

MYSTERY OF GLASS.

A correspondent recently reported what he described as the "curious freak" of a blackbird flying against a parlor window many times at the same spot. Such an incident is not uncommon. Birds have been known to fight for hours at a time, day after day, with their own image reflected in a pane of glass, pecking and fluttering against the pane and quite exhausting themselves in their fury to demolish the supposed rival. It is another instance of how the arts of our civilization corrupt and confuse the birds. It is the same with fishes. Darwin tells a story of a pike in an aquarium separated by plate glass from fish which were its proper food. In trying to get at the fish the pike would often dash with such violence against the glass as to be completely stunned. It did this for more than three months before it learned caution. Then when the glass was removed the pike would not attack those particular fishes, but would devour others freshly introduced. It did not at all understand the situation, but associated the punishment it had received not with the glass, but with a particular kind of fish. Darwin's American monkeys proved themselves more "knowing." When they cut themselves once with any sharp tool they would not touch it again or else would handle it with the greatest caution. Thus they gave evidence of the slayer forms of reason of which monkeys are no doubt capable, but birds are evidently lacking in reasoning powers.

Whatever may be said of the ex-king of Portugal, he has a saving sense of humor. Incontinently dumped out of his royal position, he makes his home near London, from which vantage point he can watch the efforts of those who dethroned him. Down in his heart, of course, there must be anger combined with regret that he is no longer the official head of his country; but if we may believe the reports, ex-king Manuel is not eating his heart out on that or any other account. The most recent international gossip that the duke de Viseu has fallen heir to the role of the Portuguese pretender, and is endeavoring to so interest an American woman that she will back up his efforts with her money (her daughter is his wife) must amuse the ex-king, says the Cincinnati Times-Star. Those close to him say he is most frank in declaring that he has no anxiety to gain his throne again—just yet. Portugal, according to Rev. Dr. Gaster, who is said to know the situation, "will not be a republic long." But Dr. Gaster believes that if the throne is regained it will be for Manuel, not the Duke de Viseu. Meanwhile the young Braganza, doing his own thinking, makes use of that excellent old saying: "Patience—and shuffle the cards."

Plan That Taylor Gave Up

He Wanted to Make Vice-President Fillmore a Member of His Cabinet But Yielded to Opposition of Senate.

"I have often wondered whether President Zachary Taylor was not right when he tried to make the vice-president of the United States an ex-officio member of his cabinet," said Thurlow Weed, the great Whig leader, to me about two years before his death, which occurred in 1882, when he was chatting reminiscently of General Taylor, who more than to any other man, owed his election to the presidency to Thurlow Weed.

"For some reason the explanation for which I never learned," continued Mr. Weed, "Taylor conceived a great liking for Vice-President Fillmore. I doubt whether the two men had ever met until the time of their inauguration as president and vice-president was close at hand. However Fillmore had an insinuating, almost captivator manner which he knew well how to use, especially when brought into contact with a man of the bluntness, simplicity and rugged honesty of Zachary Taylor. It may be that Fillmore in that way had captivated 'Old Rough and Ready,' having in mind the desire to keep a good grip upon such New York state patronage as Taylor had to dispense.

"Whether this surmise be correct or not, it is the fact that when General Taylor was deciding upon his cabinet a short time before his inauguration he determined to invite Mr. Fillmore to become a member of the cabinet ex-officio.

"He spoke of that determination to one or two members of his proposed cabinet who were with him a day or two before the inauguration. He said that in his opinion the vice-president should be made thoroughly familiar with administrative business, since he might at any moment be called upon, as John Tyler had been, to take the oath as president.

"Whatever their private opinions may have been of this plan the men to whom General Taylor talked did not venture to suggest any objection to it to General Taylor. They did hint to him, however, that before he invited Fillmore to become ex-officio a member of his cabinet he should ask some of the Whig senators what their opinion about the expediency of the plan was. At first General Taylor declined to take the hint. He said that the cabinet was his official family, and it was not necessary for him to find out what the senate thought respecting cabinet appointments, since he had learned that the senate, as a matter of form and courtesy always confirmed nominations to the cabinet.

