Annual Death of Hogs from Pacumonia Is Becoming Distressingly Large-Uses of Hot Water-Good Points of the Farm-Odds and Ends.

Leaves for Bedding.

There are probably localities where little grain is raised, and forest trees that can be had for the trouble of gathering them are the only available bedding for animals. These leaves have about as much efficiency as an absorbent as has chopped straw, but the latter, when it can be had, is usually better, as it has a greater manurial value. There is both potash and a small percentage of phosphate in grain straw, while the leaves of forest trees, besides their carbon, have very little except potash. Leaves from fruit trees in orchards contain a considerable amount of phosphate and more potash than do leaves from the forests. But it will rob the trees to use orchard leaves as bedding. They are generally so scattered that it is not possible to gather them, and are, besides, worth more to rot under the trees than to be removed as bedding where straw can be grown or bought. There is not a lack of straw to be used as bedding, though it is very unevenly distributed. Thousands of farmers have every year more straw than they can make profitable use of. As it has some feeding value, it may be baled and sent to localities where straw is deficient, so that what is not used for feeding purposes may be used for bedding after stock have eaten what they will of it.-Exchange.

beg.

Ice Without an Ice House. Within a few years neighboring farmers have learned that they can put up ice to keep well through the summer without a covered house. They pile the ice upon any spot most convenient, providing for good drainage at the bottom. A tight board fence is built around the pile at a proper distance from the The space between the fence and the ice is packed with sawdust, the top of the pile covered thickly with the same material, and the thing is done. A roof is considered unnecessary. It is found that ice will keep well through the warm weather put up in this man-

Cutting, hauling and packing ice means hard work, and plenty of it, and I know : few dairy farmers who choose to avoid it, as well as the considerable trouble attending its daily use through the sum her. These farmers have water runnin, in a steady supply upon their premis s, or springs handy by, and set their nalk in cold water. They do not claim that they get all the cream from the misk in this way, but nearly all, and believe that the loss is more than made up by the saving of labor. It should be mentioned that these farmers are located at quite a distance from the nearer ponds.-Hartford Times.

Millet.

A sixty-four-page bulletin, just issued from the Michigan Agricultural College Experiment Station, is devoted to millet. Ninety species are mentioned, and a n aber illustrated. In brief, millet is us dehiefly as a "catch crop" for hay, since it can be sown whenever it is discovered that a seeding of the permanent grasses has falled, or that a hard winter or insects have destroyed the clover. It may be sown when too late to plant corn. It requires good soil, preferably sand, and is especially adapted to new land. Sow half a bushel per acre for hay, one peck if for seed. Millet hay is usually cured by cocking it up when partially dry, and allowing it to stand for several days before being housed, as is often done with clover. Millet hay is a strong feed and should be used with caution, being alternated if practicable, with other fooder, especially if fed to horses. It is safer and more palatable if cut before the seed begins to ripen. The best variety is German millet, providing the soil is good and it can have the entire senson. For late sowing, in poor soil, use common millet. Hungarian grass in fertile soils, in moist seasons, will give a large yield of excellent fodder.

Hoge and Paeamonia.

The annual death of hogs from pneumonia is becoming almost as great as that of human beings, and it is a dis tressing sight to see the fine, healthy looking, fattening bogs suddenly die. In winter and early spring this danger is at its height, and every owner feels happy if he succeeds in bringing his flock through all right without losing more than one or two from pneumonia. This disease in hogs can be looked at in nearly the same light as that of pneumonia in human beings. There are preventive measures, but very few real cures after the disease has assumed a dangerous symptom. The full-blooded. fattening hogs seem to take pneumonia quicker than the lean and thin stock, so that, as a rule, the farmer loses his most valuable animal first. The condi tion of the bogs is probably rather weak, and exposure to inclement and raw weather gives them a heavy cold. which results in pneumonia. that are sheltered in warm places too much are more susceptible to heavy colds than those exposed more, and on the other hand, those that have no care given them at all run such risks of get ting the disease that many die. The real preventive measure is to keep the hogs is excellent physical condition and ac custom them to fresh, cool air, but not ent weather. Give them quarters When the animals sh

their chest and around their ribs as a counter trritant. If they are expose to very cold weather in their quarters they should be blanketed after end application of the turpentine. Hot blankets folded over the chest is very good when the animals are breathing heavily. Six to ten drops of extract of aconite root given every two hours will be the only internal medicine necessary The great thing is to prevent the ani mals from catching further cold. They need a quiet place where they can lie down and not be exposed to annoyance from the other hogs and where no cold drafts can blow upon them. This treat ment is nothing new, but in view of the number of hogs that have died of pneumonia a repetition of it may prove of value to some. The chief thing is to prevent the disease by careful methods of protection. Then, with a little common sense, the flock can be brought through the winter all right. The time to act is when the animals show the first signs of coughing. Do not walt until it becomes a deep, backing, labor ous cough. Then generally it is too late.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

