

UNCLE SAM'S RADIO SYSTEM

CAPT. WILLIAM H. G. BULLARD TALKS OF GOVERNMENT'S WORLD-WIDE WIRELESS SERVICE AND GIVES INTERESTING DETAILS ABOUT ITS WORKINGS

History of the development of wireless communication in the United States covers a span of only sixteen years. When that story comes to be written the historian will find that the major portion of his material and notes accumulated for the task refer to the activities of the navy, and that, in this portion of them, the figure of Capt. William H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., is prominent.

For, just as the navy pioneered in wireless, so, within the navy, Captain Bullard was a leader of the pioneers, says the New York Sun.

It really was seventeen years ago that Captain Bullard, then a young naval lieutenant, fresh from Spanish-American war service, was attracted by a new subject. During his student days at Annapolis electricity and electrical engineering had attracted him. These studies he carried on further following graduation. He became known as one of the "electrical shops" of the navy.

Wireless appealed to him, both as an electrical engineer and as a military officer. With his knowledge of electricity the military possibilities that lay in wireless were readily apparent. So he threw himself into the subject.

He is now—and has been ever since the position was established three years ago—superintendent of the navy radio service. In that capacity he is charged with the direction of the most extensive wireless service in the world today. More than fifty shore stations, approximately 250 ship stations and about 750 navy radio operators are under his direction.

Under the slender shadows of the Trinity towers on Arlington Heights, overlooking Washington from the Virginia side of the Potomac, is a brick building, dwarfed by the great structures that rise above it. In one corner of this building, on the second floor, is the office of Captain Bullard.

Born in Pennsylvania in December, 1865, he is forty-nine years old. In 1882 he was appointed to the Naval academy, from which institution he was graduated four years later, but to which he has returned for four different tours of duty as a member of the faculty. Physics, chemistry and electrical engineering have been the branches he has taught, and a textbook he has written on electrical engineering is standard there and elsewhere.

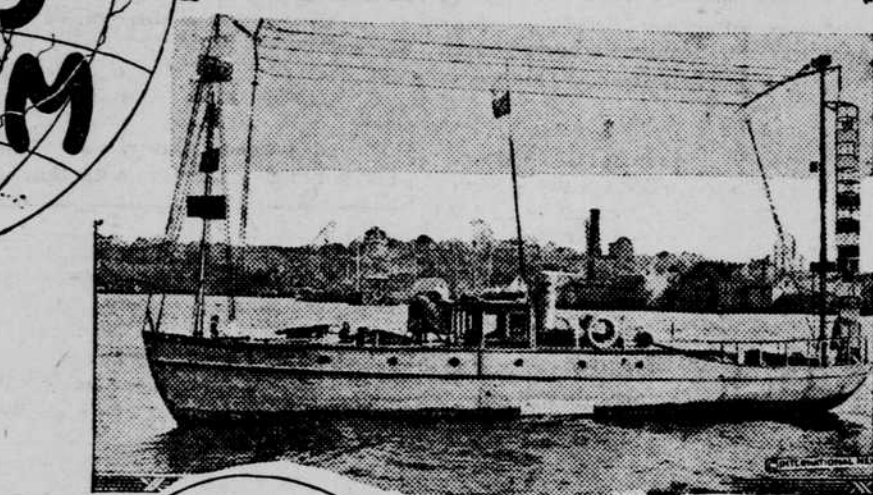
In 1899, the year following the Spanish-American war, Mr. Marconi brought to this country from Italy three sets of his wonderful new wireless apparatus, the immediate purpose being to use them in reporting the international yacht races of that year. The navy department, long interested in the subject, appointed a board of four officers to observe and report on the working of the system.

