

THE DOOR OF YOUR HEART.

Open the door of your heart, my lad,
To the angels of love and truth.
When the world is full of unnumbered joys
In the beautiful dawn of youth.
Casting aside all the things that mar,
Saying to wrong: Depart!
To the voices of hope that are calling you
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lass,
To the things that shall abide.
To the holy thoughts that lift your soul
Like the stars at eventide.
All of the fadeful flowers that bloom
In the realm of song and art.
Are yours if you'll give them room—
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my friend,
Heedless of class or creed.
When you hear the cry of a brother's voice,
The sob of a child in need.
To the shining heaven that o'er you bends
You need no map or chart.
But on the love the Master gave—
Open the door of your heart.

The First Class in Sentiment

By MAY BELLEVILLE BROWN.

EDUCATION has done a great deal for you," said Leslie, regarding him critically, "but one thing was left out of your entire curriculum, and that is sentiment."

Leslie Mason could say impertinent things without being taken in earnest, and Steele Addison might have known better than to accept the challenge, but he was intensely practical, and still young enough to take himself very seriously.

"Yes, that's the way with you women," he retorted, in an aggrieved tone. "If a man isn't mawkishy sentimental, he doesn't strike attitudes and declaim ferociously of his devotion, you look on him as a sort of graven image. You count a calm, logical, well-trained mind as nothing. Any brainless fop can be so softy sentimental, but it takes a man to be logical."

Leslie sprang from her chair by the library fire and crossed the room to the dictionary stand.

"Listen!" commanded she, striking an attitude and reading from the ponderous volume. "Sentiment—from Latin *sentire*, to perceive by the sense of the mind, *mentis*, feeling, thought prompted by passion or feeling; a state of mind in view of some subject; feeling toward or respecting some person or thing; disposition prompting to action or expression!" Steele Addison, you stand convicted on your own testimony. Sentiment is not only a stranger to you, but you do not know what it is. A thought prompted by some feeling, is that necessarily mawkish? "Feeling toward or respecting some person or thing" must that be softy sentimental?"

Leslie warmed to her subject as she confronted him and continued:

"Sentiment need not be connected with a young woman or experienced only by brainless fops. You go on the street and see a man abusing a horse that has a load too heavy for it to pull. What is your first thought?"

"The young man felt his feet touch known ground, and answered, calmly: "That the driver ought to be punished for overloading his horse."

"But don't you have a thought for the poor animal, a feeling of pity, a desire to relieve it, a wish, however vague, that you might put it in a clover field for the rest of its day?"

"I can't say that I do," replied he, loftily. "According to Herbert Spencer's 'Synthetic Philosophy,' sub-human justice is imperfect in the sense that there exist multitudinous species, the sustentation of which depends on the wholesale destruction of other species, and the individual of a species shall receive all the consequences, good and evil, of its own nature."

"But, Herbert Spencer!" ejaculated Leslie, in a disgusted tone. "I am talking about people who have emotions. Your case is hopeless, unless you can prevail upon some one to establish a school of sentiment and enroll yourself at once in the infant class. There may be a chance that you can stop living in the top story all the time, and get down for a visit in your heart occasionally."

"There's another way that you women have," replied Steele. "Fencing isn't argument. But if you are willing to start a class in sentiment, Leslie, enroll me. Call it a kindergarten class if you want to, and you may advance me as you see me improving. At the same time I will endeavor to instruct you in logic. I feel sure that I can do you good, and it will be interesting, to say the least, to experiment on each other."

"I don't care to become a cold-hearted logician or a musty philosopher," answered Leslie, with a disdainful look, but I accept the offer, for the sake of the good that I may be able to do you. The class in sentiment will meet tomorrow afternoon and accompany its teacher to Rat Alley. It is my afternoon at the Hermitage club, and when you see some of our proteges in that part of town you will surely know something of one branch of the subject—pity. No," as he began to speak, "don't mention Herbert Spencer again today."

For three months the teacher of sentiment and the teacher of logic viewed with each other in furnishing precepts and examples, to further their individual theories. Steele accompanied Leslie on her pilgrimages to Rat Alley; he saw how old and young loved her, he looked on at the work of the Hermitage club, he listened to her enthusiastic plans, and—quoted Kant and Spencer, and discussed the survival of the fittest.

