

FARMS AND FARMERS

Home-Made Grain Box.

There is enough grain stored on every farm to warrant the building of a grain box, particularly when one can be built for a very small sum and with but little labor. Such a box is easily constructed from dry goods boxes, using a number of the same size to obtain the desired capacity and setting them end to end, fastening them together or not as desired. The fronts are cut so as to obtain the proper slant and then a cover is made so that the box or boxes may



THE HOME-MADE GRAIN BOX.

be locked if necessary. Divisions are made in the inside in accordance with the quantity of each kind of grain to be stored. The boxes are set on legs about fifteen inches high and each of these legs has an inverted cap of tin placed on it near where the leg joins the box. These tins will prevent vermin in the shape of rats and mice from easily climbing up the box and getting at the grain. If desired the several divisions may be lined inside so as to make them more vermin proof. The illustration shows how simple this grain box is.—Indianapolis News.

Seed Corn Breeding Pays.

Corn-breeding work, still in its infancy, already has spelled profit for many growers. Material increases in yield, due in large measure to planting improved tested seed, have been so general that farmers everywhere are adopting better methods of seed selection. And other countries, noting what has been accomplished by American corn breeders, have taken steps to follow their example. Recently an American seed-corn breeding company shipped 1,300 bushels of corn to the agricultural department of the Egyptian government. The same company has also exported an order of 10,000 pounds of seed corn to Australia, where it will be used in breeding work conducted by the agricultural authorities of that country. It is to the corn belt of America that the peoples of the earth come for corn. Our corn crop is the envy of all civilized countries which cannot or do not grow corn.

White Pekin Ducks.

The White Pekin is a popular duck which has a distinctive type especially its own, and differing from all others in the shape and carriage of its body. The legs are set far back, which causes the bird to walk in an upright position. In size these ducks are very large, some reaching as high as twenty pounds to the pair. Their flesh is very delicate and free from grossness, and they are considered among the best of table



WHITE PEKIN DUCKS.

fowls. They are excellent layers, averaging from 100 to 130 eggs each in a season. They are non-setters, hardy, easily raised and the earliest in maturing of any ducks.

Make it a point this summer to find out some crop or vegetable everybody seems to want, and that no one has grown to any extent in your neighborhood, and grow that yourself next year. It is quite possible to make a crop of peppers, cauliflower, spinach or eggplant or some other unusual thing, one of the most profitable crops on the farm. If the demand is good and the supply in your neighborhood limited, the same thing is often true of squash. Along in the winter when fresh vegetables are scarce, there is always a demand in the city markets for squash.

FILLING THE WAR CHEST.

How a Projected Revolution Was Financed with "Phony" Money.
"The ways of the South American republics are funny," exclaimed an old globe trotter, glancing up from the copy of the Evening Star, which contained the advices from New York setting forth the efforts of certain Spanish-American gentlemen to get the United States to buy stock in a revolutionary movement in Venezuela.

"Those people are plumb crazy on the subject of revolutions. They seem to think they can repair all sorts of damaged fortunes through the medium of an uprising, and maybe they don't work at it. And that reminds me of a revolution I once had the pleasure of being introduced to, which, though it didn't revolute so as you could see it very plainly, still, was started on the best possible basis. The men in charge of this affair were aiming to get control of the treasury and territory of one of the Central American States, and they went about it in a systematic way. Now, there is but one thing at the bottom of any of those sudden transfers of power in our sister republics—money. Either one or the other side has too much, and the losing side promptly starts out to get what it believes is coming to it. That is what was done this time, but on a basis far more sensible than usual. The insurgent element did not have money enough to start business, and, after much flopping around to find ways and means, hit upon an ingenious scheme that came very near wrecking the home government before a shot was fired. The revolutionary party needed money and started out to make it, literally. The distinguished sons of the State who had been chosen to lead the movement established an office in New York and began the manufacture of spurious coin. The money was stamped with the trimmings put on coins by the regular government, and thousands of dollars' worth of the counterfeiters were floated before the proper authorities got next to the source of supply. By that time the credit of the existing government was almost wrecked, so much of the phony money had been floated. The plant being in the United States, the United States secret service officers were called upon to ferret it out, and they lost no time in locating it and bringing to justice the principal offenders. Nothing much was done to the revolutionists, though the breaking up of their counterfeiting plant nipped the revolution in the bud, but the home government never has established its credit on as firm a basis as it had before the counterfeiters were made.—Washington Star.