Following the report of this board the department placed the battleship Massachusetts, the armored cruiser New York and the torpedo boat Porter at the disposal of Mr. Marconi for further experiments with a shore station established on the grounds of the Highland lighthouse, near the entrance to New York harbor. An antenna was stretched from the flagpole near the house of the lightkeeper, and this had the distinction of being the first radio shore station used in the United States. Later a commercial station was erected near the same spot, and still later, in 1903, the navy put up a permanent shore station there.

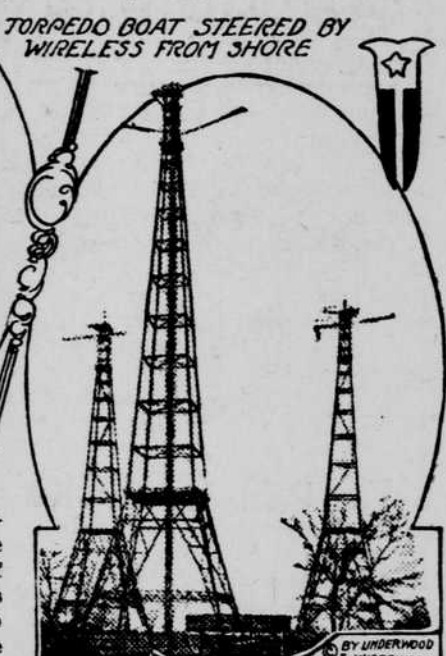
With the erection of the first experimental station the three vessels named were equipped with radio apparatus, the first vessels of the navy to be so equipped. This was the beginning of the navy radio service.

Its growth and development has been remarkable. No part of the Atlantic or Pacific oceans is too far away to be out of reach of a radiogram from an American naval shore station. When the fleet was engaged recently in its big war game on the Atlantic coast the department at Washington was in a position to be in instantaneous communication with every unit.

Quite as remarkable as the tale of the development of radio for strategic



COMMANDER BULLARD



THE THREE GREAT WIRELESS TOWERS NEAR FT. MYER, VA.

purposes is the tale of its development in the navy for purposes quite apart from war. Every department of the government now uses it at times for communication. Its service to commerce and the merchant marine has become indispensable. Watch and clock makers in the Mississippi valley region, who, through wireless sets they have erected for the purpose, regulate their standard timepieces by the daily time signals sent out from the Arlington station; marine and other interests, who receive from the same source weather bulletins; passengers aboard ship, who receive the daily news bulletins broadcasted over the ocean from navy shore stations at certain hours; dwellers on the far shores of Alaska and the insular possessions, who have no other means of communication—all these and many others benefit by the service.

And the cost? It is trifling by comparison with what is accomplished, for all means of communicating the wireless is the cheapest. Last year congress gave for new installations at high power stations \$1,500,000 and for maintenance \$500,000, the \$1,500,000 to be a continuing appropriation until expended.

Of course the navy is not the only branch of the government that has wireless equipment. The army, for example, maintains a cable from Puget Sound to Alaska, an extensive system of wire telegraphs in Alaska and also several wireless stations there, all engaged in commercial as well as public business.

Then the coast guard cutters, under the jurisdiction of the treasury department, all have wireless equipment aboard, while in the department of commerce is lodged supervision and regulation control over commercial and amateur wireless operators; but since 1904, by executive action of the president, the navy is supreme in the field of coast stations. Commercial stations operate of course on the coast, but they must not be so located as to interfere with the operation of navy radio stations.

The organization of the naval radio service is a growth and a development. When wireless first came into being in the navy the old bureau of equipment handled it, but subsequently the duties were absorbed by the bureau of steam engineering. Then the passage of the radio act by congress in 1912, with its provision requiring navy radio stations to relay and handle maritime and commercial business and the joining in the same year of this nation in the London radiotelegraphic convention threw a tremendous burden of new responsibilities on the bureau.

Whereupon the radio work was organized as an administrative unit and Captain Bullard was detailed as superintendent. The bureau of steam engineering still provides material, but the administration of affairs is under the direction of Captain Bullard.