Leslie, with her natural enthusiasm, had thrown herself into the work wherever she saw anything that needed doing, as Steele, as leisure permitted, could only see her in many lights—with a ruffled apron over her chest gown, serving hot soup to chilled newboys, deftly twirling Indian clubs for the instruction of a circle of working girls, demonstrating lower mathematics and the rudiments of English to a class of half-grown boys, or, perhaps, in the sewing class exemplifying some little nicety of needlework.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Ted—"What's that peculiar odor about Miss Cobwigger?" Ned—"I'm not sure whether she's been riding in an auto or cleaning her dress with benzine."—N. Y. Sun.

Ascend—"Hello! Where did you get that black eye?" Downes—"Hunting!" Ascend—"Gun kick you?" Downes—"Oh, no. I was just hunting trouble."—Philadelphia Press.

"I'll tell you a secret," volunteered five-year-old Dolly. "What is a secret?" asked her little friend. "It's something somebody tells everybody else in a whisper," explained Dolly.—London Answers.

"Haven't you a cigar for me, Herr Huber?" "Certainly! But I thought you were going to stop smoking?" "So I am, but not too abruptly. I've already quit smoking my own cigars!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Blifkins is always talking about how smart he is. It is his worst failing." "Not by a good deal." "What does he do worse than that?" "He talks about how smart his baby is."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Mother—"There were two apples in the cupboard, Tommy, and now there is only one." How? "That's Tommy (who sees no way of escape)." "Well, ma, it was so dark in there I didn't see the other."—Glasgow Times.

"Life is not properly arranged," complained Mr. Laertes O'Hammie. "So?" queried Mr. Polonius de Bumme. "Aye, true. In the winter the critics roast us, and when we play a summer game we get a frost."—Baltimore American.

OUR EQUINE FRIENDS.

Breaking a Colt to Halt Described by a Man Who Had Considerable Experience.

My weanling colts had never been handled, and having run with their dams until midwinter, were wild as deer. To secure them until they became quiet enough to be halted was the problem. Take about 30 feet of halfting rope; knot one end, so there will be no danger of its being pulled out of your hand by the plunging of the colt. On the other end fasten a 1/2-inch halfting ring, then tie a knot in the rope, leaving over beyond it to encircle the colt's neck when drawn taut. The knot prevents choking. Now tie the end of the rope to the ring and you are ready.

Bunch the horses by throwing out some feed in a large yard. Have an assistant hold one end of the rope. By moving carefully, you can soon noose the colt. Let him circle around until well tired out, before going up to his head. As soon as possible, take two half hitches, as shown in the left-hand figure, around his nose; take the bend of the lower hitch, pass it under



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HANDY COLT HALTER.

the other from the top downward, then pull over the ears, loosening the rope in hand as you go. An excellent halter, capable of holding anything, is thus formed, as the right-hand figure shows.

If he proves stubborn and will not follow, take a piece of clothline, double it, tie a knot on the double end, leaving enough rope to slip down over his hind quarters almost to the hooks (the knot remaining over his coupling), run the two free ends—one on each side of his neck—through the halter, and on feeling the pull behind he will move. Never strike him, and as soon as he yields a little, pet him.

If the dams are worked, the best way is to slip on a halter when the colt is only a few days old, and tie alongside the mother; but if still unbroken, when he is a few weeks old, work with a good time with the dam, as the colt is not liable to hurt when it throws itself.—J. C. Smith, in Farm and Home.

EPILEPSY IN HOGS.

This Disease, Commonly Known as Blind Stagers, Readily Yields to Careful Treatment.