"Then it was said to General Taylor that he ought to remember that the vice-president of the United States is the presiding officer of the senate and in case of a tie has power to vote so as to break it. For that reason it would be no more than courtesy to learn what senators thought of the propriety of having the vice-president sit ex-officio at cabinet meetings.

NEW NEWS of YESTERDAY
By E. J. EDWARDS

Grant In His Last Illness

On Receiving His First Month's Pay as General on Retired List He Promptly Distributed the Sum Among His Servants.

The last official act of President Arthur was the signing of the bill on March 4, 1885, by which General Grant was restored to the retired list of the regular army with the rank of general and with full pay. This made it possible for General Grant, then in his last illness, to rely upon an income of about \$10,000 a year, and that was all the income he could look forward to with assurance, for at that time there was no certainty that he would be able to finish his personal memoirs for publication.

About a month later General Grant suffered from the first of several severe relapses, each one of which, it was feared, would terminate his life. He was prostrated by the agonizing pain, and though by sheer force of will he maintained outwardly a wonderful mental composure and moral courage, those about him believed that they detected evidences that the sufferer's stout heart failed him for a time.

Just at this time the morning's mail one day brought him a letter from Washington. With feeble hands, and yet with somewhat eager eyes, he opened the letter. It was found to contain a United States treasury draft for the amount of the first month's payment under the act restoring him to the army on the retired list as general with full pay. The amount was approximately \$1,000.

Summoning his friend of many years, ex-Governor Chaffee of Colorado, to his side, General Grant pointed to the draft. Then he wrote on the pad of paper that he kept at his elbow:

"I wish you would take this draft to a banker friend of mine," naming him. "I know he will cash it. And when he has done so I wish you would bring the money to me as soon as possible."

General Chaffee took the draft, saying that he would get it cashed immediately. General Grant smiled up at him in thanks, and then once more wrote on the pad:

"I am sure that my friend will cash the draft, although I have never had any banking dealings with him. Tell him I want it in bills of small denominations. We need the money in the house, and first of all I want to pay the servants what we owe them, for they have been very kind and patient."

When Governor Chaffee appeared before the banker a little later and explained his mission, he was barely able to restrain his tears. "It was the most pathetic sight I have ever seen," he said. "There that great man sat, suffering intense agony, and yet his first thought, despite his pain, was for others, his servants. And it was all the more pathetic to me because I have known all along that he has been hard pressed for ready money; but his sense of honor is so keen, and until now he felt no small assurance that he would be able to repay any debt, that it was useless for me to ask him to accept a loan, however small."

Profits Killed a Crusade

Connecticut Valley Farmers, After Being Shown They Could Make Money Raising Tobacco, Ignored Trask's War on Weed.

Recently I told of the prediction—now gloriously fulfilled—made by Dr. George B. Loring, the country's last commissioner of agriculture, in 1883, to the effect that the then unopened Dakota prairies and the still more remote Canadian northwest would one day become two of the great wheat granaries of the world.

At the time Dr. Loring made his prediction I asked him if, in his visits to the northwest, he had discovered any land suitable to the culture of tobacco. I had heard that some farmers of the then remote west were contemplating cultivating tobacco suitable for snuff upon lands adjacent to one of the great river valleys.

"I don't think much tobacco will be raised in the northwest," Dr. Loring replied. "Still, there may be discovered some kind of soil especially adapted to certain kinds of tobacco. Wheat will be far more profitable than tobacco will."

"It is curious," Dr. Loring continued, "how agricultural or commercial conditions will sometimes change men's views. Did you ever hear of George Trask?"

I replied that I had a faint recollection of having heard once of a temperance advocate of that name. Dr. Loring laughed.

"It's the same man. Trask was not only as prominent as a temperance advocate as Neal Dow or John Gough was, but, I think, he was the first man to begin a national agitation against the use of tobacco. If you had heard Trask speak you would have been convinced that the use of tobacco was almost as great a sin as the use of liquor or opium. He had all kinds of medical testimony to show that tobacco users were on the road to perdition."