Observe the radio map hanging on the walls of Captain Bullard's office and you will get an idea of the wide extent of the shore service—no map can show the ever-changing locations of the 250 ships of the navy that are equipped with wireless. Big circles

The balance wheel of a watch vibrates 300 times a minute, 432,000 times a day, or 157,680,000 times a year. As each vibration covers about 1/4 revolution, the shaft on which the balance wheel is mounted makes 236,800,000 revolutions in its bearings each year.

A farm engine driven by a gas motor has been invented in Europe that is equipped with its own producing plant for making gas from waste material, such as bark, sawdust or dry leaves.

More than 90 per cent of the refining and smelting of drosses and scrap metals in the United States is carried on in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river.

Boulder county, Utah, not many years ago a mere desert, has this season, for the seventh time in eight years, won the grand horticultural prize at the Utah State fair. The word boulder has not the same significance in New England as in the West, where the tree by that name is one of the commonest of all.

There are evidences of a prehistoric race which lived in Oklahoma.

CONDENSATIONS

Carl Guttt of Pendleton, Ore., a musician, is enjoying the recovery of his sight in one eye after a period of complete blindness lasting 15 years. He suddenly regained his vision while walking and he rushed to his home to behold his wife and child, neither of whom he had ever seen.

Australia seems to have an inexhaustible supply of marble, which is found there in many colors, in addition to pure white.

Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller institute, famous for his feats in surgery, and who recently discovered a "perfect antiseptic" for use in the treatment of wounds, will be honored by the French republic. Announcement is made that he will receive the next promotion to the rank of officer in the legion of honor.

A candle burning steadily for two days releases energy equal to one-horse power.

Finland has an area of 144,249 square miles, of which one-sixth is water, owing to the innumerable lakes in the interior of the country.

mark the ports of Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts where navy radio stations are maintained, with a solitary big circle in the interior showing the station on the great lakes at the Chicago naval training station.

But the continental map cannot show all. Inserted in the margin are other maps showing the navy radio stations in Cuba, the Panama Canal zone, Porto Rico, Samoa, Guam, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and Alaska, and even one at Peking, China. At a glance one gets the outline of the tremendous spread of the service.

"As originally contemplated," said Captain Bullard in discussing the extent of his service, "plans were made for a coastal chain of radio stations on this continent at practically 100 mile intervals, and a long distance chain."

"Improved apparatus and the increase of reliable ranges have made so many shore stations useless, so a number have been built. On the long distance chain it has been found possible to cut down some of the island stations from high power to medium power."

"We are now building high power stations at San Diego and Honolulu, and a medium power station at Guam; also eight high power stations in Porto Rico and the Philippines."

"The new station at New Orleans is complete. It works with Darien on the Isthmus. A general relay station is being built at Isabel, at the mouth of the Rio Grande river."

"Certain naval radio stations in Alaska communicate with a Russian station at Anadyr, Siberia, and tests are being conducted between them and a Japanese station at Ochikishi."

"Where do you get your electrical personnel of operators and electricians?" was asked.

"From the same sources that the rest of the navy gets its material, with the addition that often men who are already wire or wireless operators enlist for the purpose. The naval training stations at Newport, Chicago and San Francisco train young men for the duty, and we have a system of sending some to the electrical school in New York for special training. Bright signal boys aboard ship also show aptitude for radio work and are given training which fits them to become operators."

"Have you any provision for a reserve?"

"Practically, yes; but it is all voluntary. As we are constantly interchanging business with commercial companies we are in touch with them and their operators. Such of these operators as desire to do so list themselves with us, giving essential biographical and physical data and statement of experience, expressing a willingness to enter the naval radio service in time of national peril."

How Nutmegs Aid Digestion.
A drowsy state after meals is what we should welcome, for it is the most favorable condition for good digestion. Nutmegs may produce it because their effect is to increase the flow of gastric juice. The nutmeg is much used by doctors as a remedy in weak digestion. If one has a keen appetite he does not need nutmeg, for appetite is the most powerful stimulant of the flow of gastric juice. If the appetite is not good the digestion will be feeble, and then the addition of a little nutmeg will be found of benefit.

