NEGRO SUPERSTITION.

FRICAN FETICHISM SOFTENED BY CONTACT WITH CIVILIZATION.

worn for Protection Against the pril one-The Belief in Witches and Cunjur Niggers" - Signs Portending neath-Various Ludierous Notions.

the contact of the African with a mighty sation modified and softened his fetichand today his superstition is of a differ-He is a firm believer in a personal and accepts him with all time honored properties-horns, tail, cloven foot and bot pitchfork. For protection against swful one the negro wore the greatest er of charms. To ward off his familiars sitches, every negro nailed to his cabin ga horseshoe. This charm, however, had power unless it had been accidentally The "white folks at de big house often presented with one of these witch ers, and if they failed to use it, the giver. ingly and surreptitiously, nailed it someere on "marster's" premises.

Minegro nurses teach their charges that tangles which after a night's sleep are et to appear in the hair are knots tied by goes, and everybody in the southern estes is familiar with the darkies' belief ist sitches ride horses and mules in the ead of night, exhausting their strength, Toward off the approach of any of the

al sisterhood silver dimes and five cent ces with a hole in them, strung on a cord sisuspended from the neck, are unrivaled. thand ends of bones strung together, and sel by a Voudoo priestess, constitute a gri, which is a marvelous foil against the ol One. In southern Louisiana there are are numbers of negroes who believe that ain other negroes have commerced with stan, receiving from him a liberal endowest of his diabolic powers. These are own as "cunjur niggers," who can "hou-" you. To incur the ill will of one of sem is a grievous misfortune.

Asevery negro, even the most debased, is are of salvation, and speaks with confidence this place in heaven, where he will "set at sme table ez de white folks," it is not mee that he revels in signs portending His heaven, like the Mussulman's, is med sensual delights, and corpses and funals are to him a great joy. To put a black minto a child's dress, to try on any one's arning garments, to open an umbrella in behouse, to break a looking glass, to carry sade through the house, are all signs of isth. To drive a nail after dark, except in asking a coffin, will bring death; and any am so unfortunate as to bury three wives will bury six. A spider seen in the morning rings good luck; at noon, disappointment; ad in the evening, bad luck.

If accidentally a garment be put on wrong is out, and if it be worn that way until podluck. To give a knife or scissors to a mend is to sever friendship, except, indeed, a est pin be given in return, which averts the pending rupture. The Roman Catholic roes of southern Louisiana will not cut a nana crosswise, because through its center ms a dark streak, which if cut transversely sents the appearance of a cross. To avoid s sacrilege the fruit must be broken.

They accept the Bible literally, and as they ceive it in most grotesque form from their reachers," it is little wonder that their contion of things spiritual is distorted. Withat a pang of conscience they will ent the Mokens from a neighbor's ben roost, the pigs om his pen, the melons from his "patch," et cannot be induced to commit the unpar imable sin of eating a dove.

I a black cat enters your house you will seive money; an itching palm denotes the one thing, while an itching sole signifies hat you will travel. Should your right ear bars, then some one is talking in your favor: but if it be the left, the tongue is evilly enyou, and you must immed with that its owner may bite it. Should you xeed in spitting in your right ear, you dence your enemy. If a knife, fork or casors in falling sticks up in the floor, pretare for visitors; also if a black cock crows rectimes in succession at the back door. the possession of a frizzly hen means good lask to the owner, while two frizzly hens denote a measure of prosperity which rouses the jealousy of "ole Satan."

There is a ludicrous belief that to step over thoustretched legs of any one will stop his further growth. But the evil spell will work bekward, for by stepping back over the legs they resume their suspended work of de-

No work in garden or field can be done with out regard to lunar phases. An old auntie in my family would never make soap except in the full of the moon, and then the soap must bestirred only one way. Her soap stick, of rare virtues and great age, was believed to have certain occult powers, which made it popular among the soap making sisters.

Ask a negro man why he wears a brass ring in one car, and he tells you it will cure tore eyes. Chills and fever are cured by svallowing cobweb pills, and the pain from any insect bite is instantly removed by rubbing the puncture with three kinds of grass. What folly to endure warts when by rubbing them with a piece of stolen fat bacon, and then burying it secretly, the warts will disappear in a few days. So, too, why weary the flesh with looking for a lost article when you need only to throw something away to find the thing misiaid? Your mind, however, must be fixed upon the thing lost to succeed, to that here one of the elements of the faith ture seems to come in. Any lady who throws away the combings after dressing her hair will suffer with headache, for the birds weave this hair into their nests.

