

A VOICE FROM THE PULPIT.

Rev. Jacob D. Van Doren, of 57 Sixth street, Fond Du Lac, Wis. Presbyterian clergyman, says: "I had attacks of kidney disorders which kept me in the house for days at a time, unable to do anything. What I suffered can hardly be told. Complications set in, the particulars of which I will be pleased to give in a personal interview to any one who requires information. This I can conscientiously say: Doan's Kidney Pills caused a general improvement in my health. They brought great relief by lessening the pain and correcting the action of the kidney secretions."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents. Foster-McBarn Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Home for Aged Animals. A wealthy Frenchman receives in his park near Paris aged animals and birds. The oldest inmate is a male of seventy-three, whose affectionate companion in retirement is a goose of thirty-seven. Among the other inmates is a cow, aged thirty-six, a hog of twenty-seven, a bullfinch which has reached the ripe age of twenty-eight, and a sparrow that stepped from the egg in 1869.

Not the Man—The Son. When a man has to support his grown-up son, his mother says he has an artistic temperament.—New York Press.

Six Doctors Failed. South Bend, Ind., Oct. 24 (Special).—After suffering from Kidney Disease for three years, after taking treatment from six different doctors without getting relief, Mr. J. O. Laudeman of this place found not only relief but a speedy and complete cure in Doan's Kidney Pills. Speaking of his cure Mr. Laudeman says: "Yes, I suffered from Kidney Trouble for three years and tried six doctors to no good. Then I took just two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and they not only cured my kidneys, but gave me better health in general. Of course I recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to others and I know a number now who are using them with good results."

Heaven on Earth. If husbands and wives were always sweethearts there would be no longings for another and better world.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly reliable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

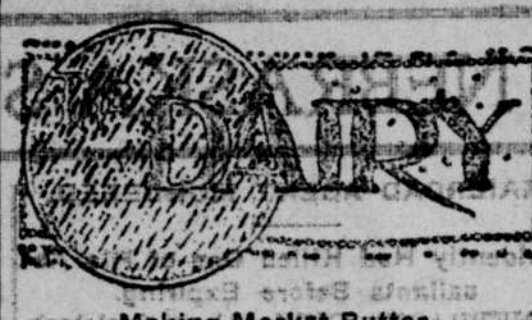
The Wash is the Only Line Landing You at the World's Fair. Round trip rates from Omaha are as follows: \$8.50 sold daily except Friday and Saturday, good 7 days. \$12.80 sold daily, good 15 days. The Wash is the only line that land's passengers at the main entrance of the World's Fair grounds. Also the only line that can check your baggage to the World's Fair station. Think what a saving of time, annoyance and extra fare.

Mosquitoes in London. Apparently mosquitoes have come to London to stay, and they seem to be making their way into the country places.

Every housekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in 8-oz. packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chemicals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 12-oz. package it is because he has a stock on hand which he wishes to dispose of before he puts in Defiance. He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large letters and figures "16 ozs." Demand Defiance and "save" time, and money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance never sticks.

What Men Desire. If the man who represented the majority of men were asked what he most liked in women his answer would be: Give me beauty, all beauty, all sympathy, to talk and to live with.—Chic.

Tourists Enrich Greece. It is estimated that about 4,500 travelers from the United States have visited Greece during each of the last few years, and have annually left about \$2,000,000 in the Kingdom.



POULTRY

Making Market Butter.

The churn should always be scalded and cooled before being used. If it is neglected once the churn is damaged beyond repair. The temperature used in churning should be such that the butter comes in about three quarters of an hour. The churn should be stopped while the granules are still quite small. A few small particles of butter may be lost in the buttermilk, but with fine butter granules it is possible to hold 2 per cent more moisture in the butter in a very finely divided condition, giving the butter a much drier appearance. In washing butter a quantity of water equal to the buttermilk removed should be used. The temperature of the wash water should be such as will leave the butter neither too hard nor too soft for working. Butter should be salted in the churn whether the combined churn is in use or not. An easily soluble salt, not too fine grained should be used. It should be so applied as to be thoroughly mixed through the butter with the minimum amount of working. From three-quarters to one and one-half ounces will be required according to the condition and amount of moisture in butter and the demands of the market. After being salted and worked lightly the butter should stand until the salt has dissolved when it should be reworked and packed or printed.