Blind stagers, or, in medical parlance, epilepsy, in pigs, is quite common. It may be the effect of various causes. In whatever way brought on, the condition indicates imperfect nutrition of the brain and nervous system. This may be brought about by unwholesome feeding, as constant feeding upon cornmeal, and confinement. A wet, uncomfortable bed often leads to the disease in young pigs. A course of too close breeding develops this disease. The symptoms of an attack of epilepsy are sometimes different in different animals. Sometimes the pig stands and froths at the mouth, then, after a few moments, staggers and falls as if in a fit. After lying awhile, it recovers and seems in its normal condition again, perhaps for several days, when symptoms will occur again, often proving fatal. Sometimes the pig forces his nose into a corner of the pen and stands trembling for a few moments, and suddenly falls motionless upon the floor. When the symptoms of stagers are developed in small pigs they should be given a good dry bed and ten or 12 drops of chloride of iron twice a day for a few days in their food. As a preventive when pigs show symptoms of disease, withhold the food mainly and feed sulphur and powdered charcoal for a few days. Supplying dry, comfortable quarters and feeding the young pigs with a good supply of milk and occasionally a mess of boiled flaxseed will be particularly good, as containing a large proportion of oleaginous matter. A few changes, grass and oatmeal are helpful as a varied diet. As in many other things a due regard to their condition that seems to prevent the disease is better than to be obliged to resort to the various remedies, and then, perhaps, fail to restore the animal to health.—Eastern Exchange.

Gluten Feed with Grain. At the Cornell university experiment station, a test was made of the comparative feeding values of ground wheat and cornmeal, and also of a mixture consisting of 20 pounds of gluten feed and 100 pounds of cornmeal. The gluten feed and cornmeal mixture was prepared so as to have the same nutritive ratio as ground wheat. To each of the three lots of animals skin milk was fed alike. The results of the experiment are reported in bulletin No. 89. Wheat alone made a somewhat better showing than cornmeal. "The cornmeal lot consumed the least food and made the least growth, while the mixed corn and gluten meal gave the greatest gain and produced cheaper pork than ground wheat." The experiment showed that neither wheat nor corn, when fed alone, produced the best results.

What as a Hog Food. Results obtained at the Wisconsin experiment station show that there is practically no difference in the quantity of pork produced from the same weight of wheat or corn. In four trials an average of 499 pounds of ground wheat were required to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight. In two trials with corn meal 498 pounds were required to produce 100 pounds of gain. When a mixture of equal parts of wheat and corn was fed, better results were obtained than when either wheat or corn was fed alone. It required 485 pounds of mixed wheat and corn, half and half, by weight, to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight.

MAKING CHEAP MUTTON.

Why It Does Not Pay to Feed a Fat Lamb for an Uncertain Chance of Rise in Price.

A subscriber asks in a somewhat discouraged tone, how to produce mutton at present prices with any profit. A large part of the secret lies in the high feeding of young, growing animals. The younger the animal the larger the amount of gain it will make for the food consumed. Mutton and beef producers seem not to have learned this so generally as pork producers. But it is true in a greater degree of mutton than of pork. The lamb may be brought to mature weight more quickly than any other animal.

It is too late now to figure on very large profits from feeding last spring's lambs. The only class of lambs that it will pay to feed through the entire winter is Merinos that will yield eight pounds of washed or ten pounds of unwashed wool. They develop slower than the mutton breeds and the growth of wool will almost pay for the feed and they may be rapidly finished upon the fresh pasture of May.

But it will take more than half the feed to grow a pure-bred mutton lamb to 70 pounds at five months old than it will to make him weigh 90 at ten months. Lambs with strongly marked mutton characteristics should be marketed before they are six months old. There is sometimes a profit in buying this class of lambs at seven or eight months of age a cent less per pound than they will bring when finished for the market, and then pushing them to the finish as rapidly as possible. This should be done in 90 or 100 days. A lamb that has once got poor will not make money for either grower or feeder.

Another element figuring largely in determining the measure of profits is selling when the lambs are finished. It does not pay to feed a fat lamb for an uncertain chance of rise in price. The altogether best rule is to get your lambs ready for the market in the shortest possible time and let them go. If I had a flock of lambs now that were not fat I should hold them over on light grain feeding and finish on grass. Corn alone is the grain for fattening, with clover hay for roughage; with other hay or fodder, add oil meal or cotton seed meal.—H. P. Miller, in Ohio Farmer.

STABLE CONVENIENCE.

How to Make an Excellent Self-Feeder for Ear Corn for the Fattening Lambs.

