

NOT BORN FOR EACH OTHER.

What a Unique Marriage This Man Might Have Made.

"Had I met my wife's sister earlier in life, I should certainly have made a desperate effort to win her," laughed W. H. Pierce, of St. Joseph, Mo. "If for no other reason than to have the unique distinction of marrying a woman who was born the same year, day and hour as myself, for we both came into existence Feb. 28, 1849, at 10 o'clock at night."

"But she had been married a couple of years before I even met her sister, and we had been married several years before I discovered the singular coincidence of our birth."

"Of course, there are hundreds of people born the same moment, but they rarely ever meet and still more infrequently become related by marriage. There is only a day difference in the age of Lucian L. Cook, the Chicago inventor, and myself, but I think my sister-in-law and I break the world's record."

For years Mr. Pierce was a prominent lawyer in Indiana, and in connection with his practice conducted a mortgage and loan business. He is a confirmed joker, and spares neither himself nor his friends if there is a laugh in it. One day he met a countryman on the street who inquired anxiously:

"Can you direct me to W. H. Pierce?"

"Why, yes, his office is on the corner. What do you want of him?"

"I want to borrow money."

"Well," advised Mr. Pierce, confidentially, "I wouldn't go near him, for he is the hardest man in town."

"Is that so?"

"Oh, yes, indeed! He will skin you out of your last cent if he gets a chance."

The countryman looked worried, but finally ejaculated:

"Well, I must have money, and I guess I'll call and see him, anyway!"

"All right! There is his office, and if he isn't in he will be there in a few moments!"

The countryman departed and Mr. Pierce gave the "tip" to a little coterie of his few loving friends, and a little group soon entered the office where the man sat waiting. Mr. Pierce inquired:

"So you are going to risk it, are you?"

"Yes, I'm obliged to have the money, and I guess I'll take my chances, though I'm afraid he is a hard customer!"

Mr. Pierce continued to malign himself until he had exhausted his vocabulary, when he inquired abruptly:

"How much money do you want?"

"None of your business!" was the spirited response. "I want to see Mr. Pierce!"

"Why, this is Mr. Pierce!" interposed one of the gentlemen.

The man looked at Mr. Pierce incredulously.

"Yes, I'm Mr. Pierce! Now what can I do for you?"

The countryman gathered up his carpet sack and exclaimed angrily:

"Gosh darn you—you can't do nothing for me, after deceiving me in this shameless manner. Why, I wouldn't borrow a cent of you to save you from perdition or myself from a pauper's grave! Good-day, sir!"

RECENT INVENTIONS.

To prevent accident when cleaning windows a German has patented a portable balcony which can be moved around from one window to another, with brackets fixed on each frame to support it at the top, the bottom resting loosely on the sill.

Pockets can be securely closed by a Michigan man's device, consisting of a strip of spring steel placed inside the inner wall of the pocket and curved out from the body to press the inner edge of the pocket against the outer and tightly close the mouth.

Fishermen will appreciate an improved reel which is contained in the handle of the pole, instead of being attached to the outside, a number of cog wheels gearing the reel up so that the line spool revolves rapidly, the crank being the only portion that is visible.

For use in examining the mouth and throat a new mirror has the frame hinged on a handle, with a screw running through the handle and engaging the ring frame to lock it in any desired position, making one glass do the work of all the glasses with fixed angle frames.

A Swede has designed a combined cane and pistol, having a firing mechanism concealed in the curved handle, the hammer being set by bending the handle, the return motion throwing the trigger into view ready to be pressed by the finger and discharge a ball through the cane barrel.

The arm, chest and back muscles can be developed by a new exerciser, composed of two pieces of spring wire formed into a straight central portion, with coils at each end, the wires being then extended in a straight line and ending in handles at the outer ends which are grasped to bend the coils.

A Kind-Hearted Man.

"It is a little annoying to have to get up in the middle of the night and look for burglars," said Mr. Meekton, "but Henrietta seems to enjoy having me do so."

"What would you do if you really found a burglar?"

"Well, I'm so kind-hearted that I'm afraid I would be too lenient. I think I'd open the door and tell him that if he didn't get out quietly Henrietta would come down and attend to his case."—Washington Star.

An Alpine Railway.