The young generation of negroes, who are low skimming over the contents of a multibleof text books with high sounding names, are in bond to the same superstitions which enchain their fathers. Not all of the mental and moral philosophy set down in the books with which they are burdened can break the thrall cast by the witch and the "cunjur man," while the study of the higher mathematics has not yet developed that reasoning faculty which exercises the incarnate devil with all his gallimaufry of evil spirits into the limbo of unbelief.—Harper's Bazar.

Satan's Legal Rights.

A London correspondent writes from Finand that a property holder in one of the liberior towns of the province left a will bementhing all his possessions to the devil. be dead man's family protested that the Will was void, but the Finnish lawyers were Cancilled to interfere with the rights of so fermidable a personage as the new legatee, and, the correspondent adds, the devil has become, by legal right at least, a Finnish aniowner. - New York Tribune.

When you are buying kid gloves remember at there is such a thing as a price that is to cheap. It is best to pay a good price and Pt the good gloves that go with it. Ex the the stitching to find places where the kread has broken through the leather, eretch the seams, and if the thread pull away, knying a white spot, don't get the Dores. The leather should stretch easily to cation good fit and to wear well.

STORIES ABOUT MEN.

Something o. a Liar, but Not for Forty

A number of members from the house of representatives have stolen away at various times and for short periods from their congressional duties. Most of them have enjoyed themselves, but none to a greater extent than did Wade, of Missouri; Lind, of Minnesotta, and Sawyer, of New York. They invaded the state of Maryland and studied the unsophisticated natives until they got tired. The last place at which they made any stay was Leonardtown. From there they intended coming to the capital by boat, but that semi-occasional craft having parted, they were compelled to travel by rail

The train was started with a pinchbar and proceeded at a very deliberate gait. Occasionally the conductor would get off and gather a few peaches, with which he would treat the passengers. After the train had been crawling along for an hour and had covered at least six miles, the conductor collected the fares, which, for the congressional ero *d, amounted to 85 cents each. reached Col. Wade, that genial "bald knobber" remarked, in his innocent way:

"Do you charge preachers full fare on this

"No, sir," was the conductor's reply. "We only charge them half rates. Are you : preacher?" he added, looking squarely at the

colonel's Methodist countenance.
"No. I am not," said the Missourian, "but that gentleman is," pointing to Judge Sawyer, who sat a couple of seats in front of him. The conductor at once returned to the judge, and after a scarching glance at the sun kissed countenance of the New York statesmen, proffered him 40 cents, with the remark: "We only collect half rates from preachers."

"Who in blank said I was a preacher?" asked the judge, with considerable show of anger.

The conductor threw his thumb back over his shoulder in the direction of Col. Wade, and looked as though he thought all the time that the colonel was garbling the facts in the

In the meantime the three dimes, the nickel and five pennies reposed calmly in the judge's fat palm. He regarded them in silence for a moment, and then handed them back to the official, saying: "I am a good deal of a liar, but I will not lie for 40 cents."

Then be relapsed into absolute silence and would not look at Col. Wade until Washington was reached.-Washington Post.

The Bill Was Passed.

An ex-member of the Virginia state senate told me the other day of an incident in his legislative career which I do not remember ever having seen in print before. A. L. Pridemore, not many years ago a member of the house of representatives from the Ninth Virginia district, was before be came to Washington a member of the Virginia senate. One day he introduced a bill for the relief of the sureties of H. G. Wax, who was a collector of taxes in Scott county. He made a brief explanation of the bill, and when he sat down Edgar Allen, familiarly known as 'Yankee Allen," who represented the Farmville district, rose and said: "I wish to ax

If Mr. Wax Has been too lax In collecting the tax? If such are the facts I am willing to relax And remit the tax Which the law enacts We should exact Of his sureties."

It is needless to add, my informant says, that the bill passed by a unanimous vote.-New York Tribune.

Goodwin Had the Best of It.