"There was no part of the country where Trask's anti-tobacco crusade took firmer hold than in the valley of the Connecticut river, say from Hartford as far north as Brattleboro, Vt. Young people pledged themselves not to use tobacco just as they pledged themselves to abstain from alcohol, or to abstain from strong drink. The tobacco user in that valley was looked upon as a grievous sinner. If public opinion all over the United States had been as strong against tobacco as it was in the Connecticut valley the tobacco trade would have become extinct."

"Well, one day there came into the valley an agricultural chemist—I think he was in the employ of the government—to visit friends who lived, if I remember correctly, in the town of Suffield, Conn., just south of the Massachusetts line. He took great interest in the agricultural products of the vicinity and fell into the habit of studying and analyzing the soil. He made some experiments with the soil of various farms of Suffield, and then he told the farmers that the soil was very rich in quantities which would luxuriantly produce certain kinds of tobacco. One or two farmers, who had not been affected by the anti-tobacco campaign, ventured to try the experiment. They raised wonderful crops of tobacco, and it was discovered that it was especially suitable for the wrappers of cigars."

"The next year still other farmers took up the raising of the pernicious weed, and in the course of a few years the whole Connecticut valley was becoming, comparatively speaking, one of the great tobacco producing centers of the world. And with the discovery of the profit there was in growing and harvesting tobacco in the Connecticut valley there came a change of sentiment respecting its use. No longer did Trask's anti-tobacco crusades avail. The organizations died out; children no longer pledged themselves not to use tobacco; and users of the weed were no longer pointed out as men of sin. And I have observed more school houses and high schools, more libraries, in the Connecticut valley since its farmers took to tobacco raising than were to be found there before this weed yielded them a good living and enabled them to have a surplus in the bank."

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"General Taylor saw the force of this suggestion, and conferred with two or three senators. They told him bluntly that the senate would not for an instant tolerate an ex-officio appointment of the vice president as member of the cabinet; that it would be regarded as a grievous mistake if the president were to invite the vice president to attend all the cabinet meetings, even though the vice president was present only informally."

"When General Taylor learned how the senate was sure to feel in case he followed this plan he abandoned it. But I know that as long as he was president he felt more than ever convinced that it would be the part of wisdom to recognize the vice-president as ex-officio and informally a cabinet officer.

The banker gladly cashed the draft in the manner General Grant had requested, and Governor Chaffee hurried away. Later he reported to the banker.

"When I placed the money in the general's hands, he looked freer from care and worry than he had for weeks. He smiled his thanks to me, and he wrote on his pad that I should thank you most heartily for your kindness. Then he took from the money a sufficient amount to pay the servants what had been owing them for some time and directed that it be distributed among them at once. That act was characteristic of the man—it showed, in a small way, the real nobility of his character."

Greatly to his peace of mind, General Grant a little later received assurances that, in addition to the pension which Mrs. Grant, as his widow, would receive under the act restoring him to the retired list of the army, his personal memoirs would bring so large a sum to Mrs. Grant that the income from it would make her comfortable for life.

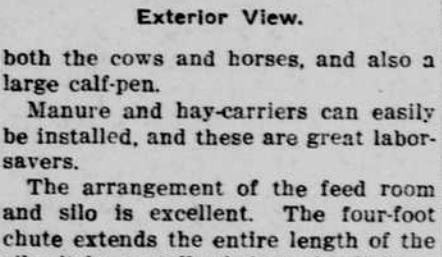
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EXCELLENT STRUCTURE FOR ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK

By Proper Construction of His Barn and Other Outbuildings Farmer Is Enabled to Save Services of One Man—Arrangement as Designed by Missouri Man Is Illustrated.

Good barns cost money, but when the farmer once knows that by the proper construction of his barn, and other outbuildings, he can often save the work of a man, it will readily become clear to him that the investment will pay big interest in the long run.

The barn shown herewith was designed by a Missouri man. The building will accommodate 14 cows, 12 horses, has box-stalls for



Exterior View.

both the cows and horses, and also a large calf-pen. Manure and hay-carriers can easily be installed, and these are great labor-savers.

The arrangement of the feed room and silo is excellent. The four-foot chute extends the entire length of the silo, it has small windows for light, a tight door below, separating the same from the feed room, and keeping out dust and odors.

