

THE OLD WELL.

A Story of Moss, Microbes and Medicine.

It is the office of the poet to idealize. He paints pretty and pathetic word pictures which touch the heart and dim the eyes. But he does this regardless of physiology or pathology. When he sings a song of the old well on the farm and of the moss grown bucket in which the water was drawn, he has not a thought of the bacteria which find a fertile breeding ground in many an old well. He pictures the hot, thirsty day, and the bucket heaved with trickling drops which shine like pearls against the



moss. But he doesn't paint the picture of the man whose tongue is parched with fever, who tumbles and tosses in his hot room and narrow bed while the bucket of the well and the well are striving for his life. That wouldn't be a poetic theme, and he has nothing to do with a theme that is not poetic.

As a matter of fact the old well and its familiar bucket have been the means of disseminating whole neighborhoods. The microbes are everywhere, and the easiest vehicle for its introduction into the body is perhaps the water we drink. We can't keep the microbes out. We can prevent its harmfulness.

THE DANGER OF DISEASE

does not lie in the strength of the microbes but in the weakness of the body. When the blood is impure the microbes have a vantage ground from which to operate. When the blood is pure disease fails to find a breeding ground, and the microbes strive in vain against the man. Nobody can be healthy when the blood is impure. Taint the blood and every organ and member of the body must share the taint. Keep the blood pure and plentiful and the body is made strong to resist the assaults of disease.

"I honestly believe that I would have been in my grave to-day had it not been for your medicine, and the mercy of the good Lord," writes Mrs. James R. Moss, of New London, Stanley Co., N. C. "In the fall of 1892 I took a hard cold, which seemed to settle in my head, terminating in catarrh of the head. It bothered me all the time, but I did not think it was serious until the spring of 1893, when my health became so much impaired. My blood was all out of order, and I had to go to the doctor. He gave me medicine which helped me for a short time. In the winter of 1895 I got worse than I had ever been. My tonsils were enlarged and my neck swollen all out of shape; my throat was sore and I could not cure it. My husband went for the doctor, but he gave me no encouragement. He helped me a little, but it did not last long, and so he attended me for

twelve months, when I heard of a lady that was taking your medicine and was getting well. So I secured some of the medicine and began taking it. In one week I was able to do my cooking. When I began taking the medicine I could sit up only a few minutes at a time, and I could rest or sleep only a little while at a time. My throat was sore, at times I could not even swallow sweet milk, and my tonsils were full of little eating sores. My left side was swollen out of shape and so sore I could not bear my clothes fastened, as I could hardly get my breath. My vitals would sour on my stomach before I could leave the table. My folks and friends had about given me up. The doctor said I would not get well. My father said I would not live a month, but three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, three bottles of his 'Pelllets,' three bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy did the work and made me a well woman."

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for impure blood is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It neutralizes the action of the poisons which corrupt the blood and disease the body. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, thus increasing the supply of pure blood, rich in the red corpuscles of health. By these the body is built up and its vitality restored. "Golden Medical Discovery" is singularly effective in the cure of scrofulous diseases, enlarged glands, swellings, pimples, eczema and eruptive diseases in general. The most obstinate and dangerous forms of blood disease have yielded to the curative power of this great remedy.

"I feel it is my duty to write to you of the wonderful curative powers of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Geo. S. Henderson, Esq., of Denau, Lee Co., Fla. "I had a bad sore on my right ear, and my blood was badly out of order. I tried local doctors but with no good results. Finally I wrote you the particulars in my case and you advised your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which I began to take. From the first bottle I began to feel better, and when I had taken eight bottles the sore was healed up. I wish you success."

"For about one year and a half my face was very badly broken out," writes Miss Carrie Adams, of 116 West Main Street, Battle Creek, Mich. "I spent a great deal of money with doctors and for different kinds of medicine, but received no benefit. At last I read one of your advertisements in a paper, and obtained a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Before I had taken one bottle of this medicine I noticed a change, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured. I can well recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to any one similarly afflicted."

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Oregon Fruit Crop Estimate.

A shrinkage in the Oregon fruit crop, as compared with last year, is the estimate of the present crop as made by Secretary Lamberson, of the State Horticultural Society. Carried out to percentages, Secretary Lamberson thinks this change may be as much as 60 per cent for pears, 40 per cent for apples and 10 per cent for cherries, respectively. The application into crop totals can be made from the following figures of last year, being Secretary Lamberson's:

Apples, \$50.00 boxes \$750.00

Pears, \$50.00 boxes \$750.00

Cherries, \$50.00 boxes \$750.00

Apples, \$50.00 boxes \$750.00

Pears, \$50.00 boxes \$750.00

Cherries, \$50.00 boxes \$750.00

Apples, \$50.00 boxes \$750.00

Pears, \$50.00 boxes \$750.00

Cherries, \$50.00 boxes \$750.00

TEDDY TALKS TO FIREMEN

Delivers a Characteristic Address on Labor

Before a Gathering of Railroad Employees at Chatanooga

Following is the address of President Roosevelt, delivered in the Auditorium here today, before the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

"The last time I ever saw General Sherman I dined at his house, and we got to talking over the capacity of different types of soldiers, and the general happened to say that if ever there were another war, and he were to have a command, he would endeavor to get as many railroad men as possible under him. I asked why, and he said because, on account of their profession, they develop certain qualities which are essential in a soldier. In the first place, they are accustomed to taking risks. There are a great many men who are naturally brave, but who, being entirely unaccustomed to risks, are at first appalled by them. They are accustomed to enduring hardships; they are accustomed to act on their own responsibility; they are accustomed to irregular hours (laughter and applause), on their own initiative, and yet they are accustomed to obeying orders quickly. (Applause.)