One Woman's Way.
"Yes," said the old doctor, "I once knew a woman who died from worry."
"What did she worry about?" queried the pale patient.
"Why, she just worried because she had nothing to worry about," answered the M. D.

Ending One Discussion.
"I don't see how he can afford to do all the things he does."
"Are his creditors worrying?"
"I don't know."
"Then why should you?"

Will Can Onions for British.
Seattle, Wash.—Four tons of onions and 5,000 tons of carrots have been purchased on the Puget Sound for shipment to Ladner, B. C., where they will be canned for shipment to Europe. It is understood the produce will be used by the British army.

Killed by Snowslide.
Georgetown, Colo.—Arthur Osborn, an engineer, and Edward Collins, a miner, were caught in a snow slide near Silver Plume and carried down Mount Kelso in the avalanche.

DISPUTE NEARS END

SUBSEA CONTROVERSY WITH TEUTONS ABOUT SETTLED.

SAFETY ON SEAS PROMISED

Central Powers Agree to Practically Every Demand Laid Down by the American Government.

Washington, D. C.—Two communications from Germany reached the United States late last week, one containing a proposal to pay an indemnity for the Americans lost in the Lusitania disaster, which may bring negotiations on that subject to a conclusion, and the other conveying assurances that German submarine commanders operating in the Mediterranean would not torpedo non-combatant ships of any character without warning them and according safety to their passengers and crews.

The communications were delivered to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The secretary immediately sent them to President Wilson.

Official Washington now considers that America and Germany at last are near a final agreement on the conduct of submarine warfare. Officials made no attempt to conceal their gratification at the attitude Germany apparently has assumed. It was considered to be virtually in harmony with the American viewpoint.

Tension regarding the entire submarine question seems to have lessened considerably. Austria in its reply to the last Ancona note, having assured the United States of its intentions to operate submarines with due regard for international law and the principles of humanity. Turkey and Bulgaria, it is understood, next will take steps to give such guarantees. It is stated authoritatively that Germany and Austria-Hungary will use their influence to accomplish this end.

The Lusitania controversy except for the wording of the agreement then entered into, is considered in Teutonic circles here virtually ended.

Million Dollars in Stamps Stolen.

St. Paul, Minn.—Robbers obtained approximately \$1,000,000 in negotiable internal revenue stamps and several thousand dollars in cash as the result of probably the most skillful and successful crime of the character in the history of the northwest. Blowing a large safe in the old federal building, at Fifth and Wabasha streets, without attracting attention the robbers selected their loot with comparative leisure and rejected a large quantity of stamps that were unexchangeable. They then made their escape without leaving the slightest trace of their movements.

Despite the fact that the building is situated almost in the center of the downtown district across from the city hall and court house and but one square from several of the city's principal hotels no one could be found who had heard the explosion.

Bishop of Omaha Dies.

Omaha.—The Right Rev. Richard Scannell, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Omaha, man of God and manly man, died at his home here January 7. Always apparently robust, Bishop Scannell's death comes as a shock to the community, to the Catholic church at large and to his followers. He would have been 71 years old on his next birthday, May 12.

Bishop Scannell was a priest of God for forty-four years, and a bishop of nearly twenty-eight years. Transferred from the Concordia, Kans., diocese he became bishop of the Omaha diocese January 31, 1891. Always a zealous churchman, his influence in the Omaha diocese was felt immediately. His fame, at the time of his death, was of international magnitude.

Town Looted by Strikers.

Youngstown, O.—Six city blocks were partly destroyed by fire at a loss of \$50,000, and several persons seriously injured from bullet wounds as the result of battles and riots of 3,000 steel workers on a strike here last Friday night.