The silage is dropped down this chute, and from there shoveled to the mixing boxes—one for the cows, and one for the horses. There are two bins in the feed room, and two more may be located on the floor above, and connected by a small spout for drawing off the grain. These spouts may be located directly over the mixing boxes.

All hay is supposed to be fed from above, one hay chute being provided for each two stalls.

The milk room is so located that the milk may be taken to it at once, and it contains plenty of clean water, running water, if possible. Here, of course, should be located the separator.

The work shop is one of the necessities of the farm, as with a few tools, many bills for repairs can be saved here.

The harness room is located in the center of the horse barn, and the two box stalls provide room for both male and female animals, as well as sick ones.

The hay-bay is open to the roof, but this can be arranged differently. The partition separating the cows from the center section is boarded or plastered up tight, except the calf

pen, to keep out any odors, dust or dirt.

The box stalls in both the cow and horse barn are so constructed that the inmates can have a good view of the other animals. They like company and will do better if they can see their neighbors.

The floors of the cow stable, the milk room, feed room and silo, are of cement, the gutter being formed in the floor, with a four-inch drain at the rear, leading to the manure pit.

The stalls are made to fit both long and short cows. The first stall in front, is four feet wide and five feet high. The rear stall is three feet six inches wide, and four feet eight inches high. The stalls slope from the front to the rear, each stall being slightly steeper than the one next to it.

The floor of the horse stable may be made of cement or clay; but the writer prefers clay for horses, and we quite agree with him, for horses confined on cement floors are apt to injure the joints of their legs by continual stamping; besides, we do not believe that any animal should be allowed to lie on a cement floor that is not covered with boards.

The barn, as shown in the illustration, is 50x60 feet, 12 feet to the



Floor Plan of Barn.

eaves, 38 feet to the peak. The silo is 38 feet high.

The construction of the foundation may vary, according to the material, and can be more easily and cheaply secured, but the man who builds any barn, on a poor foundation, is making a bad investment. The foundation should be made to stand for all time.

The accompanying illustration and this short description will explain how a writer in Michigan Farmer made a wagon box hanger, or support. The particular advantage of this hanger over others is that it folds back out of the way when not in use.

Two-inch by six-inch timbers were used to make the hangers, two of them being used as shown, placed eight feet apart, they were fastened to the side wall of the wagon shed, with three large hinges for each hanger.

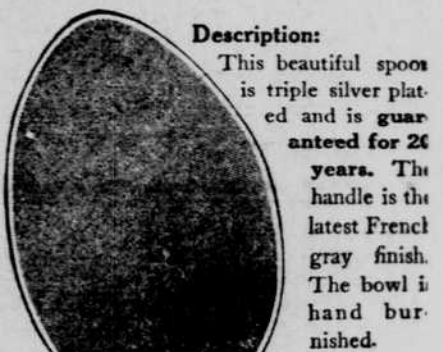
When not in use they may be held in position by means of two large hooks, and when not in use, they fold back against the wall and occupy only about three inches of wall space. The manner of making same is plainly illustrated.

Qualities of Leghorns. Leghorns are good foragers and great layers.

Protecting Roses in Winter. After a mild summer and fall, a severe winter is very hard on both utility and ornamental vegetation, as the growth is very green and unripe.

The Goats for Milk. The ordinary old-fashioned goat cannot be recommended as a milk producer, though crosses with one of the Mediterranean breeds the descendants may become so. The Nubian goat is perhaps the most prolific milker, but as a pure bred animal we do not think it would stand our climate unless handled with great care.

Free with Mother's Oats



Description: This beautiful spoon is triple silver plated and is guaranteed for 26 years. The handle is the latest French gray finish. The bowl is hand burnished.

This advertisement is good for 10 coupons—cut this out and send to us with only 2 more coupons taken from two packages of Mother's Oats and we will send this beautiful 20-year guaranteed spoon free. Only one advertisement accepted from each customer as 10 coupons.

Buy a package of Mother's Oats today and send a postal for complete premium book. Address

Mother's Oats, Chicago

EXPLANATION.



The Kid—Honest, Mr. Blackbird, I ain't after eggs! I'm lookin' fer apples—p—p—pineapples!