Nat Goodwin is pretty slick and can get out of a scrape as clean as any man living. A gentleman in New York, writing to a friend here, made some comparative allusion to Chicago and the eastern metropolis, 1 concluding he wrote: "But I know you feeling toward Gotham," and then added "Here is a little story on Nat Goodwin that is not malapropos: One day Nat Goodwin met young Mr. Henderson, a friend of mine. 'Hello, Nat,' called out Henderson; 'where have you been so long? 'Oh, up in Boston, Montreal and Philadelphia,' returned Goodwin; 'and, Billy,' he continued, 'I am glad to get back to New York. All other places in the country are just camping out ones." Goodwin has been playing here, and the Chicago man, meeting him one day last week, showed him the letter and asked him if he thought it was kind to speak that way after all the grand receptions he had had here. Nat looked at the letter, smiled, and said without hesitation: "Why, my dear fellow, you don't think I would be guilty of mentioning Chicago in connection with those places, do your Pshaw! They can't trot in the same class with this city."-Chicago Herald.

Accounted For.

Col. "Dick" Wintersmith, of Kentucky, is probably the best story teller in Washington today. If he doesn't always confine himself strictly to the truth, nobody will find fault with him, for he tells his little anecdotes with such a serious mien as to carry conviction to the minds of these of his listeners who do not know him so well as some of his friends do. He was speaking the other day at Chamber lin's of the way in which adverse luck will sometimes pursue a man, and remarked that he once played at the White Sulphur Springs and never held a trump. Some one in th company suggested that that was impossible, because he must have held at least one trump

every time he dealt the cards. 'But," replied the colonel, bringing his fist down on the table in front of him, 'overy time I dealt it was a misdeal."—New York

The Son of His Father.

Here is a story about the son of the late Mr. Whitehouse had bishop of Illinois. some business in New York with a large law firm, wherein a son of Rufus Choate is a partner. It was Mr. Choate to whom Whitehouse addressed himself. "All right, sit down," said the New York lawyer; "I'll see you in a moment or two."

"But," said the visitor, "I am Mr. Whitehouse, of Chicago."
"All right, all right," said the lawyer

scribbling away like mad; "take a chair; I am busy just now." "But," again said Mr. Whitehouse, "I am

the son of Bishop Whitehouse."
"Oh! well, take two chairs then," said Choate, without looking up. - Chicago Herald.

Had to Be a Venus.

"You are looking levely to-night, my

dear," said Gracie. "I must be," she replied, "because while coming home in a car this afternoon a Philadelphia gentleman gave me his seat."-New York Evening Sun.

Inducements.

Said a persuasive Egyptian guide to a traveler who refused to climb the pyramids; "Carry up one side, down t'other, twenty minutes, no bone broke, and you very happy, only two shilling,"-Youth's Companion,

A LAZY GIRL'S WISH.

You ask, if I could be That which I would be. What, from all nature's sisterhood, Would I change place with-Would I circle in space with The stars, as a star? or, from yonder wood,

Pour my soul storing

As, upward winging, ught the blue, fit home for a bird? No, a bird is too busy, And a star might get dizzy, I'd be neither—now, don't say a word!

Pray, do you suppose that Lovely rod rose that ods and beckens and beams on me Ever gets weare! That ever a tear she ds but for joy that she can be!

And that great daisy, So white and lary, at stands with her sisters there in the sun-Has abe a care, a Burden to bear, a suble in life? O no! not one,

I've wad the story O the King in his glory Who "was not arrayed like one of these;" Twas Solomon; still he Couldn't equal a lityred field tily that flaunts in the breeze.

Fig. if I could choose me,

On earth is beauty-

With none to refuse me, e los I'd like best of all on the earth, Twould be that of the flowers. Who all through the hours have nothing to do from the hour of their birth.

There are no traces On their fair faces strkness, sorrow, of grief or sin; Their only duty

They toll not, neither do they spin." -Wide Awabe. HEAT AND VENTILATION.

Simple Way of Keeping the Air in Rooms Moist in Winter.