Two Cows. Two cows may differ very little as to their production and yet one may be worth twice as much as the other. One cow costs \$50 to keep and she produces \$55 worth of butter. The other cow costs \$50 to keep and she produces \$60 worth of butter. A superficial estimate would place the two cows in value as 11 to 12 making the best cow one-eleventh more valuable than the other. But the fact is that the method of comparing the cows is faulty. It is the profits that must be compared and not the total receipts for the milk. Comparing the profits we find that one cow gave \$5 profit and the other \$10 profit. Therefore the second cow was worth twice the first. The first cow we will say, sells on the market for \$30. The second cow is therefore worth \$60. That the public has not yet taken that view of it is evidenced by the fact that these two cows will sell in the market at about \$30 and \$35 respectively. We do not put the proper financial value on the good cow and we give the poor cows too high a value. But it frequently happens that the difference in profits between two cows is very much greater than this. One cow will make \$5 a year profit and another \$75 a year profit. The one is worth fifteen times as much as the other is worth. When farmers come to really appreciate this difference the good cow will be more commonly kept on the farm than she is now.

A Cheap Buttermaker. At one place that I called last summer the creamery had but four months before passed into the hands of the farmers. They had asked various creamerymen for advice and were told that the most important thing to do was to hire a first class buttermaker and not allow a few dollars in wages to stand in the way. They, however, were of the opinion that a good enough man could be obtained for \$35 or \$40 and got a young man for the latter figure. In four months they lost nearly \$400 on the butter and the day I got there he had left them after washing up and when I got there the cream was at a temperature of 70 and had 5/8 degrees of acidity, plenty ripe enough to churn. There was no water in the glass on the boiler and no water in the tank and the pump was broken and the churn which was a new one was in a very bad condition. I got some ice and cooled the cream down and stayed two days breaking in a new man, who I am pleased to say has been having good success, some of the credit for which may be due to his wife, who works in the creamery with him.—Prof. J. G. Moore.

The Debt-Making Cow. There are a good many cows in the country that are making debts for their owners rather than clearing them of debts. The worst thing about it is that these debt makers are not known to be debt makers. They are tolerated and accepted on their face. A man with a good large herd of debt makers always finds a lot of work to do, but somehow or other his family are always lacking the things they think they should have. The only good thing to be said about these cows is that their milk swells the volume of the milk that goes to the cities and so keeps down the price the poor people have to pay. So far as the farmer is concerned the quicker these debt makers are sent to the beef barrel or the butcher's block the better.

Butter, Mold. The spores that develop into butter molds are said to be everywhere present and to require only the proper conditions to send forth the plant life that we know as mold. The required conditions are warmth and dampness. These conditions happen in many creameries and butter rooms in summer, when the ice has run low or disappeared altogether. The spores of butter mold that too frequently the cars that carry the butter are allowed to run out of ice and become both damp and warm with the result that the butter arrives at its destination in a moldy condition.

What the Beach is Really Like. The beach is not so hot and sunny as all those who are so fond of it would have you believe. It is a very hot and sunny place, but it is also a very hot and sunny place. It is a very hot and sunny place, but it is also a very hot and sunny place.



POULTRY

Egg Production Variation.

When hens are investigated as thoroughly as dairy cows they will be found to vary as greatly in their ability to produce eggs. We have as a people gone on the assumption that a hen was a hen. That was true, but sometimes she has proved to be nothing more, so far as eggs are concerned—not even a layer. But we are only now beginning to find that out. The dairy cows have been investigated as to their ability to produce butter cheaply. Some were found that made butter at a cost of eight cents a pound and others that made butter at a cost of 70 cents a pound. The hens have been investigated as to their ability to produce eggs cheaply and some have been found that produced eggs at ten cents a dozen in winter and others at a dollar a dozen. A good many hens, like a good many cows, are more profitable than they are to-day receiving. Guinea fowls are easily and cheaply raised when they are given their liberty, as they are great foragers and prefer to hunt their own support if possible. The females are quite prolific layers, and it is reasonable to suppose that at some time their eggs will sell well in the market. Their smallness and brown color militate somewhat against them at the present time, as the buyers do not know the eggs well enough to demand them. It may well be believed however that if they were so common that they were constantly obtainable in the market they would soon be in demand. Where there is a flock of these fowls the housewives soon learn to use their eggs for high quality cooking.