For practically six hours, crowds of men, many maddened with drink, ran through the streets smashing the windows of buildings with clubs and then tearing out entire fronts. The rioters then would loot the place and then apply the torch.

The 3,000 laborers struck for an increase from 19 1/2 cents to 25 cents an hour and spurned a compromise offered at 22 cents.

Suit to Test the Iowa Law.

Des Moines, Ia.—An injunction suit has been filed against the American Express company here to test the right of the express company to transport liquor into the state. Judge Ayres, in district court, set the hearing for January 14.

Swift Co. Has Banner Year.

Chicago.—The year 1915 was the greatest in the history of Swift and Company, the packing company here reported. Sales aggregated \$500,000,000, an increase of \$75,000,000 over 1914.

Will Can Onions for British.

Seattle, Wash.—Four tons of onions and 5,000 tons of carrots have been purchased on the Puget Sound for shipment to Ladner, B. C., where they will be canned for shipment to Europe. It is understood the produce will be used by the British army.

Killed by Snowslide.
Georgetown, Colo.—Arthur Osborn, an engineer, and Edward Collins, a miner, were caught in a snow slide near Silver Plume and carried down Mount Kelso in the avalanche.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Jan. 10, 1915.
French cut German railway lines to prevent relief of Aitkirch. Turks marched on Egypt. Turkish army of reserves, trying to save Erzerum, repulsed at frontier. German aviators threw thirty bombs on Dunkirk. French aviators defeated German airmen in battle at great altitude. Abbas Hilmi, deposed khedive, called on Egyptians and Sudanese to rise against England.

Jan. 11, 1915.
Allies, attacking from Perthes, tried to cut German rail communications. Russian lines greatly re-enforced. Military authorities took over all blankets in Berlin and Brandenburg. Italy sent garrisons to her islands in the Aegean. American party on way to relieve German and Austrian prisoners in Russia halted temporarily by Russian government.

Jan. 12, 1915.
French attempted offensive near Perthes and Soissons. Germans repulsed French in Alsace. Russians pressed the Austrians back near the Nida river. Austrians were fleeing from Bukovina. Turks and Russians fought for the Erzerum road; Noury Bey taken by Russians. British government asked women to persuade men to enlist. Remainder of Turkish Tenth army corps routed at Kara Ourdan.

Jan. 13, 1915.
Germans victorious at Soissons, forcing French to abandon five miles of trenches and cross the Aisne, leaving guns and wounded. Kaiser watched Germans take the heights of Vregny. Russians occupied villages in Mazurian lake region and threatened Mlawa. Turks occupied Tabriz and reported Arab victory over British on lower Tigris. Dover forts drove off two German submarines. Dardanelles bombarded by allied fleet.

Jan. 14, 1915.
Germans took 3,150 prisoners and 14 guns in two days' battle at Soissons. Russian invasion of East Prussia by new force of 800,000 men begun. Germans retook several positions on the Sztura. Turkish invasion of Persia continued. Armenian refugees fled into Russia.

Jan. 15, 1915.
British made gains near La Bassée. New Russian army marched north in Poland. Von Hindenburg's forces declared to be in peril. British took Swakopmund, Africa. American Red Cross sent supplies to Saloniki and Virginia and Maryland sent relief ships to Belgium.

Jan. 16, 1915.
Austrians brought up heavy artillery to hold the Donajec river. German troops sent to Budapest. Italian gunboat Coatit damaged in the Adriatic. German hydroplane lost in North sea. French submarine Saphir sunk by Turkish mine in Dardanelles. Allied aviators bombarded Ostend.

POSTSCRIPTS

The change to electric power on Sweden's most northerly railroad in the world has increased the train capacity 40 per cent and the speed 50 per cent over steam operation.

A telephone which is claimed to be explosion proof and flame proof has been invented in England for use in mines or anywhere that explosive gases or liquids are present.