People who use their brains habitually, teachers, writers, artists, must cop warm as the saving of their mind to hunting for a specific result the senaabilities. They must have fires early, tor related a story of his early life when be and use foot-warmers day and night, was a sheriff of a certain county in Califor-and dress like Esouimaux if necessary, and dress like Esquimaux if necessary, or congestion of the brain or lungs is the penalty. The inflammation of the lungs which carried off George Eliot route for any one to travel over; it was as and Mrs. Browning was descended from | difficult, owing to the necessary climbing up the chilliness and poor circulation and down, to travel six miles in this canyon which these brain-werkers had borne for years. Care must be taken, with with me. We were out seeking for certain all this heating, to have a current of viciators of the law. About midday we had warm, fresh air circulating in the traversed half the distance necessary to go rooms, and to have it healthly moist, and we stopped for a rest. I pulled out Such precautions give a soft and lovely my meerschaum pipe, for I was very fond complexion, equal to the famous Newport bloom. The best way to secure that I had no matches and no matethis constant ventilation without draft | rial for making a light. My companion was s by having the top of the window uot a smoker, and of course be had no fitted with a perforated board, pierced matches. I was almost dying for a smoke by many conical borings, only a quarter as wide at the center as at each a match lying on the ground in the sand surface of the hole. This gives a fine, near a little stream that came down through forcible play of minute currents the canyon. The sight of that match actuthrough the room instead of a danger- ally frightened me. I looked all around to ous large draught. It is a woman's invention, and a very clever one for keeping rooms perfectly healthy and fresh. up the match. I said to myself: 'Of course It is a little remarkable that a plain it won't light; it's been lying on this wet American woman should have worked | sand | But it did light, and I had my smoke. out a plan of cheap, efficient ventilation on the same principles as the French avention which drew the applause of that I can but believe to a certain extent in scientific men years later. To keep good and bad luck "-New York World. the air moist, the simplest way is to keep a pan of water in the heat regisier, with a large sponge in it, or a wet towel hung with ends in the water, giving off moisture to the air which long ago. Mr. Joel Thomas, who is the hired handling matter by the ordinary Morse flows over it. Pans of water alone do man of an East Killingly farm, has a reputated telegraph and in composition. Mr. very little good, though better than nothing. The moisture must be directly | that can find no other unfortunate person to in the path of the air to be absorbed by it. The water pans for stoves should

IT DIDN'T WORK.

be large enough to cover the whole top,

water. Such water pans purify the air,

salt in the water is very strenghtening

A Confidence Man Strikes a Merchant Who Had "Been There Before." He walked hurriedly into a Maiden

Lane jeweler's store, and said: "Will you let me use your telephone?"

"Certainly."

"Hello, Central! Say, give me 607 B. Brooklyn. Hello! Is that you, dear? Well, say, I forgot my gold watch this morning; left it under the pillow. Tve got to take a train right away; and haven't time to go home, so I wish you'd bring it over and leave it here for me. I'll borrow a silver watch in

the meantime. That's all, Central." "Thank you," he said, turning to the clerk. "I suppose you heard what me!"-Norwich (Coun.) Special to New York I said to my wife. Now, if you can let Sun. me have a silver watch until I get back I will consider it a great favor. My wife will leave my gold one as se-

earity." The clerk simply pointed to the door.

"Do you mean get out?"

"Yep." "Too old?"

"Yep."

"Been there before?" "Yep.

"Well, good day." -Jeweler's Weekly.

Parrots as Parlor Pets.

Parrots were more common drawing room pets a century ago than they are now. No fashionable belle's boudoir was complete without one. Belinda had a presentiment of her coming misfortunes when "Poll sat mute, and Shock was most unkind." The beauty of the bird's plumage and its amusing tricks may account for this partiality; out it has certainly been valued as a domestic favorite for many centuries. It is said that parrots were first introduced into Europe in the time of Alexauder the Great, though only one variety, the green parakeet with a red neck (brought from India) was known to the ancients until the time of Nero. when the Romans discovered other species in Ethiopia. The discovery of America enriched parrot fanciers by the addition of many beautiful Brazilian varieties of the species of their list of pets. -Philadelphia Press.

Girls Written Up.

A public school teacher of Milwaukee has in her note book the following composition on "Girls," written by a boy: "Girls are very stuck up and dignified in their manner and behaveyouror. They make fun of boys, and then turn round and love them. I don't belave they ever killed a cut or anything. They look out every nite and say: 'Oh, ain't the moon lovely! Thir is one thing I have not told, and that is they always now their les-sons bettern boys."—Chicago Herald.



Wealthy but Economical Father-Do you know, my son, what strict economy would do for you!

Robert-1 know what it has done for me, father, and I respect you for it.-Life.

Senator Jones' Great Luck.