Some Guinea Hens. Guinea fowls have been raised on American farms for a long time, but they probably have never received more attention than they are to-day receiving. Guinea fowls are easily and cheaply raised when they are given their liberty, as they are great foragers and prefer to hunt their own support if possible. The females are quite prolific layers, and it is reasonable to suppose that at some time their eggs will sell well in the market. Their smallness and brown color militate somewhat against them at the present time, as the buyers do not know the eggs well enough to demand them. It may well be believed however that if they were so common that they were constantly obtainable in the market they would soon be in demand. Where there is a flock of these fowls the housewives soon learn to use their eggs for high quality cooking.

How One Thing Changes Many. A recent writer on Argentine agriculture says that were it not for alfalfa Argentina would occupy an unimportant place in the list of beef producing nations, at least so far as export beef is concerned. The people of the United States supposed that they had gained control of the English market and could hold it for all time. But along came the alfalfa plant and the South American was at once able to send beef to Europe to compete with American beef. One little thing like that changes the course of commerce, even of agricultural commerce. Up to the present time nations have been so careless of each other that one hardly cared to inquire what the other was doing. But the nation that finds a sharp competition arising where there was no competition before is forced to inquire what the changed conditions are that make it possible. We must henceforth compete with alfalfa in Argentina. That is the real fact. The beef is merely the way of marketing the alfalfa. But as a result of that one thing entering into the problem we may have to change our methods in several ways.

Preparing Potting Soil. On every farm it happens in the spring that the farmer wants a supply of rich dirt filled with vegetable matter and that will cause the tender seedlings to push forward with the greatest possible speed. This dirt is called potting dirt, but it is used also in the hotbeds. To have it ready for use in the spring its preparation must begin in the fall long before the ground is frozen. Sod and manure are the elements out of which good potting soil is compounded. If the sod is clay soil a good deal of sand will also have to be added to it in the spring. At this time, however, the sod and manure may be mixed. A layer of sod and a layer of manure piled up to any height, to rot in the foundation, is applying the sand to the composition of this kind requires in finality at least three times as much sand as clay.

Cotton Seed Meal and Pigs. It is well for swine raisers to go slow in the feeding of cotton seed meal to swine. There is much in the bulletins about it from time to time, and new men are trying to find out how to feed it to the pigs and not kill them. The experiment stations can better afford to lose pigs than can the farmers. It is safe also not to take stock in the assertion of the wise fellow who can tell you just how to feed it successfully. He thinks he knows; but it is just as well to let him try it on his own pigs. When the stations have found a sure way of feeding it, the common farmer to risk killing his swine.

A New Milk Preservative. The French are experimenting in the making of a milk preservative from which they hope great things. It is to have antiseptic properties and yet be harmless to the human stomach. If they are able to bring this about great things may result. They call the substance oxygenated water. It kills the microbes in the milk, but by the end of six hours it has itself disappeared, having changed into oxygen and water.

Western agriculturists agree that present range methods are wasteful. The grass on the great public pastures is destroyed by close cropping and too much trampling.



AGRICULTURE

The Yield to Expect.

A farmer should have some fairly well-fixed idea of how much crop he should get from a certain piece of land and then hunt about for the reason if his expectations are not realized. It does not pay to be too easy with Nature. The exacting man is the one that gets most from her. We have been surprised to see certain men satisfied with the very meager returns they received from land. The returns were seldom more than enough to pay the expenses of growing the crop. Yet they were satisfied apparently and merely remarked, "Oh, well, that land never does better than that." The men in question belong to that group known as "hand farmers." That is, they farm by the use of their hands and not by the use of their heads. We know of a place where some of this kind reside. A man that farms with his brains came along and said, "How much corn did you get this year?" "About twenty bushels." "Why don't you get more?" "I don't know; the land never does better than that amount here." The man that farms with his head thought it worth while to find out for the sake of these farmers what was the trouble. As the land was rich in humus he asked one of them if he would use some potassium (he supplied it). He replied he would and he did. On the piece treated with potassium the yield the next season was at the rate of 65 bushels of corn to the acre. That showed that the land lacked potassium, yet the man that farmed with his hands had never tried to find out whether it lacked anything or not. Why could not they have done the work of finding out?