The railway from Geneva to Chamonix is completed, so that one can now visit the Mer de Glace and return to Geneva in one day.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Corn for the Silo.

There is a popular notion that the ensilage of corn adds nothing to its value which is not contained in the original material. This notion is wrong and the greater the feed value of the product put into the silo the greater will be the value of the ensilage. Corn should be planted for the silo but first, if any thicker on the ground than it should be planted where the object is to produce grain. Corn is distinctively a sun plant, and if it is so thickly seeded that the sun cannot reach all parts of the growing plant there is produced a product which is lacking in digestibility and which is not relished by farm stock.

A few years ago some experiments were conducted by the Cornell experiment station, the object being to determine what method of planting corn produced greatest food value. Certain plots were drilled in thickly so that no ears would develop, other plots were planted with the rows 40 inches apart and with the plants close together in the row, and other plots were planted in hills from 3 to 3 1/2 feet apart. While a larger quantity of produce was obtained per acre where the corn was



CORN PLANTED FOR THE SILO

drilled in thickly, yet it contained a higher per cent of moisture and was deficient in protein and in fat.

While the money value of the broadcasted corn is not very different from the value of that grown on the other plot, this estimate does not take into account the digestibility of the various products.—Country Gentleman.

Treatment of the Hired Man.

Because a man is working for wages on a farm or anywhere else it is not necessary to make him feel that he is a menial or a mere machine to be wound up every day to run for so many hours. I never worked as a farmhand, but during some ten years or more in business houses in the city I only had one employer who gave me to understand that I was nothing but a machine to run ten hours a day. I only stayed with him a year; another year would have killed me. Every man in whose employ I was, this one excepted, made me feel that I had some responsibility outside of the general routine of my work. These men would discuss methods and ask advice, and it was no unusual thing for me to be left in full charge of the business for weeks, and in one instance several months. In every day I was made to feel that the success of the business somewhat depended upon me. I was not only to do a certain amount of work, but was expected to have eyes and ears open and be ever on the alert to further the interests of the firm, and that I succeeded in so doing is one of the happy memories of life.

If our farmer community would elevate the position of the farmhand by the same kind of treatment that the successful business man of to-day employs toward those in his service there would soon be a better class of help in the field, a brainy, thinking, seeing man about the farm in place of the careless, shiftless, never-do-well farmhand of bygone days.—New York Tribune.

Money in Eggs and Poultry.

According to the report of the United States Commission of Agriculture, New York State consumes as many eggs as England, both disposing of \$18,000,000 worth of hen fruit annually. The United States yearly consumes \$500,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry. Canada exports \$30,000,000 worth of eggs annually. The egg industry is worth \$150,000,000 more than all the dairy products of this nation. The poultry products of this country aggregate more in a year than any single crop. Of all the country's industries the poultry industry is most generally pursued. Last year the poultry earnings of the United States amounted to over \$300,000,000, being a greater value by \$32,000,000 than our entire wheat crop, \$105,000,000 greater than our swine brought us, \$30,000,000 more than our cotton crop, more than three times as great as all the interest paid on mortgages during the year, \$112,000,000 more than we spend for schools, and yet there are people who think the hen "small potatoes."

Growing Table Beets.

Upon a sandy loam land which had been for ten years heavily manured and cropped with table beets and celery, it was found by the New Jersey station that the use of nitrate of soda in amounts varying from four hundred to seven hundred pounds per acre, in three equal applications, hastened the maturing of the crop. At the first pulling and making of two-pound bunches, there was 63 per cent, more on nitrated plots than on those without the nitrate. At a second pulling, four days later, the nitrated plots gave 135 per cent

more bunches, and at third pulling, three days later, there was 17 1/2 per cent more, after which they produced about equal amounts. The greatest gain per acre by use of nitrate was where they used seven hundred pounds per acre \$27.10 more than where nitrate was not used. This was due to the higher price obtained for the earlier pullings, and amounted to about \$3 for every dollar the nitrate cost.

Notes for Beekeepers.

Drones do not live so long as workers.

Bees can endure dry cold, but not dampness.

Good vinegar may be made from honey.

More bees are lost in wintering than by disease.

Lack of ventilation is the cause of dampness in many hives.

Combs cost the bees about ten pounds of honey for every pound of comb.

The life of the bee depends on the work it does. When it labors most

To secure the best results in bee keeping good movable hives should be used.

