



ELEPHANT TRAINING.

Period of Education Depends upon the Disposition of Animal.

In newly-captured elephants conformity and obedience develop rapidly, and their training is simple. For three days, or until they eat freely, which they seldom do in less time, they are allowed to remain perfectly quiet, sometimes with a tame one beside them to give them confidence. Where many are being tamed, each now captive is put between the stalls of half-tamed ones as soon as it takes to food. This stage being over, tamed ones are put on either side, and the head of the stable stands in front of the wild one, holding a long stick



Taken Alone to the Tank.

with a sharp iron point. Two men are stationed, one on either side, assisted by tame elephants, and each holding an "ankus" (crook) toward the wild elephant's trunk, while one or two other men rub their hands over his back, keeping up all the while a soothing and plaintive chant, interlarded with such endearing epithets as "Ho, my son," "Ho, my father," or "Ho, my mother," as may be applicable to age and sex.

Then the wild elephant is taken to the tank to bathe in company with tame ones with a particular detail of process. Gradually, after a few weeks, the aid of a decoy is dispensed with, and the animal is taken alone to the tank, with its legs hobbled with a rope and men pointing crooks at its head and ears. Thus, some become tame in a few months, and others take longer, for the process of taming is dependent upon the disposition of each individual elephant.

The first employment of a newly-tamed elephant is the treading clay in a brick field, or in drawing a wagon in double harness with a tame companion.



Those That Have Tusks.

But the work in which the display of sagacity renders the labor of the elephant of the highest value, is that which involves the moving of heavy material. Hence, in dragging or piling timber, or in transporting stones for the construction of walls and the approaches to bridges, the services of the elephant in an unopened country are of the utmost importance.

When the roads are to be constructed along the face of steep declivities, and the space is so contracted that risk is incurred, either of the working elephant's falling over the precipice or of rocks slipping down from above, not only are the measures to which the sagacious animal resorts the most judicious and reasonable that could be devised, but, if urged by its keeper to adopt any other, it manifests a reluctance sufficient to show that it has balanced in its mind the comparative advantages of each.

An elephant appears on all occasions to comprehend the purpose and object that it is expected to promote, and hence the animal voluntarily executes a variety of details without any guidance whatever from its keeper. Herein lies the superiority of the elephant over the horse. In moving timber and masses of rock its trunk is

the instrument on which the elephant mainly relies, but those that have tusks turn them to good account.

To get a weighty stone out of a hollow, the elephant will kneel down so as to apply its head to move the stone upward, then, steadying the stone with one foot till it can raise itself, it will apply a fold of its trunk to shift the stone in place and fit it accurately in position. This done, the elephant will step around to view the stone on either side and adjust it with due precision. The animal appears to gauge its own task with its eye, and to form a judgment as to whether the weight is proportioned to its strength. If doubtful of its power, it hesitates, and if urged against its will, it roars and shows temper.

A SUMMER HOLIDAY.

Why the Little Matthews Forgot Their Troubles.

"Get them in the country if you can, Mrs. Matthews," said the doctor, as he paused on the doorstep. "Medicine is precious little good now, and there is nothing like fresh air for getting rid of whooping cough."

The result was that Mrs. Matthews wrote to a friend, and in a week the five children and their mother were off to a farm for six weeks. Oh, the excitement of getting ready and the questions the children asked, until poor Mrs. Matthews, tired out with bad nights and the incessant coughing, almost lost patience, and begged them to give her a little peace.

The farm they were going to was in Virginia, right on the hillside and quite a long drive from any railway station. So, as the dogcart could not possibly hold them all, Gerald and Edith were to ride with the luggage in the big lumbering farm wagon that was to be there as well, so that when the railway journey was over fresh delights were in store before they reached the farm. If ever there were five happy children to be seen anywhere they were to be found that day in the Virginia woods. The seaside had always been lovely, but this seemed better still. For an hour the dogcart and the farm cart steadily went uphill, until the horses stopped of their own accord at the top, and what a view met the children's eyes! Down below, in a hollow the farm, and the blue of the sea in the distance, and nothing less than a big windmill quite close by!

Six weeks was none too long to explore all the woods and the downs, but the farmer put the children up a lovely see-saw, and they spent hours and hours in the sunshine on this, and quite forgot all about whooping cough and its miseries. In fact, when they went home their little friends thought whooping cough the nicest thing possible, if a visit to a farm was the ending up!

GOOD LEGAL ADVICE.

Young Law Student Followed It to Success.