Cold Weather for Feeding. So much is said about the danger and loss from exposing stock to cold weather that it might be inferred that those whose business it is to fatten animals will be best pleased by mild and balmy weather during the process. The fat tening animal has in itself the best protection against cold, and such weather, with a plentiful supply of pure air, only makes well-fed stock the more thrifty. When the air is cold it furnishes a greater supply of oxygen to the lungs. This removes impurities in the blood, and the next step is to increase the appetite. All practical feeders know that whenever a warm spell of weather occurs in winter the feed must be at once lessened. It is almost invariably accompanied by a loss of the thrifty growth that the animal had while the cold weather gave it a hearty appetite.

Machine for Catching Apples. Many contrivances have been de vised for facilitating and cheapening the work of picking apples, but none has come into universal use. An improved apple-catcher is now the subject of an application for a patent. The apparatus is made in two parts-of can vas or any other strong, durable fabric, such as sailcloth. The lower part or main canvas, is forty feet across, in the form of an immense saucer, the center about the tree coming down to the ground

Above this is the hood, about twelve feet square, and highest in the center When this is adjusted about the tree the branches are shaken and the apples find their way down to the ground in a pile at the base of the tree. It li claimed that fruit can be gathered in one-half the time and at one-half the expense of hand-picking, and with a marked improvement in condition. The "apple catcher" is especially serviceable when gathering fruit from lofty trees. It may be used for stack covering when not required for fruit gather ing. It is also made in smaller sizes for gathering pears, plums, nuts, etc.-New York Evening Telegram.

Odds and Ends.

No receptacle for soiled clothing, even handsomely decorated, should be kept in a sleeping apartment.

In baking bread or rolls put a sauce pan of boiling water into the oven. The steam will keep the crust smooth and

Much of the heavy cake and bread is the result of the oven door being banged when closed. Close the door gently as possible.

To make clothes wash easily: Mix one tablespoonful of paraffine oil with one pint of soft soap, and soap all white clothes; put them to soak over night and you will have very little rubbing

to do. Cut doughnuts out an hour or mor before they are fried and allow them time for rising. They will be much lighter than when fried as soon as they are cut. Try cutting them at night and frying them in the morning.

Housekeepers should remember, when making biscuit and dumplings with baking powder, that three table spoonfuls of the powder will be requir ed to make one quart of flour light The manufacturers' directions call for only two, and the result is unsatisfac-

A pretty way to use old piece laces of bold pattern is to lay them over bright outlines with fine silk, working through both lace and silk. Then chainstitch all the outlines thus formed to the silk. Put in fancy stitches here and there with gold thread. Then cut away all the net foundation of the lace. This will leave the design clear on the silk.

It is said that the smell of cooking cabbage will not penetrate the house. indeed will hardly be disagreeable in the kitchen itself, if the cabbage is thrown into boiling salted water, and then set further back on the stove where it will cook at a temperature of about two hundred degrees. The time required for cooking it tender at this temperature is from twenty to thirty

We have had many directions for cooking rice in the proper way. The latest comes from Syria, where they wash it in four, five or six waters, or until the last water is clear. A table spoonful of butter is then heated in a el until it bubbles, and the rice is added and mixed. Then salted water is added "generously," and the rice is cooked without stirring until it is tender and "the water is all absorbed."

Borax water is excellent for sponging either silk or wool goods, that are not coiled enough to need washing. In washing cashmere or wool goods put a little borax in the water. This will cleanse them much more easily and beter, without injury to the colors. Do ot rub them on a board, but use the sands, and throw on a line without wringing. Press them on the wrong side, and they will kohalmost like new

ROMANCE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Disappearance of Ris Daughter. The death of Mrs. Jennie Hoar at her mountain cottage back of Jumonville removes one of the most romantic characters that ever dwelt in the mountains

of Favette County, Pennsylvania. She was born where she died, and her sorrowfully remartic life covered a term of 93 years.