Its life is shortest.

It is a serious mistake to let a colony of bees become overstocked with drones.

Guides for the brood frames and boxes need not be more than an inch in width.

Bees should not be moved during the winter, nor should they be disturbed or molested in any way.

All empty frames of combs should be well taken care of during the winter when not in use.

The worst enemy to empty combs in winter is mice; if allowed access to them they will destroy them.

Successful wintering of bees depends to a great extent on the right kind of fall management.

If colonies are found short of provisions during the winter they may be supplied with food in the shape of candy.

The entrance to the hives should be contracted during the winter. Three inches long and three-eighths wide is sufficient.

Bees seldom, if ever, take a fly while there is much snow on the ground. If they are in a proper condition they will not fly at all.—St. Louis Republic.

The Hare Craze.

The Belgian hare craze reminds me of the carp craze of twenty years ago, when every man with a pond could raise his own meat. But where are the carp and the carp ponds now? Gone glimmering. A hundred farmers in the country where I live had carp ponds. There is not a carp pond here now, and the carp is execrated, cursed. Three years ago more than 400 persons in the country kept Belgian hares. Now not half a dozen keep them, and those who did keep them could not be persuaded to try them again. I write this as matter of history. When foolish hare breeders tell about the hares being better and more profitable than fowls, they are digging their own financial graves. The people can be fooled some of the time, but not all the time.—J. H. Davis, in Practical Poultryman.

Poor Butter Versus Fat-Ins.

Farmers, their wives, sons and daughters and those helpers on the farms must decide whether butterine shall have the preference to butter on the tables of citizens of cities. Butterine now has the preference to much of the butter which is put on the market. A good, even quality of butter can be produced on every farm every week in the year if pains be taken with the cows, the feed, the milking, the milk, the cream, the churning and keeping the butter after it is churned. Much of the spoiled butter is spoiled after churning by being placed where it can take up the odors from vegetables, meats or the tobacco smoke from the pipes of men who sit and smoke their tobacco in the kitchen while the crock of butter sits in the pantry or cupboard near by.—H. W. Phelps.

Phenolic Cream.

It is desirable that the ripening of cream either naturally or artificially should be at a temperature not exceeding 65 degrees, and after the ripening has been completed—that is, when the lactic acid has been well developed—it should be reduced still lower before churning, say not to be above 50 degrees, and some of the best butter has been made at 47 degrees. Cheese also ripens best at a low temperature. The experiment stations have said that cheese ripened at 65 degrees was better than that which was allowed to stand in a higher temperature and that ripened at 55 degrees was much superior to that at 65 degrees.

Marketing Farm Products.

Selling grain and hay from the farm in bulk reduces the profit in two ways. It is expensive to handle and haul, and it takes away elements of fertility that should be saved and returned to the soil. Feed hogs, sheep and cattle and so market your product in the most condensed form and in the easiest way, on the hoof, and keep up the land while you are cropping it.

Horses Coming Back.

Horses are again coming back in the harness. A big concern in Chicago which invested heavily in all kinds of horseless vehicles to do their transportation have abandoned them and gone back to the horse. What with keeping them in repair and the charges for electricity, they found that the new method cost twice as much as the old method.

ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK.

He Has Established a Reputation as Secretary of the Interior.

Though generally regarded as less important than most of the cabinet positions and ranking below six of them in the Presidential succession, that of Secretary of the Interior has a greater diversity of duties than any of the other portfolios. An outline of the scope of his department indicates but meagerly the duties and responsibilities that come to him in a day. The general Land Office, the Patent Office, the Bureau of Pensions, Office of Indian Affairs, Office of Education, Office of Commissioner of Railways, the Geological Survey and the Central office all pour a mass of knotty and difficult problems into the Secretary's office for solution. The education of children in Alaska; general supervision and application of the money appropriated for agricultural colleges in the different States, now aggregating \$1,200,000 per annum; land-grant railroads; internal affairs of Indian Territory, Arizona, Hawaii, New Mexico, Alaska and Porto Rico; national parks and government reservations; eleemosynary institutions



ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.

of the District of Columbia, including the hospital for the insane, now having under construction a million-dollar addition; Freedmen's Hospital, Howard Institute and a hospital for the deaf, dumb and blind; the care, repair and reconstruction work of the national Capitol—these and scores of others make up the burden carried by the Secretary of the Interior.