A busy lawyer looked up from his desk one morning to see a vigorous middle-aged man standing before him. "Mr. Carruth, I am going to take exactly five minutes of your time, if I may," said the visitor. "I want to acknowledge an obligation to you." He went on to say that he owed his success to the lawyer. It came about in this way:

He went to the course of lectures delivered by the lawyer at the law school. At the end of the last lecture the lecturer took off his eye-glasses, and said he was going to give the members of the class some unasked-for advice—a dangerous thing to do.

"Each of you boys," he said, "thinks he is going to succeed. Some of you have one reason, some another, for your faith. One trusts in his father's legal reputation to push him along. Another relies on his inherited wealth or social position. One confides in his own high scholarship. Another expects that his popularity and his engaging manners will win him clients. Let me tell you that you are all mistaken. None of these things secures success in the law. There is one course of conduct which does secure it, although few of you will believe that enough to practice it. The man among you who gets to the office ten minutes before anybody else in the morning and stays 20 minutes after every one has gone at night will succeed as a lawyer. Good day, gentlemen!"

"That was your advice, Mr. Carruth," added the visitor. "I took it, and it worked well. I just wanted to tell you so. Good morning, sir!"

Before the busy lawyer had time for more than a surprised "Thank you!" his visitor was gone.

THE BARN IN THE RAIN.

Gray barn and drugged meadow,
Blurred green of grass and leaves,
The sky an awful shadow,
For on her gray face waves

The rain with silver threads,
That flick the muddy puddle,
That rattle on the sheds
Where the cold cattle huddle!

Then oh, the haymow soft
And deep and dark and warm,
On sweet hay piled aloft—
While overhead the storm

Sweeps the wet shingles, drips
At eaves, makes music wild—
We listen; the soul slips
Years back and is a child.

Somehow, as at the start
We turn from life's hot foam,
Get in the World's warm heart,
Yes, make Earth's heart our home!

And lie there warm, secure,
Yes, as a child of five,
Heart cleansed, serene and pure
And glad to be alive.

—James Oppenheim, in Woman's Home Companion.

ROUND THE CAPITAL

Information and Gossip Picked Up Here and There in Washington.

Virtue That Abides in Clean Linen



WASHINGTON.—The nation's capital is sincere in its crusade for cleanliness, and promises to prove herself a worthy example to the other cities of the land. The activities of Dr. W. C. Woodward the past week have centered in the effort to reform the laundry business of the city.

Every person who launders for pay the clothing, sheets, pillow cases, table cloths or similar articles belonging to any other person will be required to register with the health officer.

"What the health department desires," says Dr. Woodward, "is to bring under better control the many homes of the poorer classes in which washing is done for hire to supplement the scant wage of the head of the household. Too often these houses are in an uncleanly condition.

"And there is reason to believe that in many cases, especially in the summer season, when heating water for washing not only diminishes the profit of the operation, but also adds to the

discomfort of the household, the water used is not properly heated, and clothing from various sources is passed successively through the same dirty water; and, moreover, that ironing, which, when efficiently done, is a reasonably safe disinfecting process, is not done in the manner best adapted to the accomplishment of that end.

"And finally, during rainy days in summer, and particularly during inclement weather during the winter season, clothing is hung up or spread about within the living rooms of the premises, often amid foul odors which effectively permeate it, and occasionally on premises occupied in part by patients suffering from communicable diseases.

"While the most effective regulation of the business of laundering cannot be brought about until some system of licensing is established, as is proposed in the pending bill, yet it would seem that it may be possible to facilitate the inspection of places where laundering is done by requiring registration at the health office. If they be registered then they can be systematically inspected, at least from time to time, as lunchrooms and other similar places are now being inspected, instead of being visited only occasionally, in the course of the routine work of the department."

Envoys Notorious as "Tightwads"



UNCLE SAM is getting wise on one point and that is that foreign countries like to have him send millionaires as his representatives to their lands there to spend American gold lavishly, but are disposed to be decidedly niggardly when it comes to their representatives spending money in America.

Secretary Root is credited with being about to turn this situation to good account. Mr. Root resents the position of the foreign governments in requiring money qualification of an American ambassador.

Of course what ambassadors and ministers spend here on private entertainers for their governments cannot be reckoned. But their entertainments and general mode of living are an open page. The man who draws the biggest salary in Washington is James Bryce, who gets \$50,000 annually and an additional \$10,000 a year for contingent expenses. Mr. Bryce has one of the finest mansions which the capital can boast, completely furnished, with an extra fund to pay for any necessary repairs or new equipment. He has linen, silver and glass

at the expense of the British exchequer, and even the liveries of his retainers come from the public fund.

Yet with this vast sum at their disposal, few people live more unpretentiously than the British ambassador and Mrs. Bryce. Their social record during the last winter contained fewer events than any of the immediate predecessors. Mrs. Bryce gave about six small afternoon receptions during the season, when tea and small confections were served.