SAGACITY OF THE ELEPHANT.

Animal Can Easily Be Taught to Work—Training Them.

Sagacity seems a strong word to apply to an elephant, but certainly the tales of those who best know the beast would justify the term. It is said that the elephants in India will besmear themselves with mud as a protection against insects, and that they will break branches from the trees and use them to brush away the flies. If this is true it shows something beyond instinct in the elephant—it shows reflection, says the New York Herald.

It is surprising how simple is the training of a newly captured elephant and how soon the animal can be taught to work. For the first three days, which is usually the time before they will eat freely, the elephant is left quiet with perhaps a tame animal near him to give him confidence in his surroundings. If there be many to be tamed at the same time each captive is stalled between the tamed ones as soon as he eats his food naturally. When this stage of training is reached the tamer and his assistants station themselves one on each of the four sides with long pointed sticks in their hands. A tame elephant also assists in case he is needed. The men at the sides rub the animal's back, soothing him with such epithets as "Ho, my son," "Ho, my father," "Ho, my mother," which seem to have a calming effect. The next step is to take the animal to the tank to bathe, which is accomplished at first with the aid of tame elephants. After a time he can be taken alone, but as the process of taming depends upon the individual disposition of the beast the time of preliminary training differs.

A newly tamed elephant is first put at the task of treading clay in a brick field or drawing a wagon in double harness with a tamed elephant. But the place where it shows the greatest amount of sagacity is in moving heavy weights. For, unlike the horse, it seems to comprehend the purpose and object of its work and executes various details without the supervision of its master.

Too Modest.

"Please send a stamped and directed envelope with your manuscript," said the magazine editor's circular.
"No, thanks," replied the occasional contributor. "I've heard of some people so conceited that they wrote letters to themselves, but I'm not one of them."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Wise men may fool others, but the fool fools only himself.

THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.

Death Brings About a Far-Reaching Change.

Death has brought about a change in the Governorship of Ohio, which not alone affects individuals but parties.

In the election last November John M. Pattison, former Congressman, was elected Governor over Myron T. Herrick and was the only Democrat chosen. But his victory was enough to bring large benefits to his party both in the way of appointments and the veto power by which purely Republican legislation could be thwarted. The strenuous campaign, however, was too much for Mr. Pattison. He broke down and when the time for his inauguration came he had to review the parade in a glass cage specially provided. He gradually recovered and was filling his office when a relapse came.

The Republican Lieutenant Governor, Andrew Lintner Harris, has now become acting Governor and will serve until 1909, enjoying all the emoluments of the office, but being deprived of the full title, Governor. He took the place upon the ticket last year in response to the united call of both Republican factions. He is a civil war veteran and was Lieutenant Governor under Governor McKinley.

Governor Pattison was born on a farm in Claremont County, Ohio, in 1847, where his home was until recently. At the age of 16 years he enlisted and served during the last days of the civil war. He taught school for funds with which to attend the Ohio Wesleyan University and he continued teaching while a student to pay his college expenses. After he was graduated, in 1869, he went west to write insurance for the same company of which he was later elected President. While



JOHN M. PATTISON.

writing insurance he studied law and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1872. At the end of ten years' practice he was invited to enter his old insurance company—the Union Mutual Life—as Vice President and General Manager. He was elected President in 1891, and held the office at the time of his death.