"There is nothing more soul-harrowing for a man in time of war, or for a man engaged in a difficult job in time of peace, than to give an order and have the gentlemen addressed say, 'What? The railroad man has got to learn that when an order is issued, there may be but a fraction of a second in which to obey it. He has got to learn that orders are to be obeyed, and on the other hand, that there will be plenty of crises in which there will be no orders to be obeyed, and he will have to act for himself. Now, these are qualities that go to the very essence of good soldiery, and I am not surprised at what General Sherman said. I am not surprised that you would make good soldiers—I would be ashamed of you if you did not. (Laughter and applause.)

Raising the Rough Riders. In raising my own regiment, which was raised mainly in the southwest, partly in the territory in which Mr. Sargent himself served as a soldier at one time—in Arizona—I got a number of railroad men. Of course, the first requisite was that a man should know how to shoot and how to ride. We were raising the regiment in a hurry, and we did not have time to teach him either. He had to know how to handle a horse, and how to handle a rifle to start with, but given the possession of those two qualities, I found that there was no group of our citizens from whom better men could be drawn to do a soldier's work in a tight place and at all times than the railroad men. (Applause.)

"But, gentlemen, the period of war is but a fractional part of the life of our republic, and I earnestly hope and believe that it will be an even smaller part in the future than it has been in the past. Your work in time of peace especially attracted me to you, and made me anxious to come down here to see you, and I am glad to speak to you, not for what I can tell you, but for the lesson it seems to me can be gained by all of our people from what you have done. (Applause.)

"At the opening of the Twentieth century we face conditions vastly changed from what they were in the country and throughout the world a century ago. Our complex industrial civilization, under which progress has been so rapid, and in which the changes for good have been so great, has also inevitably seen the growth of certain tendencies that are not for good; and we, in consequence, as a people, like the rest of civilized mankind, find set before us for solution during the coming century problems which need the best thought of all of us, and the most earnest desire of all to solve them well if we expect to work out a solution satisfactory to our people—a solution for the advancement of the nation. In facing these problems, it must be a comfort to every well-wisher of the nation to see what has been done by your organization. (Applause.)

A Believer in Organized Labor. I believe emphatically in organized labor. (Cheers and applause.) I believe in organization of wage workers. Organization is one of the laws of our social and economic development at this time. But I feel that we must always keep before our minds the fact that there is nothing sacred in the name itself. To call an organization an organization does not make it a good one. The worth of an organization depends upon its being handled with courage, the skill, the wisdom, the spirit of fair dealing, as between man and man, and the wise self-restraint which I am glad to be able to say your brotherhood has shown.

Law of Successful American Life. "You face death and danger in time of peace, as in time of war—the men wearing Uncle Sam's uniform must see them. Your work is hard. Do you suppose I mention that because I pity you? No, not a bit. I do not pity any man who does hard work worth doing; I admire him. (Great applause.) I pity the creature who does not work at which ever end of the

social scale he may regard himself as being. The law of worthy work, well done is the law of successful American life. I believe in play, too; play and play hard while you play, but do not make the mistake of thinking that that is the main thing. The work is what counts, and if a man does his work well, and it is worth doing, then it matters but little in which line that work is done—the man is a good American citizen. If he does his work in slipshod fashion, then, no matter what kind of work it is, he is a poor American citizen. (Applause.) I speak to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, but what I say applies to all railroad men, not only to engineers, who have served an apprenticeship as firemen, to the conductors, who, as a rule, have served an apprenticeship as brakemen, but all the men of all the organizations connected with railroad work. I know you do not grudge my saying that through you I am talking to all the railroad men of the country.

"You in your organization as railroad men have taught two lessons—the lesson of how much can be accomplished by organization, by mutual self-help of the type that helps another in the only way by which, in the long run, a man who is a full grown man really can be helped, that is, by teaching him to help himself. You teach the benefits of organization, and you also teach the indispensable need of keeping absolutely unimpaired the faculty of individual initiative; the faculty by which each man brings himself to the highest point of perfection by exercising the special qualities by which he is himself endowed. The Brotherhood has developed to this enormous extent since the days, now many years ago when the first little band came together, and it has developed not by crushing out individual initiative.