There were two large evening levees, when practically the whole of Washington's official and social world was entertained. About three formal and pretentious banquets were given by the British ambassador during the winter.

But little more can be placed to the credit of the French ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, second on the list of big salaries. M. Jusserand gets \$42,500 a year, about \$10,000 for extra expenses. The dean of the corps, the Italian ambassador, Baron Mayor Des Planches, is almost out of the social running.

In view of the loud lamentations about what a hard time American diplomats abroad have to make ends meet, it is said that Secretary Root and some legislators who are in his confidence will present the next complainants with a story of what good managers the diplomats who live in Washington have proved themselves.

Are Turning from Whisky to Beer



FROM the preliminary report of the commissioner of internal revenue it is apparent that the consumption of whisky and other ardent spirits is on the decrease and that the consumption of beer is increasing. During the fiscal year which ended on June 30, last, \$131,789,242 was paid to the government as revenue on whisky and other spirituous liquors. For the year previous \$147,559,281 was paid, a loss in revenue of \$15,767,038. There was distilled during the year which ended June 30, last, 119,808,402 gallons of distilled spirits, a decrease over the previous year of 14,333,672 gallons.

During the past year 58,747,650 barrels of beer, ale, etc., were made, a gain of 201,569 over the preceding year. On this beer, ale, etc., the gov-

ernment received as revenue the sum of \$58,747,680, a gain of \$201,569.

The receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated \$251,665,950, being a decrease of \$17,998,072 from the receipts for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1907.

Tobacco of all sorts yielded a revenue of \$49,862,754, a loss of \$1,948,315, the figures of the year which ended June 30, 1907, being \$51,811,069. This year cigars contributed a total sum of \$20,714,276; little cigars, \$545,050, and cigarettes, \$4,879,346, and tobacco of other kinds, including chewing and smoking, \$21,846,563.

Oleomargarine paid revenue to the extent of \$954,304, a gain of \$66,663 over the previous year. This represents 79,107,392 pounds consumed.

Renovated butter was a close second to oleomargarine, 50,240,708 pounds being manufactured, upon which \$125,601 revenue was paid.

Filled cheese paid \$1,274; mixed flour, \$2,350. Playing cards were taxed for \$549,810, a loss of \$12,904 for the preceding year.

Would Make Work of Mining Safe



THE great number of mine accidents and the appalling loss of life therefrom has prompted the United States government to invite Great Britain, Germany and Belgium to send their leading experts in such matters to this country to co-operate with the efforts now being made through the United States geological survey to establish an experimental station at Pittsburgh and to inaugurate the work there of testing explosives used in coal mining. Congress at its last session appropriated \$150,000 for this purpose, and this sum has been turned over to the survey.

It is said that abroad mine explosives are tested, and those which are deemed standard for the purpose of mining are labeled "permissible."

There is no such condition here, nor has the geological survey the right to impose it. It may, however, endeavor to ascertain the facts by investigation, and then set them forth for the benefit of mine operators and for the information of state legislatures.

Last year 3,200 men were killed in the mines and the year before 2,061. The rate for 1906 was 3.34 for every thousand men employed, while for 1907 it was still greater. In four mines alone nearly 500 men were killed since last December—356 in the disaster at Monongah, W. Va., said to be the most appalling, so far as the loss of life is concerned, in the history of mining; 25 more in the disaster at the Darr mine, in Pennsylvania; 32 in the Naomi mine, in Pennsylvania, and 61 in the Yolande mine, in Alabama.

The experts who will come to this country are Capt. Desborough, inspector of explosives under the home office, Great Britain; Herr Meissner, chief of the German mine service, and Victor Watteyne, engineer-in-chief, administration of mines, Belgium.

MRS. J. SHERMAN

IS BRILLIANT WOMAN AND AN IDEAL HOUSEKEEPER.

Washington Home of Republican Candidate for Vice-Presidency and Wife is the Center of an Intellectual Coterie.

Washington.—Years ago Carrie Babcock was one of the belles of Utica. To-day she is the wife of the Republican nominee for vice-president, Congressman James Schoolcraft Sherman. In Washington she is known as a brilliant conversationalist and as the possessor of a keen intellect, familiar with all matters of current legislation. Her home, as long as she maintained one here, was the center of a little coterie of brilliant men and women.

In Utica the Shermans have an attractive home in Genesee avenue. The house stands in several acres of ground and Mrs. Sherman has surrounded it with flowers. She has her greenhouses, which protect the flowers in winter, and each time that it has been necessary to leave Utica she has made it a point never to do so until the last flower has been taken and cared for.

Among her intimate friends Mrs. Sherman has the reputation of being an ideal housekeeper. She puts up her own preserves and superintends the details of her marketing.