Some people are helpless in circumstances and others try to control the circumstances. Those that try to control the circumstances are wise, for the circumstances can generally be controlled in a remarkable degree, when a man sets himself about it. A farmer should not be contented with any yield less than a good yield, as the average yield is usually a money-loser.

There are few farms where the yields of crops cannot be greatly increased except those farms under the management of our most advanced farmers. The problem should be not how to increase the number of acres producing poor crops, but how to produce a greatly increased yield on the acres already under tillage.

His Complicated Task. A watchman who had been engaged by the directors of an Australian bank had brought with him good recommendations. The chairman of the board sent for him and proceeded to "post him up" as to his duties. "Well, James," he began, "this is your first job of this kind, isn't it?" "Yes, sir," he replied. "Your duty must be to exercise vigilance." "Yes, sir," he replied. "No stranger must be allowed to enter the bank at night under any pretext whatever."

"And our manager—he is a good man, honest and trustworthy; but it will be your duty to keep your eye on him."

"But it will be hard to watch two men and the bank at the same time."

"Two men? How?"

"Why, sir, it was only yesterday that the manager called me in for a talk, and he said you were one of the best men in the city, but it would be just as well to keep both eyes on you, and let the directors know if you hunch about after hours."

Fleischman. He did not pay his salaries to investigate that why his light above the vest shined like a Kohinoor. Remembering in simplicity, just what the Master said, he simply found the money, and he simply gave them bread.

He did not help to raise the pile of grain so much piled up. By those who think that Charity is a sin "not organized." And why "the starving didn't much disturb his head. He simply found the money and he simply gave them bread."

He did not pour more gold on Want with myriad questions. Or hire other folks to do such questionable things. But, ere the furnished mortals here were altogether dead. He simply found the money and he simply gave them bread.

Ah, well, the experts call his course "unscientific, quite." And since they built this science up, of course they must be right. "Wouldn't you freely spread?" "Christ—too freely spread!" He simply found the money and he simply gave them bread.

Sometimes "in the Air." They were discussing various men at the Players' club when William Norris remarked that "some actors' legs were too short."

"That can't be," said one listener. "Abraham Lincoln said that a man's legs should be long enough to reach the ground. Blank's legs do that at night."

"I hardly think so," said Mr. Norris. "He is up in the air a good share of the time."

Juggling with Figures. "Here we have a most extraordinary demonstration of the uncertainty of mathematics," said the thoughtful man at the concert.

ORIGIN OF THE THERMOMETER.

Fahrenheit Said to Have Copied From Sir Isaac Newton. According to Sir Samuel Wilkes, Fahrenheit constructed his thermometer from one made many years before by Sir Isaac Newton. "In the transactions of the Royal society for 1701 will be found the paper written by Sir Isaac Newton, who was at that time secretary to the society," says Sir Samuel. "He invented an instrument for measuring the degree of heat in fluids by taking a tube and filling it with linseed oil. On this he marked the freezing point as zero by putting the tube in ice, and in the same way he marked the point when placed in boiling water. The very awkward scale which we now use is evidently that of Newton for the decimal system not being then in use, he took the number 12 to denote the heat of the body; this he found, and made it the starting point of his scale both upward and downward."

"It was some time after this that, for convenience's sake, the degrees were divided into two, and thus the body heat was 24 above zero and boiling point 52. When, many years afterward, Fahrenheit made his instrument and used mercury instead of linseed oil, he again divided these degrees into four, so if the number be multiplied accordingly we have 212 for the boiling point and 32 for the body heat."

"Fahrenheit, finding he could get a lower temperature than freezing, made this point zero, which brought the number 8 of Newton's to 32 of Fahrenheit. In this way the thermometer was constructed, awkward as the scale is, yet it is historically interesting as having been made by our own great philosopher and formed on the basis of the heat of the human body."

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"Three and three make two!" "Certainly, three and three make six. You're speaking of addition."

"Of course."

LEVELERS.

The Mission of Whisky, Tobacco and Coffee. The Creator made all things, we believe. It so, He must have made these. We know what He made food and water for, and air and sunshine, but why Whisky, Tobacco and Coffee? They are here sure enough and each performing its work.