The Man Who Counts. "The Brotherhood of Firemen does much for all firemen, but I firmly believe that the individual firemen, since the growth of the Brotherhood, has been more, not less, efficient than he was twenty years ago. Membership in the Brotherhood comes, as I understand it, after a nine months' probationary period; after a man has shown his worth, he is then admitted and stands on his footing as a brother. Now, any man who enters with the purpose of letting the Brotherhood carry him is not worth much. The man who counts in the Brotherhood is the man that pulls his own weight and a little more. Much can be done by the Brotherhood.

"I have just hinted at how much has been done but it still remains true in the Brotherhood and everywhere else throughout American life that nothing, in the last resort, can supply the place of the man's own individual qualities. We need those, no matter how perfect the organization is outside. There is just as much need now of nerve, hardihood, power to face risks, and accept responsibilities in the engineer and fireman, whether on a flyer or a freight train, as there ever was. Much can be done by the association. A great deal can be accomplished by working each for all, and all for each, but we must not forget that the first requisites in accomplishing this is that each man should work for others by working for himself, by developing his own capacity. Isn't this common sense? I think so. The steady way in which a man can rise is illustrated by a little thing that happened when I came down here over the Queen & Crescent Railroad, and the general manager who handled my train and handled yours was Mr. Maguire. I used to know him in the old days when he was on his way up, and he began right at the bottom. He was a fireman at one time. He worked his way straight up, and now he is general manager, and he put me here. (Applause.)

"I believe so emphatically in your organization because while it teaches the need of working in union, of working in association, of working with deep purpose in our hearts, not merely on our lips—the sense of brotherhood—yet of necessity it still keeps, as your organization must always keep, to the forefront the worth of the individual qualities of a man. (Applause.)

An Object-Lesson in Citizenship. "Now, I said to you that I came here in a sense not to speak to you, but to use your experience as an object-lesson for all of us—an object-lesson in good American citizenship. All professions, of course, do not call for the exercise of the same degree of quality of which I have spoken. Your profession is one of these. I am inclined to believe plays in modern life a greater part, from the standpoint of character, than we entirely realize. There is in modern life with the growth of civilization, with the growth of luxury, a certain tendency to softening of the rational fiber. There is a certain tendency to forget, in consequence of their disease, the rugged virtues which inspire life at the back of mankind; and I feel that professions like yours, like the profession of the railroad man, will have tonic effect on the whole body politic.

"It is agreed that there should be a large body of our fellow-citizens—that there should be a profession whose members must, year in and year out, displace those old, old qualities of courage, daring resolution and

unflinching willingness to meet danger at need. I hope to see all of our people develop the softer, gentler virtues to an ever-increasing degree, but I hope never to see them lose the sterner virtues that make men. (Applause.)

"I feel that the profession of railroading is a fine anti-scorbutic; that it does away with the tendency towards softness. I believe a man is not going to be a fireman or an engineer, or serve well in the other capacity, in a long railroad life. To speak technically, if he has a streak of yellow in him, you are going to find it out and he is going to be painfully conscious of it very soon. It is a fine thing for our people that we should have those qualities in evidence before us in the lifework of a big group of our citizens. In America citizenship power can succeed permanently only upon the basis of standing shoulder to shoulder, working in association—by organization—each working for all, yet remembering that we need each to so shape things that each man can develop to best advantage all the forces and powers at his command. In your organization you can accomplish much by means of the brotherhood, but you accomplish it by means of the men who go to make up that brotherhood. If you had exactly the organization, exactly the laws, exactly the system, and yet were yourselves a poor set of men, the system would not save you. I will guarantee that from time to time you have men go in to try to serve for the nine months who prove that they do not have the stuff in them out of which you can make good men. You have got to have the stuff in you, and if you have got the stuff, you can make out of it a much finer man by means of the association, but you have got to have the material out of which to make it.

The Country's Greatest Need. "So it is in citizenship. We need good laws, we need a good fundamental law of the type that we call the Constitution; but back of it all lies the need—for the lack of which nothing else can supply—the need for a higher average of individual citizenship. That we have got to have. It is just as it is in war. When we went into the Spanish war a lot of our National Guards were armed with black-powder muskets—a weapon which makes the crossbow rather recent by comparison. It always irritates me to see any of our troops armed with such a weapon. I want to see each man have the best weapon, but if the man is also a poor creature, no matter how good his weapon is, he will be beaten by a good man with a club. I want the best type of weapon, but I want the man behind the gun. It is so in our civil life in citizenship.

"I want to see a good framework of labor organized. I want to see a good framework under wise laws of corporate organization; I want to see good laws on the statute books, for all of us. I want to see our admirable Constitution, whenever the need comes, rendered still more admirable, even if it is necessary to amend it. But remember the importance of all that, my friends, what I hope we will never forget is that, in the last resort, the problem of producing good men and women. That is the fundamental problem. All the organizations in the world, the best development of brotherhood, will not make a coward or a shirk a good engineer or a good fireman, and the best law, the best constitution will work but poorly if we have not in the average citizen that which counts more than intellect and stands far above mere brute strength—character, character that is composed of elements of honesty, courage and hard common sense."

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