Seventy years ago, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, there came to the county named from Massachusetts a young man named James Hoar, son of a prominent citizen of Boston, educated at one of the leading Eastern colleges. Beyond this nothing could be learned of his life. He secured work as a day la borer at the old Wharton furnace. Everything about this stranger bespoke the gentleman of culture. This fact, added to the mystery of his life, led to the conclusion that he had left Massachusetts for reasons which he did not care to divulge. One day as he was handling a large piece of metal it fell and broke his leg. He was taken to the home of Benjamin Bronson. Bronson had a daughter named Jennie, a typical country girl. When Hoar was taken to her home her spare time was devoted to the care of the new arrival. After the patient was able to be about his attentions to Jennie became apparent, and a quiet country wedding followed. They took up their abode in a little log house about a mile east of Dunbar. A household of children came to their fire side. James Hoar had become a typical woodsman, and many stories of his prowess as an athlete are still told. The tranquility of the little mountain home was broken by the appearance of a Southern planter named Le Clair. He was accompanied by his wife, and together they secured quarters at Hoar's cabin. The latter had a daughter. Le Clair pretended to have become enamored of the fair-haired mountain girl. The secret of his pretended love was kept from his wife, and when the Le Clairs left she disappeared. What became of her is still a mystery, and it is believed that she was kidnaped by the Le Clairs and taken South. The broken hearted mother never recovered from the loss, and from that time life for her was one long sorrow. James Hoar died at the age of 83. It is now known that his connection with some of the Cape Cod pirates drove him into this mountain exile. He was a cousin of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Jennie Hoar made a livelihood after the death of her husband by selling roots

Effect of a Poem.

After the battle of Balaclava, when the wounded were in the hospital, a chaplain read to them Tennyson's stirring dies: "The Charge of the Light Brigade." So delighted were the invalids that they manifested their pleasure, notwithstanding their wounds. The chaplain wrote to the poet, telling him of the circumstance, and for reply Tennyson sent him two hundred copies of the poem beautifully printed, with an autograph letter.

But the most extraordinary story associated with this poem is told in Mr. Walters' "Tennyson: Poet, Philosopher, Idealist."

A New England preacher, in the middle of a sermon, recited the Light Brigade." The congregation listened breathlessly, but after the services many murmured at the profanation of the church by the reciting in it of a war lyric. The minister, depressed by these criticisms, went home saddened, thinking that his sermon had produced but one effect-the irritation of his people.

Early the next morning he was told that a man, looking like a tramp, wished to see him.

"Show him in," said the minister and the stranger, as he entered the room, said: "Sir, I come to thank you for saving

my soul. The minister stood in silence, wondering what the tramp could mean.

"I was all through the Crimea," the stranger added, "and I was in the thick est of the fight at Gettysburg; but never till I heard you recite that poem yester day did I know what I had to thank God for. From the hour I heard that poem I determined to change my life, and I want to thank the man to whom I owe that resolution."

Doctor Holmes' Thoroughness. Young people must not be deceived by the apparent case and freshness and if you please, slap-dash, of Dr. Holmes' lighter papers, or by the abso lute fluency with which his verses run writes Edward Everett Hale, in Re view of Reviews. He never insulted anybody by sending slap-dash work to the press, and that is one reason-as believe Horace said before me-why you and I always like to read what he did send to the press. Nobody knows what good things he has left out, and nobody ever read anything of his for which he had not done the best he could do before he submitted it for publication. If a duty was to be done, he did it. If a ballad was to be written for the Old South Meeting-House, he wrote it. But he took his time for writing it, and he did not say it was finished before it was finished. That is the reason why his work will stand.

Smoke of Burning Tobacco. The smoke of burning tobacco con tains nicotia, nicotianine, salts of ammonia, hydrocyanic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, three or four volatile acids, puenol, creceote, and several other sub-

Raiment for Kings. The sea otter is the most valuable of all furs; \$1,100 has been paid for a sin-

When the Gulf stream passes out of the Gulf of Mexico its temperature

THE PHONOGRAPH.