As a young lawyer he was put on the Hamilton County (Ohio) ticket for the State Legislature and he won, although that was a bad year for the Democratic party. In 1890 Judge Ashburn, representing the Clermont-Brown district in the State Senate, died, and Mr. Pattison was elected to fill the vacancy. His work in the Senate sent him to Congress when Cleveland was President. By the time his term was out a Republican Legislature had redistricted Ohio and his new district had a normal Republican plurality of several thousand. He then took up his work in the insurance business.

For many years he lived at Milford, Ohio, a few miles from Cincinnati. He married a Miss Williams, a daughter of Prof. Williams, who held the chair of Greek in the Ohio Wesleyan University for many years. Governor Pattison leaves a wife, a son, who has just been graduated from college, and two daughters.

Altered in Repairing.

A man in Chicago, says a writer in Judge, found himself in the chair of a strange barber, to whom his features, although unfamiliar, seemed to carry some reminiscent suggestion.

"Have you been here before?" asked the hair-cutter.

"Once," said the man.

"Strange I do not recognize your face."

"Not at all," said the man. "It changed a good deal as it healed."

A Great Bargain.

"Gwendolyn Porkpacker certainly got her title cheap. She made that Italian count take only one hundred thousand dollars for marrying her."

"Angelina Oligusber did better even than that. She got an Austrian prince to mark down his coronet to ninety-nine thousand dollars and ninety-eight cents."—Baltimore American.

There is at least one thing to be said to the credit of the men: They do not visit their kin much.

A PRETTY MILKMAID

Thinks Peruna is a Wonderful Medicine.



MISS ANNIE HENDREN.

Miss Annie Hendren, Rocklyn, Wash., writes:

"I feel better than I have for over four years. I have taken several bottles of Peruna and one bottle of Manna Lin."

"I can now do all of my work in the house, milk the cows, take care of the milk, and so forth. I think Peruna is a most wonderful medicine."

"I believe I would be in bed today if I had not written to you for advice. I had taken all kinds of medicine, but none did me any good."

"Peruna has made me a well and happy girl. I can never say too much for Peruna."

Not only women of rank and leisure praise Peruna, but the wholesome, useful women engaged in honest toil would not be without Dr. Hartman's world renowned remedy.

The doctor has prescribed it for many thousand women every year and he never fails to receive a multitude of letters like the above, thanking him for his advice, and especially for the wonderful benefits received from Peruna.

Monsieur Hyde.

"M. James Hyde," says the Paris Figaro, "the exceedingly rich American who appertains to the most high society of New York, comes from commanding at Paris a carriage electric. It is to the French industry that M. James Hyde is addressed himself for to have the most comfortable, the most commodious and the most elegant of the vehicles of the city."—Translated by Harper's Weekly.

Side Lights on History.

The Hessians at Trenton had surrendered.

"Ah, well," they said, "think how much more disastrous it might have been if we had had to make a hurried retreat!"

Later, as if to verify their words, came the Hessian fly.

TERRIBLE TO RECALL.

Five Weeks in Bed With Intensely Painful Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Mary Wagner, of 1367 Koseuth Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I was

so weakened and generally run down with kidney disease that for a long time I could not do my work and was five weeks in bed. There was continual bearing down pain, terrible backaches, headaches and at times dizzy spells when everything was a blur

before me. The passages of the kidney secretions were irregular and painful, and there was considerable sediment and odor. I don't know what I would have done but for Doan's Kidney Pills. I could see an improvement from the first box, and five boxes brought a final cure."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Carl Schurz.

No other man of foreign birth ever showed such fine command of the English language or used it so felicitously. A man who objected strongly to his politics but admired his talents as a writer once said: "I wish Mr. Schurz couldn't write so well; I could hate him better." In 1877 Carl Schurz visited Boston to make a speech against Benjamin F. Butler, who was running for Governor of Massachusetts. While arguing on the question of the resumption of specie payments, an issue that was paramount at that time, Mr. Schurz likened "inflation" to a balloon filled that had carried the American nation off its feet. At that time he made use of the following expression, which brought the immense audience that greeted him to its feet: "We have placed our feet on solid ground again and we propose to keep them there."