For peeling potatoes in quantities a carborundum lined metal cylinder has been invented, against the sides of which the tubers are whirled by a revolving bottom plate.

After a lengthy investigation the United States bureau of standards has decided that the lightning rod, when properly installed, is a trustworthy means of protecting property.

The entire body of a new automobile headlight is made of glass, a vacuum behind the reflector and the outside protecting the finish of the exterior and keeping it cool.

Sacks made of a fabric woven from paper strips that are twisted with a short vegetable fiber are being successfully used for transporting ore or Chile.

A new German machine cleans and sorts medicinal tablets, rejecting broken ones, and packs them in boxes or tubes at a rate of from 150,000 to 200,000 a day.

A new device to prevent an automobile headlight throwing rays that dazzle consists of a series of concentric metal rings, to be mounted behind the lens to reflect all the light along parallel lines.

Oatmeal is generally adulterated with barley flour to give it a whiter appearance.

It is interesting to note at the present time that when the war broke out with Turkey in 1878, Carmen Sylvia, the "poet queen" of Roumania, was the first to volunteer as a nurse. She worked night and day in the hospitals and after the war was ended the soldiers among themselves collected enough of the small coinage of the country to raise a national monument to "Muma Ranitola"—"the mother of the wounded"—of which the queen was extremely proud.

NOTED MEN ON BILL

PROMINENT SPEAKERS TO ADDRESS STOCK BREEDERS.

WOMEN INVITED TO MEETING

Home Economics Association Urges Farmers' Wives to Attend Session January 17 to 21.

Lincoln.—In addition to many farmers who will offer the results of much practical experience at the Nebraska Improved Live Stock Breeders' association during organized Agriculture Week here, January 17 to 21, some of the most prominent speakers on live stock problems in the middle west will be on the program. Among them from out of the state are C. F. Curtis, dean of the Iowa State College of Agriculture; J. H. Skinner, dean of the Indiana College of Agriculture; George McKeerrow, Pewaukee, Wis.; and H. R. Smith of St. Paul, Minn. (formerly of the Nebraska College of Agriculture). Secretaries of several of the national breeders' associations and members of the Nebraska College of Agriculture will also speak.

The Nebraska Home Economics association will also be in session during agricultural week and a cordial invitation is extended to the wives of those attending organized agriculture. The programs are prepared especially for the needs of the country home.

Boy Babies in Lead.
One set of triplets was born in Nebraska during 1915 and 171 pairs of twins. The vital statistics prepared by Secretary Case of the state board of health shows that 14,137 male children were born, as compared with 13,407 females, a total of 37,544.

One hundred and thirty-one babies were colored, 24,109 American, 1,003 German, 794 Scandinavian, 183 British and 312 Bohemian.

Douglas county had 2,224 of the 11,942 marriages in the state. Wheeler county had seven marriages and thirty deaths.

The chief cause of death was organic disease of the heart, 1,163 being from this cause. Pneumonia killed 813, cancer 606 and tuberculosis 398. Forty-eight persons committed suicide by taking poison, fifty shot and twenty-seven hanged themselves, while forty-nine killed themselves by other means. Three deaths were due to starvation.

Douglas county furnished the largest number of divorces, 642. Lancaster county came second with 243. Arthur, Banner, Perkins and Sherman counties had but one divorce each.

Over Million Taxes.

Taxes paid by property owners of the state for the present year will aggregate \$21,396,358 as against \$20,405,457 last year. This includes taxes for all purposes, state, county, school district, city, town, village—and it takes into consideration the fact, too, that the state levy was reduced a full mill for the year. The total at that is about \$1,000,000 lower than it was three years ago. The increase comes from a raise in local tax rates in sections of the state. Dodge county makes probably the best showing of any county in the state by paying \$346,692 this year as against \$502,477 last year.

Estabrook for President.