There must be some great plan behind it all; the thoughtful man seeks to understand something of that plan and thereby to judge these articles for their true worth.

Let us not say "bad" or "good" without taking testimony.

There are times and conditions when it certainly seems to the casual observer that these stimulant narcotics are real blessings.

Right there is the ambush that conceals a "killing" enemy.

One can slip into the habit of either whisky, tobacco or coffee easy enough, but to "untangle" is often a fearful struggle.

It seems plain that there are circumstances when the narcotic effect of these poisons is for the moment beneficial, but the fearful argument against them is that seldom ever does one find a steady user of either whisky, coffee or tobacco free from disease of some kind.

Certainly powerful elements in their effect on the human race.

It is a matter of daily history, testified by literally millions of people, that Whisky, Tobacco and Coffee are smiling, promising, beguiling friends on the start, but always false as hell itself in the end. Once they get hold of you, they insist upon governing and drive the victim steadily toward ill health in some form; if permitted to continue to rule, they will not let up until physical and mental ruin sets in.

A man under that spell (and "under the spell" is correct) of any one of these drugs frequently assures himself and his friends, "Why, I can leave any time I want to. I did quit a week just to show I could." It is a sure mark of the slave when one gets to that stage. He wiggled through a week, fighting every day to break the spell, was finally whipped, and began his slavery all over again.

The slave (Coffee, Whisky, Tobacco and Whisky) daily reviews his condition, sees perfectly plain the steady encroachments of disease, how the nerves get weaker day by day and demand the drug that seems to soothe and offer relief for a few minutes and then leave the diseased condition plainer to view than ever and growing worse. Many times the Coffee slave realizes that he is between two fires, he feels bad if he leaves off and a little worse if he drinks and allows the effect to wear off.

So it goes on from day to day. Every night the struggling victim promises himself that he will break the habit, and next day when he feels a little bad (as he is quite sure to), breaks, not the habit, but his own resolution. It is nearly always a tough fight, with disaster ahead sure if the habit wins.

There have been hundreds of thousands of people driven to their graves through disease brought on by coffee drinking alone, and it is quite certain that more human misery is caused by coffee and tobacco than by whisky, and more hidden and insidious in its effect on nerves, heart and other vital organs, and are thus unsuspected until much of the dangerous work is done.

Now, Reader, what is your opinion as to the real use the Creator has for these things. Take a look at the question from this point of view.

There is a law of Nature and of Nature's God that things slowly evolve from lower planes to higher, a sturdy, steady and dignified advance toward more perfect all over slaves to mankind and Spiritual world. The normal course of evolutionary development is fixed by the Infinite and will not be quickened out of natural law by any of man's methods.

Therefore we see many illustrations of how nature checks too rapid a pace. "Illinois raises" phenomenal crops of corn for two or three years; it is continued to do so every year but farmers would advance in wealth beyond those of other sections or countries. So Nature interposes a bar every three or four years and brings on a "bad year."

Here we see the leveling influence at work. A man is prosperous in his business for a number of years and grows rich. Then Nature sets the "leveling influence" at work on him. Some of his investments lose; he becomes luxurious and lazy. Perhaps it is whisky, tobacco, coffee, women, gambling or some other form. The intent and purpose is to level him—keep him from evolving too far ahead of the masses.

A nation becomes prosperous and great, like ancient Rome. If so, leveling influence set in, she would make the world perhaps for all time. But Dame Nature sets her army of "levelers" at work—luxury, overeating and drinking, licentiousness, waste and extravagance, indulgence of all kinds—then comes the wreck. Sure, Sure, Sure, but you need not be sure. The law of the "miff" is the law of the mass. Man goes through the same process. Weakness (in health, ability, credit, property, wealth, comfort, ease, relaxation, self-indulgence, luxury, idleness, waste, debauchery, disease, and the wreck follows. The "levelers" are in the bushes along the pathway of every successful man and woman, and they bag the major part of them.

And yet we must admit that same all-wise Creator has placed it in the power of man to stand upright, clothed in the armor of a clean-cut steady mind, and say unto himself, "I desire to exchange my birthright for a mess of pottage."