BURNING ITCH WAS CURED

"I deem it my duty to tell about a cure that the Cuticura Soap and Ointment have made on myself. My trouble began in spotsches breaking out right in the edge of my hair on the forehead, and spread over the front part of the top of my head from ear to ear, and over my ears which caused a most fearful burning itch, or eczema.

"For three years I had this terrible burning out on my forehead and scalp. I tried our family doctor and he failed to cure it. Then I tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and used them for two months with the result of a complete cure. Cuticura Soap and Ointment should have the credit due, and I have advised a lot of people to use them." (Signed) C. D. Tharrington, Creek, N. C., Jan. 26, 1911.

Itching Scalp—Hair Fell Out. "I will say that I have been suffering with an itching on my scalp for the past few years. My hair fell out in spots all over my head. My scalp started to trouble me with sores, then the sores healed up, and crusts formed on the top. Then the hair fell out and left me three bald spots the shape of a half dollar. I went to more than one doctor, but could not get any relief, so I started to use the Cuticura Remedies. I tried one bar of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment, and felt relieved right away. Now the bald spots have disappeared, and my hair has grown, thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I highly recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all that are suffering with scalp trouble." (Signed) Samuel Stern, 236 Floyd St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 9 K, Boston.

Unwritten Law. According to the Standard Dictionary, the unwritten law is a rule or custom established by general usage. The unwritten law, as the term recently has come into use, is the assumed or supposed right of a person to punish even with death the author of a gross wrong committed against a member of his family. Courts do not countenance it, but justices frequently act upon it, and several instances have occurred within recent years in which persons accused of homicide have been acquitted.

More. First Kid—My papa's got so much money he don't know how to spend it. Second Kid—That's nothing. My papa's got so much money that mamma can't even spend it.

The miserablist day we live there's many a better thing to do than dying.—Darley.

Color Line As to Pepper

Heated Disputes Constantly Arise Between Partisans of White and of Black.

The relative merits of white and black pepper have caused some rather heated, not to say peppery, disputes. One set of authorities declare that white pepper has lost some of the pungency of the peppercorns that are treated by the process that evolves black pepper, for both white and black pepper are produced by the same vine.

On the other hand, one of the best, though an early authority, says that the white kind as produced under the name of Tellicherry pepper is superior in aroma and flavor to the black pepper, being made from the best developed and largest berries on the vines, and there can be no dispute as to the white pepper being preferred in those parts of Europe where the finest spices have been in steady use long before they became well known in this country.

In comparing white and black pepper the best grade of each should be selected for the test. Pungency may be the principal merit of black pepper, but the best white pepper makes its best appeal through its superior flavor and aroma.

Some years ago a spice expert of international reputation expressed the opinion that the consumption of white pepper in this country would increase tenfold if the people could obtain pure white pepper of the best quality. Since then the standards in the American spice trade have been raised, but superior white pepper is probably not as freely sold as it might be with proper attention given to quality.

White pepper is allowed to ripen upon the vines and after being plucked the berries are decorticated, or deprived of their outer coat. Black pepper is the product of the berries plucked before full ripening. A writer in the Ideal Grocer thinks it is not reasonable to suppose that people familiar

with the production of pepper would take the time and trouble to prepare the white kind if the process did not result in something superior.

Kaiser's Gift Taxed. While Kaiser William rarely laughs and takes himself quite seriously, he is frequently directly or indirectly the proccasion of laughter in others. Recently he presented his portrait to the municipality of Berlin. The imperial present was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of gratitude. The city magistrates recided unanimously to make this gift the most elegant ornament of their assembly hall. Some days later the effigy of William II. was placed in a frame of fine gold. Alas, the consequence of this manifestation of official loyalty was not foreseen. Der Startsvorordnetenvorsteher (this little term means president of the municipal council) has just received notice to pay the tax recently assessed upon charitable gifts. And the Berliners laugh!

Placard at a moving picture show: "Young children must have parents."

A Washington pastor has given insomnia as his reason for resigning. In other words, if he couldn't sleep he wasn't going to stand up every Sunday and watch his congregation slumber.

Two Duluth hunters pursued a deer into the heart of the city and shot it in front of an office building. This was exciting, but was it sport?

Meanwhile that Chinese revolution continues as persistently as a dog chasing a rabbit.