In this trying position, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of St. Louis, the present incumbent, has acquitted himself creditably and enjoys the esteem of his chief and his subordinates as well. Mr. Hitchcock is a great-grandson of Ethan Allen, of Vermont. He was born in Mobile, Ala., Sept. 19, 1835, lived a year at New Orleans and then removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he attended private schools, completing his course of study in 1855 at the military academy in New Haven. Then he went to St. Louis and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1860 he went to China as the representative of a large commercial concern. In 1872 he retired from business and spent a couple of years in Europe. Returning to the United States in 1874 he was engaged as president of several manufacturing, mining and railway companies, until he was appointed in 1897 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia. When the title of this commission was changed to ambassador, Mr. Hitchcock was the first to be thus designated. In 1899 he was appointed Secretary of the Interior to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Cornelius Bliss.

FOUNDED THE FENIANS.

Passing of a Noted Figure in the Irish Movement of the '60's.

To those interested in the Nationalist movement in Ireland to-day the name of James Stephens, who died recently in Dublin, is little more than a memory. They have heard of him as a great Fenian leader of other days, but he is not remembered as, for instance, they remember O'Connell and Parnell. Nearly half a century ago, however, James Stephens was the most prominent Irishman in or out of Ireland. He believed in liberating his country by physical force, and at one time he was all but successful in launching a well-developed revolution.

Stephens was born not far from Dublin and was educated at Dublin University. He was a great linguist, a fluent speaker, and is said to have been the greatest organizer which the Irish Nationalists ever had. He had a peculiar faculty of convincing the masses that what he said was right and that what he promised would be fulfilled. He was in the Young Ireland rebellion of 1848, which began with a splotch and ended so ignominiously. Fired by his association with Irish patriots at that time, Stephens began, almost as soon as the rebellion of '48 collapsed, to plan for another. In ten years his plans had so far matured that drill classes were meeting nightly in Dublin and vicinity, and young Irishmen indulged high hopes of freeing their native land.

What the Irish patriots needed, though, was skilled military leaders. These they had not, but the civil war in the United States furnished a school for Irishmen on this side of the Atlantic in which to learn the art of war and the skill to command, which they hoped to be able to practice in Ireland when the civil war was over. Under Ste-

phens' direction, active enlistment in the various Fenian societies was undertaken in 1864, and secret drillings were carried on all over the island.

This activity had been preceded the year before by a convention in the United States, at which Stephens was proclaimed the practical head of the Irish nation, or, as he was called by the Fenians, the central organizer of the Irish republic. John O'Mahoney was chosen head center for the United States.

With the close of the Civil War many Irishmen who had won fame in the Union army on Southern battlefields returned to Ireland, having been led to believe through Stephens' representation that a good-sized army of Irish patriots had already been organized and equipped, and was only waiting for competent commanders. When it was urged upon him that the time for action had arrived, Stephens insisted upon a delay, and he was openly accused of being a braggart, of being vain and altogether incompetent.

What might have happened had the revolution actually begun no one can state. The fact is that the British government got wind of Stephens' plans, found him in Fairfield House, Sandy-mount, a suburb of Dublin, through the skill of the famous detective, Dawson, and on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 11, 1865, the agitator was arrested and lodged in Richmond Bridewell prison. Three days later he was arraigned before Magistrate Stronge.

He was remanded for examination, but before he could be brought into court again he had escaped from prison, chiefly through the efforts of Capt. John Kerwin, who is now in New York. Stephens made his way to France and thence to the United States. He was received with great honor in New York by the Fenian brotherhood. In 1891 he was unofficially informed that if he would give up all further Fenian agitation he might return to Ireland. He accepted the offer and the closing days of his life were spent in retirement in Dublin.

THE CHICAGO "CORN KING."

George H. Phillips is Young, Modest and Hard-working.

The "big little man" of the Chicago corn pit is George H. Phillips. He is "big" because of his tremendous transactions in corn, but in physique he is small, being little else than a bundle of wire and steel nerves. He is 34 years old and was born in Morris, Ill. His father was a grain dealer, and the life of the young speculator has been associated with grain and principally corn. As soon as his school days were over he went to Chicago and worked at anything his hands found to do. Owing to his knowledge of corn he secured a position with the corn inspectors of the Alton and Burlington Roads. Later he became a buyer for the house of George A. Seaverns & Co., and finally started in as a commission merchant on his own account, having a very limited capital but a wide experience.