The Story of a Fugitive Pirate and As an Instrument for Suppressing Copy It Was Nota Brilliant S The office boy, John, opened the door of the editorial room, and said: "Mr. Peck, the manager wants to see you." Peck was the editor in charge of the

> foreign politics. "What does - atchoo - be want again?" said he, with the accent of a man who is afflicted with a terrible Anyway he dropped a large piece of paper on which he was writ ing an article on the Corean war, put his pen on his right, his pipe on the left of his copy, and, sneezing, made his way to the manager's room. A few point moments afterward he reappeared. having in his arms a large box, which he deposited with great noise on the of white pine lumber manufactured table

"What's that?" inquired the other editors, curiously.

"This," said Peck, with humor "is an idea of the manager to do away with

Suppress the copy! There were buoy ant protestations, and the maddened editors shook their pens menacingly toward the celling.

"This mysterious box," explained Peck, "contains simply a phonograph, Instead of writing his article the editor voices it in the machine, after which it is sent to the typo, who sets in up under its dictation. It appears that this system is very much in use in the English newspaper offices."

"And you have been chosen to make the experiment?"

"Atchoo!" speczed affirmatively Peck. And this explanation brought back caim in the minds of the editors. And Peck began telling to the phonograph a lot of Ching things on the Corean war, without letting himself get bothered by the editors, as we know that an editorial room is not always like the Temple of Silence.

At 2 a. m., just before the make-up the proofs of Peck's article were given to the proof reader. At the first words he jumped up, and, like a madman, ran to the editor in chief.

"I think that Mr. Peck has be crazy," he said to the chief. "What, Peck? What's the matter

"Judge for yourself and read." The chief read: LETTER FROM JAPAN.

(From our special correspondent.) Ever since my arrival on the field of battle- "Well how does it run?" "I have only commenced, Mr. Editor." 'All right, continue." I had the good fortune to make the acquaintance (Atchoo!) with a Mandarian (Atchoo! What a confounded coldb John, a candle to grease Mr. Peck's nose. For anyone who is acquainted with extreme Orient. Say, Henry, let me have your per. From an ethnological point of view, sh, how it makes one dry to year. talk in this affair. I would willingly take something if the English squadron. A charming woman, Henry, What idiot is this, John. He didn't know it was a creditor. The emperor finishing. of Japan-let me have the scissors

(Atchoo!). The chief stopped. "I understand." said he, "it is the phonograph. Impossible to publish. You, no doubt, have something else," turning to the

"Certainly. But the Japan letter was announced for to-day's issue!" replied the city editor, mournfully.

The edition contained this item: "At a late hour this morning our let ter from Japan had not yet arrived. Will the postmaster general tell us how to account for this inexplicable delay?"

As to the phonograph, it was sent to the garret. - Translated from the French of Michael Thivars.

The Last of the Edgepillocks. Philadelphia Public Ledger: The last survivor of the Delaware Indians santly, even while dressing himself in -who formerly owned all of the lands in this section of New Jerseydied a day or two ago in her humble cottage in Southampton Township, panies, factory establishments, etc. and was buried yesterday (Dec. 14) are liable to indemnify their employes from the little Methodist chapel at in case of accidents, or their widows Tabernacle. Her name was Ann Rob- and children in case of their death. erts, and she was the widow of John Roberts, a mulatto, who died a number of years ago. They had several children, some of whom are still living. A picturesque figure she was as she stood erect in front of her cabin with her long black hair streaming over her shoulders, and the neighbors all had a wholesome respect for her. She was animal, and people born in certain nearly six feet in height, very muscular, and despite her years she was past 90-could do a day's choping in tiger, nor a lion a lamb. And there are the woods with almost any of the men heavy penalties for lying about one's in the neighborhood. "Indian Ann," as she was called, was the last survivor of the Edgepillock Indians, a branch of the Delawares. They were assigned to a reservation in Shamong Township in 1757, where they remained for a long time prosperous and happy. Then they were removed to it is announced. another tract of land in Onelda County, N. Y. Indian Ann's parents accompanied them, but soon became weary and returned to Burlington County, where they lived in a cabin on the Woolman farm, near Mount Holly, until their death, which occurred some time in the fifties.

Mr. Kipling Werr ed Her.