A petition containing the names of several hundred supporters was recently filed with Secretary of State Pool presenting the name of Henry Estabrook as a candidate for the republican presidential nomination, subject to the 1916 primaries. The petition states that Mr. Estabrook is the first bona fide candidate to file; that he is a product of Nebraska, and will represent what may be termed "new leadership."

To Observe Child Labor Day.

January 24 will be observed as Child Labor day throughout the country and while State Superintendent Thomas does not believe a whole day should be devoted to the observance of the same, because Nebraska has so many special days, he thinks a short time should be spent in each school and recommends a program offered by the national child day committee as proper to use.

Pool Busy in December.

The month of December was an unusually busy month in the office of Secretary of State Pool. In 1914 this office received during the month of December a total of \$2,470,200, but during the same period in 1915 the records show cash receipts of \$5,120,144, a net increase of \$2,649,944.

Moorhead Accepts Reappointment.

Governor Moorhead has received the acceptance of Harley G. Moorhead, appointed to again hold the office of election commissioner of Douglas county. The term is for two years and began the 1st of January.

Prison Population Increased.

The prison population of the state increased from 341 to 369 during the month of December and the number of these convicts out on parole went up during the month to 215. This is the meat of the monthly report filed with the governor by Warden Fenton. Of the 369 inmates behind the walls at present two of the number are women. Four women are out on parole and are said to be making good. Officers and guards at the institution number forty-six, including Mrs. Fenton, who is matron.

Gets Rhodes Scholarship.

Paul B. Means of Osceola, a former Nebraska university man, was chosen as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford university for this state by the special commission appointed to make the selection. Chancellor Avery announced the selection of Means after two other applicants failed to pass the examinations. Means took the examinations a year ago with Paul Good of Lincoln and both passed exceptional requirements. Good was finally chosen at that time. Means will leave for England next September.

BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box. Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this process reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

The wise woman marries for protection as well as for revenue.

SEVERE KIDNEY TROUBLE YIELDS TO POPULAR REMEDY

About four years ago I had a severe attack of kidney trouble and Gravel of the bladder. I was afflicted this way for one year and had severe pains in my back and shooting pains in my bladder. I got so bad that I was not able to work for about two months; I could not rest at night; I would have to get up several times during the night to urinate, and at these times it caused me great pain. I read so much and heard so much of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I decided to try Swamp-Root; after taking several bottles I was restored to good health and I have not been troubled with my kidneys and bladder since. I cheerfully recommend Swamp-Root to others with kidney and bladder troubles.

Yours respectfully,
F. H. FLEMING,

802 E. 14th St., Pittsburg, Kansas.

Personally appeared before me this 5th day of May, 1915, F. H. Fleming, who subscribed to the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

JOSEPH KEYS, Justice of the Peace.

In and for the County of Crawford and State of Kansas.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You. Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

WHY DONKEY WAS IN CLOVER

Punishment That Surely Might Be Classified as "Unusual," Though Possibly Not "Cruel."

Not very long ago there lived in England an old man who always rode on a donkey to his daily work, and tethered him while he labored on the roads or wherever else he might be.

It had been pretty plainly hinted to him by one of the local landowners that he was suspected of putting it in the fields to graze at other people's expense.

"Eh, squire, I cud na do sich a thing, fer my donkey won't eat nought but nettles an' thistles."

One day the gentleman was riding along the road, when he saw the old fellow at work and the donkey up to his knees in one of his clover fields feeding luxuriously.

"Halloo, John!" said he. "I understood you to say your donkey would eat nothing but nettles and thistles?"

"Aye," said John, "but he's been misbehavin' himself, sir. He nearly kicked me 't' th' chest just now, so I put him there to punish him!"

Purely a Defensive Measure.

"Hear how old Wogram got even with the war?"

"No. How'd he do it?"

"Well, when the war cut off the dyestuffs Wogram cut off his whiskers."—Judge.

LACK OF MONEY

Was a Godsend in This Case.

It is not always that a lack of money is a benefit.