sleep and put the body in a state of absolute freedom from pain. That is, the activity of the brain can be stopped by means of such a current without the least pain being experienced or the impairing of the functions of the respiratory organs or the circulation.

So far the experiments have been conducted upon animals only, but the results are nevertheless conclusive. The successful experimenter used a small electrical machine with a small current at first, but which could be gradually increased in strength. A rabbit was first used to experiment upon and later a shepherd dog. Neither animal seemed to experience any unpleasantness from the experiment. Pinching, cutting, pricking, or burning did not seem to cause the least pain. As soon as the current was shut off the animal awoke, jumped up, and ran about confeated, apparently suffering no injurious effect either as to his physical or mental condition. Indeed, the duration of this electrically induced sleep could be protracted for hours with the same result. Furthermore, it has been proved that the human body when under the influence of the Leduc electrical current is totally insensible to pain as when cocaine is injected. Eminent specialists declare that this harmless method will supersede the use of chloroform and ether in performing those operations upon persons with a weak heart which so often prove fatal when these anesthetics are used.

DON'T MEDDLE IN LOVERS' QUARRELS,

By Helen Oldfield. Love affairs, to all appearances, possess an fr esistible attraction for outsiders. "All the world loves a lover." Love stories are the most popular class of literature with the masses, and gossip about other people's love affairs, real or suspected, is sure to be affoat whenever men or women engage in social chat. The "love pie" is one into which, more than any other, people who have no visible connection therewith are sure to attempt to introduce a finger, and with which curiosity, meddlesomeness, and mischief making frequently busy themselves under the cloak of good nature, friendly nterest, and general kind heartedness.

Of all ill advised meddlers the most idiotic are those who take part in lovers' quarrels. Even the part of the peacemaker is not always blessed in such case, while those who fan the flames of discord cannot be too severely censured. When lovers quarrel it is the part of wisdom to stand aside and let them settle the matter between themselves. If they cannot agree together it is far better that they should agree to disagree, while if the quarrel be merely a lovers' tiff it may act as a thunder storm to clear the air or as a summer shower which sweeps away doubts and misunderstandings which have clouded the sky.

It is not well to try too hard to persuade dissenting lovers to kiss and be friends. The wounds of love do best without a surgeon; if they do not heal by the first intention they rarely or never heal at all. There are a few tactful people who can "stand by," in the naval sense, and see fair play without intermeddling. Such people know by medical profession are a laudable exception in intuition just when to soothe, without seeming to do so, or this respect, for they do not hinder progress in this just how at the right moment to turn the tiff into a jest, direction by refraining from the use of electricity in their persuading the lovers, each, that the other was only in fun tice. On the contrary, they not only favor investigation tiffs too seriously; it is far better to treat them tenderly, along that line, but themselves use this natural force in but lightly. In most cases the quarrel is more of a comedy than a tragedy, and probably will do good in the end by to be expected that showing some tender spot which affection will avoid

Health and beauty are the glories of perfect womanhood. Women

who suffer constantly with weakness peculiar to their sex cannot retain their beauty. Preservation of pretty features and rounded form is

a duty women owe to themselves.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhosa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melan-choly, "all gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removes such troubles.

Case of this Prominent Chicago Woman Should Give Everyone Confidence in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS.-PINKHAN: — It affords me great pleasure, indeed, to add my testimonial to the great number who are today praising Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Three years ago I broke down from excessive physical and mental strain. I was mable to

cessive physical and mental strain. I was unable to secure proper rest, also lost my appetite, and I became so nervous and irritable too that my friends trembled and I was unable to attend to my work. Our physician prescribed for me, but as I did not seem to imprave, I was advised to go away. I could neither spare the time nor money, and was very much worried when, fortunately, one of my club friends called. She told me how she had been cured of ovarian troubles, and how like my symptoms were to here seven bottles of your medicine cured toms were to hers, seven bottles of your medicine cured her, and she insisted that I take some.