Make an X of two 2x4-inch pieces, five feet long, so that they cross each other two feet from lower ends and have the top ends four feet apart, outside to outside. Across the lower end of this frame bolt a 2x4 piece 2 1/2 feet long so the top edge will be nine inches from the bottom of frame. This is to support the floor of feeder. Also in angles of sides of frame nail two pieces cut the proper shape to fit, so

they will be one foot apart from outside to outside. This makes the throat of feeder that wide. Make two of these frames, one for each end. The middle should be supported by a bench.

Use eight-inch boards for sides of trough. In boarding up the sides place the lower edge of bottom board eight inches from floor of trough, which gives room for corn to feed out. I incline skirt of feeder.—John S. Core, in National Stockman.

Impatience with an impatient or restless cow will render her worthless. The Farmers' Tribune says that in feeding hogs "it is better to abandon the evening meal than to feed it too late."

If corn is raised for the grain raise just as many bushels to the acre as possible—then save the stover as well as the grain and prove that there is money in raising corn.

Any surplus skim milk may be fed to growing colts or to the cows themselves. Let them run it through the machine and replace the cream you have taken out.

A little time each day spent in carrying the calves and heifers will be well invested. It gives them comfort and keeps them on good terms with their attendants. This will be money when they come to be milkers.

This is a very good time to apply the Babcock test to the cows in your dairy. Throw out those that do not come up to standard—feed the balance a balanced ration and you are more apt to have the balance on the right side of the ledger.

The majority of farmers have grown corn with the sole idea that the grain was the only valuable part of the crop. Some have learned that the stover properly saved is a valuable feed. A few more drought years will enforce the lesson on more farmers.—National Rural.

Prices of Farms Going Up. Farm lands are in active demand in the west, and also in the Ohio valley. It is realized that population is increasing at the rate of nearly a million and a half per annum, and public lands are decreasing annually. There are many farms between the Ohio river and the great lakes that could not be bought at \$100 per acre. An advertisement of \$100 some 40 farms in Ohio, varying from 23 to 1,200 acres, probably not in the highest improvement. The highest price is \$90 per acre for 206 acres of bottom and second bottom, five miles south of Columbus. The largest farm is 1,200 acres of black land in Union county, at \$80 per acre. The lowest price is \$27.50 for 1,150 acres grass land in Union county. Land will be higher in all sections.

Wireless Telegraph Across Ocean.

The recent experiment in wireless telegraphy across the ocean was a complete success and aroused great public interest. There has also been great interest manifested in the success of Huestetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated remedy for stomach, liver and kidney complaints, because it is reliable. It promotes appetite, regulates the liver, keeps the bowels regular and cures indigestion, dyspepsia, a gripe and malaria. Try it. Our Private Stamp is over the neck of the bottle.

Show-Apples. There is said to be a large tract of rich farming land in Alaska. Doubtless many people will go there to raise winter apples. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Ask To-Day for Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures swollen, aching, tired feet. At all Drugists and Shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Every man's task is his life preserver.—Emerson.

Earliest Russian Millet.

Will you be short of hay? If so plant plenty of this prodigally prolific millet 5 to 8 rows or more per acre. Price 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$2.00. Low freight. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Cope—"I hear your boss expects to raise your salary next month?" Hope—"Yes; next month he says he expects to raise my salary for last month. I haven't got it yet."—Philadelphia Record.

Fits Permanently Cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2.00 trial bottle. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Thousands are hated, while none are loved without a real cause.—Lavater.

I am sure Pina's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robinson, 1011 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Every why hath a wherefore.—Shakespeare.



Mrs. Sophie Binns, President Young People's Christian Temperance Union, Fruitvale, Bal., Cured of Congestion and Inflammation of the Ovaries by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Eighteen months ago I was a pretty sick woman. I had felt for some months that I gradually grew weaker, but finally I had such severe pains I could hardly stand it. I had taken cold during menstruation and this developed into congestion of the ovaries and inflammation, and I could not bear to walk or stand on my feet. The doctor recommended an operation which I would not hear of. One of my friends advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I gave it a trial. Can you imagine my feeling when within two months I felt considerably better, my general health was improved, and my pains had entirely disappeared. I kept taking it six weeks more and am now enjoying the best of health, thanks to you. Yours truly, Mrs. SOPHIE BINNS."

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, 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, melancholy, "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 at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

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Must Bear Signature of *Asa Wood*

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