A capital story is being told of Rud rard Kipling and little Miss Dorothy Drew, Mr. Gladstone's granddaughter. During the novelist's stay in Wiltshire this summer he met little Dorothy at a country house, and being very fond of children, took her about the grounds and told her stories. After a time Mrs. Drew, fearing that Mr. Kipling must have had enough of the child's society. called her and said: "Now, Dorothy, I hope you have been a good child and have not been wearying Mr. Kipling." "Oh, not a bit, mother," replied the celebrity, "but you've no idea how Mr. Kipling has been wearying me."

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

agraph for Basy Persons to Read. company is being promoted in Bradford, England, for the manufac The Whites Indicate Habits and State ture of artificial silk.

A Japanese bride's playthings are burned on her wedding day, typifying the end of her childhood.

Labrador has 200 species of flower ing plants, fifty-nine ferns, and over 250 species of mosses and lichens.

At a recent wedding in Kansas there were twenty-four bridesmalds. The effete East is outmatched at every

The sawmill showing of Minneapolis gives a grand total of 491,256,793 feet during 1803. It has been estimated on recent off

cial authority that the population of Maine is now 722,000, a gain of 71,000 in four years. Chicago clergymen have formed t club to instruct prospective mission

aries in foreign languages by means of the phonograph. The Board of Education of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has decided to expel

from the public schools any boy caught amoking cigarettes. The Russian Government is content plating the erection of grain elevators along the Government railroads in the

grain districts. A company has been formed to utilise the power of the Susquehanna River for electrical works, something like

those at Niagara. The new Siberian rallway traverses regions where game is so abundant that the project of establishing canner-

ies is being considered. The income for the McAll mission for

the last year was \$80,820, of which \$26, 730 came from Great Britain and \$31, 780 from the United States. When a Chinese woman is married

she goes out after the marriage cere mony and prays before the tombstones of her husband's ancestors.

A religious canvass is being made at Abilene, Kan., with the result that up to date 261 families have been found that are Christian and 171 that are not In Turkestan, if a wedding engage ment is broken, the girl's parents must either return the lover's gifts or substitute another daughter, if they have one.

The first shipment of oysters in crates to England left Newport News by steamship. Sixty-five crates were consigned to a Liverpool firm as an experi-

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church has issued over 5,000,000 pages of missionary literature during the last

Canadians are beginning to buy yel low pine from the Southern States in large quantities, finding it especially desirable for flooring, joists and inside

In the last year 21,000 people died lu Irdia from snake bites, nearly 1,000 were killed by tigers, and 1,800 by other wild animals. About 90,000 head of cattle were destroyed.

At Helsingfors, in Finland, a news paper has been started, edited and managed entirely by women. The chief editor is Miss Minna Kant, who is well known among the Finns as a novellet

In 1786 Dr. Rickel, at Wurzburg, lighted his house with a gas made from the dry distillation of bones. He discontinued his experiments because he was suspected of sorcery and feared trouble.

After Victor Hugo's death more than 10,000 isolated verses were found scat tered about his room written on small slips of paper. He used to write incesthe morning.

In Switzerland there is a law by which rallway and steamboat com-

The chief seats for the production of edible snails in France at present are the department of Jura, Cote d'Or, and Barses Alps. At one time the snails of Burgundy were celebrated, but the in dustry there has died out.

In Siam each year is named after an years are forbidden to intermarry Thus, an elephant baby can't marry a age.

The erection of a great reservoir in Upper Egypt is now an assured fact. The work will begin this spring. In the next Egyptian budget the sum of 150,000 Egyptian pounds, about \$800, 000, will be set apart for the purpose

Twenty thousand dollars was paid by the Government to the Sac and Fox Indians three weeks ago, and a week later white gamblers and bunko men, who followed close behind the Government pay agents, were in possession of practically the whole amount.

A peculiar substitute for window glass, known as "tectorium," is stated to have been for some time employed in Austria, Italy, Germany, Switzer land, and Russia as a covering for hot houses, verandas, windows of factories roofs of stores, etc. It is a special, in soluble, bichromated gelatine, translocent as opal glass and incorporated in

Recent experiments in Canada on feeding frozen wheat to live stock show that, although this is not the most eco nomical way of feeding grain, chop fed frozen wheat mixed with straw along gave a return of 56 cents per bushel, not counting cost of labor. If turnips are added to the above ration, they not only pay their cost price, but greatly

increase the feeding value of the ot Ingredients

CARE OF THE EYES.

of Bealth. Physiologists write learned volumes about the delicate structure of the eye. and plous people write plous article about the pleasures of sight. Women read the volumes and the articles acquisece cordinly, and go on reading in the trains, sewing on black by gas light, doing fine embroidery, studying all night and generally abusing their eyes. Then they take to the oculist and eyeglasses.