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troubled with ailments peculiar to our sex have taken your compound, and have also been greatly benefited." — Miss Elizabeth Daley, President of the St. Ruth's Court, Order of Formatical Catholics.

resters, Catholie What is left for the women of America, after reading such letters as we publish, but to believe. Don't some of you who are sick and miserable feel how wicked you are to remain so, making life a burden for yourself and your friends, when a cure is easily and inexpensively obtained? Don't you think it would pay to drop some of your old prejudices and "Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is better than all the doctors for cures?" Surely the experience

should convince all wcmen. Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these cures of thousands of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by Lydia E. inkham's Vegetable Compound, the great Woman's Remedy for

of hundreds of thousands of women, whom the Compound has cured,

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BRIGHAM YOUNG'S BEGINNING

Had a Hard Struggle as a Carpenter Near Rochester.

About the year 1830, Brigham Young the Rochester Post-Express. It was to pay up his old debts. then known as Bucksville, and boasted of 100 inhabitants. There was no canal or railroad in those days, and the settlers had to hew down trees in order to make a clearing in which to build a house. During the first few years of Young's stay he made his the corner of Pine and South streets. The Pine house is now about 100 years old. It is now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James D. Dixon.

Brigham Young was a carpenter, and old residents of Port Bryon say that he was an expert at his trade, but work was scarce and he was always hard up. It was a long time before he saved money enough to buy lumber to build his own house. It was his Intention to build bimself a fine bouse, but it turned out to be a very ordinary frame structure. It was built soon after the Erie canal was put through, and was located near the heel path side of the canal. The Young house has long since been moved. A part of the original structure now stands back of the Newkirk livery stables, and is

unoccupied. Brigham Young's family comprised his wife and one son, Brigham, Jr., who died recently at Salt Lake City. Young at that time was a firm believer in Mormoniam. He left Port Byron, or Buckville, in 1850, and went to Utah, and subsequently became famous as the leader of the Mormons. In after years, when he was famous, one of his old acquaintances wrote to him and asked him if he was the Brigham Young of Port Bryon, and if ick Von Schleswig-Holstein. She was

then an old man and in poor circumstances. In a short time 'Squire Pine received a letter from Young, and inclosed was the money in full for his board with interest. Young was then and family settled in Port Byron, says a rich man and said he was very glad

A BRILLIANT AMERICAN WOMAN.

Countess Von Waldersee, Who Has Been a Power in German Politics. One of the most influential Ameri-

can women in Europe is the Countess Von Waldersee, who is now on a visit home with 'Squire Pine, who lived in to her early home in this country. For years she has been a power at the



German court and in times past was pitted against the great Bismarck.

The countess was Miss Esther Lee, daughter of David B. Lee, a pioneer wholesale grocer on South street, New saw.' York. When her father died her mother took her and her sisters to Paris. There Esther was educated.

In 1857 she married Prince Frederhe were could he pay 'Squire Pine for very young then, while the German If you propose to do as you please a large board bill. 'Squire Pine was prince was an old man. The prince why ask advice?

gave up his titles and made her his bride. Six months later he died of apoplexy, leaving his girl wife \$4,000, 000. The princess, who held the honorary title of Princess De Noer, was at Weisbaden in 1858, when she met Count Aifred Von Waldersee, whom she married two years laters

The countess became a confidant of the Emperor and was said to have caused Bismarck's overthrow. She was ambitious as well as brilliant and she wished that her husband should succeed the "iron chancellor." During the closing years of Bismarck's life she was identified with every movement that seemed to weaken his hold on imperial favor. Dr. Stoker, the court chaplain whom Bismarck dismissed. was her condjutor and adviser. Her salon was a botbed of anti-Bismarck Intrigue.

Count Von Waldersee was raised to practical command of the army and in 1900 was appointed to the command of the ailled forces in China, succeed-

Making Mother Happy.

Tommy remembered his mother's birthday, says the Philadelphia Press, and told her that he wished he had a dollar to buy her a present. "That is very thoughtful of you, my

dear," she said, "but why do you need a dollar?" "Cause that's the price of it. It's the dandlest catcher's mask you ever

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Ayunen I. Henry, leaved a railef.



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