Mrs. Sherman was born in the town which is now her home. She was the daughter of L. H. Babcock, a prominent lawyer. She attended the Utica seminary and later became a student at Balliol school.

Col. Ellakim Sherrill of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, to whom a monument was erected at Gettysburg some years ago, was Mrs. Sherman's maternal grandfather. Col. Sherrill was shot and killed at Gettysburg. Mrs. Sherman's maternal grandmother was Emily Eldredge, said to have been a direct descendant of Pocahontas.

If Taft and Sherman win next November the Shermans will return to



Washington and take a house for the winter. With them will come Mrs. Sherman's mother, Mrs. Babcock, who makes her home with Representative Sherman, and the two sisters of Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. J. C. De Long and Mrs. L. B. Moore, may spend the season here.

The family of Representative and Mrs. Sherman includes three sons, one of whom is married and has a charming little daughter, Ellen. This little maid is the bright particular star of the Sherman home and the idol of her grandparents. Mrs. Sherman has an attractive niece who, if the Republican ticket is elected next fall, will spend a great deal of time in Washington.

The Shermans have been married about 28 years and they have an ideally happy home. Among the women of Washington Mrs. Sherman is particularly popular. She has a charming personality, an affable manner and a delightful spirit of hospitality. Her invitations are never declined.

Last winter Representative and Mrs. Sherman lived at the New Willard and entertained only in the most informal way. Their dinner parties were limited to only a few guests because of the ill health of both Mr. and Mrs. Sherman.

In Bohemia.

Thomas A. Daly, the Philadelphia poet, responded, at a recent shad breakfast, to the toast, "Bohemia."

"Bohemia is a pleasant place," said Mr. Daly, "but a steady job is better, on the whole. A heavy shower drove me the other day into a favorite Bohemian resort on Pennut street. Bohemians surrounded me, young and old ones. They were drinking beer.

"As the waiter hurried to and fro, I noticed that every little while he would pause before a slate and scrawl something on it. I walked over to the slate and saw a great multitude of queer phrases such as:

"Old Shoes, 5c; Black Underwear, 15c; Fringed Pants, 25c; One Black and One Red Sock, 10c."

"I couldn't resist asking the waiter what all that meant.

"Well, sir," said he, "I don't know the names of most of these gents; so, when I give 'em tick, I have to take note of some peculiarity of their get-up, sir."

Companionship barred. "Rastus," said the man who gives advice, "if you want to prosper in this world you must go to bed with the chickens."

"Yassir," answered Mr. Pinkley, "Ta willin' to go to bed wif 'em. But de folks dat own chickens ain' sufficiently trustful."

With a smooth iron and DeLancey Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

Habit has more force in forming our characters than opinions have.—R. Hall.

Smokers appreciate the quality value of Lewis' Single Binder cigar. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Goodness thinks no ill where no ill seems.—Milton.

Is Pe-ru-na Useful for Catarrh?

Should a list of the ingredients of Pe-ru-na be submitted to any medical expert, of whatever school or nationality, he would be obliged to admit without reserve that the medicinal herbs composing Pe-ru-na are of two kinds. First, standard and well-tried catarrh remedies. Second, well-known and generally acknowledged tonic remedies. That in one or the other of these uses they have stood the test of many years' experience by physicians of different schools, there can be no dispute about this, whatever. Pe-ru-na is composed of some of the most efficacious and universally used herbal remedies for catarrhal diseases, and for such conditions of the human system as require a tonic. Each one of the principal ingredients of Pe-ru-na has a reputation of its own in the cure of some phase of catarrh or as a tonic medicine.

The fact is, chronic catarrh is a disease which is very prevalent. Many thousand people know they have chronic catarrh. They have visited doctors over and over again, and been told that their case is one of chronic catarrh. It may be of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach or some other internal organ. There is no doubt as to the nature of the disease. The only trouble is the remedy. This doctor has tried to cure them. That doctor has tried to prescribe for them.

No other household remedy so universally advertised carries upon the label the principal active constituents, showing that Pe-ru-na invites the full inspection of the critics.



Peerless Dried Beef

Unlike the ordinary dried beef—that sold in bulk—Libby's Peerless Dried Beef comes in a sealed glass jar in which it is packed the moment it is sliced into those delicious thin wafers.

None of the rich natural flavor or goodness escapes or dries out. It reaches you fresh and with all the nutriment retained.

Libby's Peerless Dried Beef is only one of a Great number of high-grade, ready to serve, pure food products that are prepared in Libby's Great White Kitchen.

Just try a package of any of these, such as Ox Tongue, Vienna Sausage, Pickles, Olives, etc., and see how delightfully different they are from others you have eaten.



Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Stomach, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.