The first step in caring for the eyes is to use them but sparingly. The strain of steady and continuous work cannot fall to be injurious. The woman who is obliged to use her eyes steadily must give them frequent, even if brief, vacations. If she has to write all day, if she sews continuously, she should give her eyes five minute resting spells every two or three hours. Dropping her work, closing her eyes and keping them closed for even so brief a period will rest not only the eyes but the brain, and work will be easier and more inspiring afterwards. The woman who is obliged to use ber eyes all day in her business should not use them any more than is necessary in the evening. Fine sewing, reading and writing should be entirely tabooed.

Very hot water is very beneficial to the sight if it is rightly applied. It counteracts any tendency to inflammation, and rests and relaxes the muscles about the eyes. It should be appited not merely against the lids, but to the eyes themselves. A soft cloth should be dipped in hot water, wrung out slightly, and applied to the eyes. Water may also dashed against the eyes by the hand. Five minutes of the hot water treatment at the close of a day's work, followed by five minutes of rest with closed eyes, will do won-

ders toward refreshing the tired sight. When a person is in a state of health and vigor, the whites of the eyes are bluish in color and very clear. When the system is run down, the blood disordered, or the stomach in a poor condition, the whites of the eyes are yellowish. The whites of over-strained eyes, of eyes that are not closed in sleep long enough each night, and of eyes that are given to looking upon wine when it is red and other glittering things are bloodshot. As a usual thing the whites of the eyes are an excellent index to the habits and health of a man or a woman.

It Is an Unostentations Charity. A belated stranger in New York, passing down Broadway in the "wee sha' hours," was surprised the other night at seeing a long line of gaunt and tattered men standing shivering in the cold at 10th street.

"What are all these poor wretches doing here at this hour?" he asked a policeman.

"They're waiting for bread," was the reply. "That's one of New York's lenst known but most serviceable chariffor-The bakers across the way there give a loaf of fresh bread free to every one who asks for it at this hour 'They've done it for years, and it's done a world of good, for the men who stay out until this time in the morning are all hungry

It is as the policeman said. The Fleischmann gift of bread is little known to the general public, which is in bed when the loaves are distributed to the almost starving vagrants in Broadway. It is not an ostentatious charity, but it frequently ampplies food to 150 to 200 unfortunates

A couple from Accomac County, Va., had seats in the Senate gallery at Washington, and were enjoying their novel surroundings. Presently the man nudged the woman.

"Geemently, Jemimy," he exclaimed. 'look at them doors!" "What uv them?" she asked.

"Why, they ain't much bigger'n any ther doors." "Course they ain't; why should they

He was silent for a minute.

"Well, well," he said at last, in a tone of disappointment, "who'd a thunk it? I've heerd so much about what big men United States Senators wuz, thet I'd a swore that a whole panel had to be tuck outen the wall for 'em to git in at." and until they left the sacred precincts there was naught in his face but the shadow of a fallen idol.

Must Attend Strictly to Preaching. In Hungary the prince primate has warned his clergy to confine themselves to their calling and leave politics alone. He considers it essential to re-establish a good understanding between church and state, and declares that in ecclesiastical matters be has not taken a single step without the previous sauction of the Pope.

Fashionable Ornaments.

Diamond combs are now the most rashionable ornament worn. It is quite innecessary to own a tiars, a pendant, even a ring. But the comb is de rigueur. another up-to-date item may be recorded. Bouquets of colored leaves are relacing the flower postes we have carried through so many seasons, summer

To Guard the Thams

As part of the defense of the lower Thames, a boom is soon to be stretched across the Medway at Sheerness. Four obsolete gunboats will be used in the construction, which will cost many thousand pounds, the shore anchorage alone requiring \$30,000.

Always Wear a Felt Hat. It is not generally known that when person falls into the water a common felt hat can be made use of as a life preserver. By placing the hat upon the water, rim down, with the arm around it, preceing it slightly to the breast, it will bear a man up for hours.