"I will not deaden my senses, work on my grip on affairs and keep myself cheap, common and behind in fortune and fame by drugging with whisky, tobacco or coffee. Life is too short. It is hard enough to win the good things without any sort of handicap, so a man is certainly a fool trader" when he trades strength, health, money and the good things that come with power for the half-sleep condition of the "druger" with the certainty of sickness and disease ahead."

It is a matter each individual must decide for himself. He can be a leader and semi-god, if he will, or he can go along through life a drugged clown, a cheap "thruer of wood or carrier of water."

Certain it is that while the Great Father of us all does not seem to "mind" if some of his children are foolish and stupid, he seems to select others (perhaps those he intends for some special work) and allows them to be thrashed and castigated most fearfully by these "levelers."

If a man tries flirting with these levelers a while, and gets a few slaps as a hint, he had better take the hint, or a good solid blow will follow.

When a man tries to live upright, clean, thrifty, sober and undrugged, manifesting as near as he knows what the Creator intends he should, happiness, health and peace seem to come to him. Does it pay?

This article was written to set people thinking, to rouse the "God within" for every highly-organized man and woman has times when they feel a something calling from within for them to press to the front and to take the Father's business. Don't mistake it; the spark of the Infinite is there, and it pays in every way—health, happiness, peace and even worldly prosperity—to break off the habits and strip clean for the work cut out for us.

It has been the business of the writer to provide a practical and easy way for people to break away from the coffee habit and be assured of a return to health and all of the good things that brings, provided the abuse has not gone too far, and even then the cases where the body has been rebuilt on a basis of strength and health run into the thousands.

It is an easy and comfortable step to stop coffee instantly by having well-made Postum Food Coffee served rich and hot with good cream, for the color and flavor is there, but none of the caffeine or other nerve-destroying elements of ordinary coffee.

On the contrary, the most powerful rebuilding elements furnished by Nature are in Postum and they quickly set about repairing the damage. Seldom is it more than two days after the change is made before the old stomach or bowel troubles or complaints of kidneys, heart, head or nerves show unmistakable evidence of getting better and ten days' time changes things wonderfully.

Literally millions of brain-working Americans to-day use Postum, having found the value and common sense in the change. C. W. POST, JR., SUGAR BEANS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

PAID DEARLY FOR CAUTION. Woman's Distaste for Publicity Cost Purse and Handbag. For years Mrs. Storey's life had been haunted by the fear that some day she might be called upon to serve as a witness in court. Her grandmother was a witness once, and when Mrs. Storey was a little girl she used to hear all about it. Grandma, it appeared, had been so scared she couldn't tell the judge her own name.

"And," said Mrs. Storey to her husband, "if there is anything more disgraceful than to be unable to tell your own name, I'd like to know what it is."

In order to reduce the possibilities of such a calamity to a minimum, Mrs. Storey would walk on with deafened ears and averted head whenever she happened to be near a fire, a fight or the scene of an accident. Only the other day she had occasion to shut her eyes and ears to the seething world about her. She was waiting in the Grand Central station for Mr. Storey, who had gone around to the baggage room to check a trunk.

Presently she became aware that something exciting was happening close beside her. Hastily she shut her eyes and stuck her fingers into her ears, but before these protective measures could be accomplished she learned that a female thief had snatched a handbag which she had found lying on the floor, and was being pursued by an excited crowd. Not being entirely devoid of the sensitivities of her sex, Mrs. Storey would have liked to know more, but the old fear of being detained as a witness held her inert until her husband's return. Then she ventured to ask if they had caught the thief.

"Yes," said Mr. Storey, "but they couldn't do anything with her. Everyone was confident the bag didn't belong to her, but as nobody appeared to claim it the policeman had to let her go."

"At that Mrs. Storey opened her eyes. "I am so glad," she said, "that it is all over. I am ready to go now. But—oh dear me, where are my purse and handbag?" "I had them here a moment ago!" They must have dropped—oh, I wonder—

"Yes," said Mr. Storey, heartily, "the stolen bag undoubtedly was yours."—New York Press.

Teaching Gunnery. The new system of giving young British sailors a six weeks preliminary gun drill to see if they are capable of further tuition works fairly well and is a great improvement on the old system, when a man was fully trained in gunnery whether he was fitted for it or not, at the expense of the country, says the London Standard.