His first big transaction was in the corn deal of November, 1900, when without a dollar to control the market he had the entire product of corn then in sight under his thumb. This was because he depended upon the farmers for his guidance and support, and not upon Government or other crop reports. The farmers had confidence in him, and were ready to help him, for he believed that through fictitious operations the bears kept the price of corn too low in the Chicago markets, and

that it could be made higher if any one dared to maintain the fight. Phillips is fair and open in all his dealings, and shows no disposition to conceal anything or to spring any surprises. He says: "I believe in a legitimate market. If corn or oats are not in sight the market should be a rising one. The farmer is entitled to the best price possible, and the trader's aim should be to deal on the facts as they are. I am in this business as a business man dealing with facts."

Those who admire him most in the Board of Trade say: "He has done more than any five or ten of the old-time operators to bring outside trade to the Chicago market. He has a big line of customers buying corn on his merits, and ought to be helped instead of injured."

Mr. Phillips works hard and is modest and retiring. He cares nothing for the glamour of society. In an unpretentious dwelling on the edge of the northwestern limits of Chicago his happiest hours are spent with his wife and three little children. He hates notoriety and avoids it in every way possible. He does not wish to be interviewed or held up to the public view in any way. He may be a deposed "Corn King" in time, but it will not disturb his full and greatest enjoyment—his modest home life.

One of Many.

"He has gone in for politics, I hear." "Well, he certainly is interested in the situation in Washington." "How do you mean? What situation?" "Any old situation that they care to give him there."—Philadelphia Press.

As a rule, after a man makes up his mind to sell his home place, nobody wants it.

Ancient Roman Aqueduct.

Recent discovery in Jerusalem proves that the ancient aqueduct which brought water from Bethlehem through the Hinnah valley, was built by the emperor Severus, 195 A. D. Inscriptions to that effect have been found.

Doubtful.

First Crony—Let me see, didn't Strickland marry one of Old Smiley's girls?

Second Crony—Yes.

First Crony—By the way, though, isn't Smiley dead?

Second Crony—He was the last I heard of him.

GRIP'S RAVAGES

After-Effects Are Often Worse Than the Trouble Itself—How They May Be Avoided and Good Wealth Restored.

From the Journal, Kansas City, Mo.

Following every epidemic of the grip there remains a trail of after effects which are often worse than the trouble itself and which seem to battle all efforts of physicians. A specific, however, has been found which not only will quickly restore the health after an attack of grip and expel the lingering germs, but, working through the blood, will render the system proof against the disease. In hundreds of cases it has been shown that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have accomplished this result. One of the many recent cures is that of Mrs. J. H. Shaw, of 2101 Bellefontaine avenue, Kansas City, Mo., who says:

"When the grip was epidemic here I was one of its victims and the disease left me in a bad state. I formerly had an excellent memory, but after the attack I could scarcely remember anything. I had severe pains in the top and back of my head and was dizzy by spells. I would lie awake until nearly morning and then fall into a sleep that was not restful. My heart action was weak and I was a victim of nervousness. In fact my health was shattered by the attack of the grip and recovery seemed hopeless."

"After being afflicted in this manner for several weeks, I happened to read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thinking they might do me good, I began taking them at once. In three days I was much better and could sleep like a child at night. After using a box of the pills my memory was restored and I felt greatly encouraged. I continued taking them until I had used three boxes and was in better health than I had enjoyed for several years."

"If a stamped envelope is sent for reply I will gladly answer all inquiries relating to my case."

Signed, MRS. J. B. SHAW.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of February, 1901.

LIONEL MOISE, Notary Public.

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price 50 cents per box; 6 boxes, \$2.50.

A Reasonable Inquiry.

"Have you heard from 'Old Boomerang' since she went home," asked Mr. Tucker, putting his feet on the table.

"I want you to stop calling mama 'Old Boomerang,'" said Mrs. Tucker.

"What makes you call her that?"

"Why, I was just wondering when she was coming back, that's all," answered Mr. Tucker. "You needn't get sore about it."



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