The senator (Jones of Nevada) has always been ready to take great chances. He believes sincerely in the outside belo that comes from no one knows where to shape circumstances around the path of a lucky man so that success is certain. As an illustration of the peculiar luck which he has tool at all times during his life when he has once given his

"We set out one day to go up a great canyon which was near my headquarters. There was no road to it: it was a most fatiguing as it would have been twenty-five upon the open highway. I had one of my deputies of smoking even then. I loaded-up with tobacco, when to my consternation I found I hated to give it up, and in my wondering what I should do, I turned around and I saw see if there was any one in sight. I looked up to see if there was anything passing over that way, and then I walked up and picked I never knew anything to beat that piece of luck, but I've had in many close calls in my life such similar evidence of good fortune

Joel and the Steer.

The people of East Killingly, in the adcining county, think that a pretty funny fool with.

One morning a few weeks ago Joel went to the barn to yoke a pair of very large untamed steers. The yoke was large and cumand to be kept clean, and full of fresh brous and the bows were big, but he got the wooden loop over one steer's head and pinned as well as keep it moist, as they absorb him. With the next steer he had a wrestle. slipping about in the treacherous yard in his Impurity. A little niter, iodine and effort to hold the animal by one horn and carry the heavy yoke end with his free arm. to breathe, having a mild effect of sea. Finally, by an inexplicable mischance, either atr.-Shivley Darc, in Philadelphia the voked steer twisted the other how over Joel's head and below his arms, or else Joel fell into it, he doesn't know which. A moment later a neighbor approaching the house beheld the unhappy hired man yoked up with the frantic steer, his wild red face protruding through the big ox bow, skipping and plunging at terrific speed down the road toward him. Joel espied the neighbor, and at every

jump he roared in sputtering tones: "Head us off, - it! head us off." The neighbor succeeded in doing it, turning the team by dint of very active work into an angle of a stone wall. Then he nervously hopped around to the steer's head, meaning to release the animal before Joel was quite killed. It was at this point that the bired man manifested the striking originality of his mind and his disgust at the neigh-

bor's lack of gumption at the same time. He "Here, you! what are ye up to! Never mind the steer; come round here and unvoke

A Bit of Dramatic Criticism.

The varying emotions springing from a snow white gown of brocade given with a force and power that were cut low and worn over a tucker of fine old lace, evincing skillful expression of subdued passion and hanging sleeves of brocade puffed up so as not to conceal the apparent faults of elecution and antique girdle of turquois and brilliant medallions joined by a rare refinement of speech and motion which convey a gown of dead leaf brown cloth, slit up the sides and open in front over an earnestness which is never subordinate to the robe of black satin, which is a mass of jet ornaments from throat to hem, displaying a much higher order of dramatic ability than she evinced last season. -Norristown Herald.

Selfish Man.

Cultured Dame-Just like a man! You grab the paper as soon as it arrives, keep it all to yourself, and then blame me for not being informed on matters of public interest. Husband-Well, my dear, I'll read the paper aloud, if you wish. Let me see-"Another

Ocean Horror. "Oh, don't read that."

'The Progress of the Campaign," "I don't care for politics."

" 'Issues of the Hour.'" "Never mind that,"

" Science Solves a Problem."

"I hate science. " Mrs. Tiptap's Party-Description of the

"On, read that,"-Philadelphia Record.

Walter Beant says that one should write poetry in order to acquire command of language. Editors achieve the same result by reading it, -Time.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.

The Ingenious Invention of a Well-Known

American Stenographer.

James E. Munson, a stenographer, gave an exhibition not long ago of an automatic type-setting machine. Mr. Munson's apparatus is a complete novelty, inasmuch as it runs the type into the galleys fully justified and corrected, some thing never before accomplished by a type-setting mathine. The primary principles of Mr. Munson's invention are speed and the possibility of justifying and correcting the type before it goes into the galleys. In order to accomplish the justifying and correcting Mr. Munson has perfected a key-board, which, made like that of an ordinary type-writer, perforates a strip of paper of about the width used in the Wheatstone telegraph system. The perforations consists of various combinations of letters based upon an alphabetical principle invented by Mr. Munson. Although only 175 combinations are needed. 1,013 can be made upon the key-board If necessary. When the paper leaves the perforating machine the letters are so far apart that a strip 131 inches long represents one line in a column of printed matter. The operator of the machine goes over this strip with a fine rule and sees that the divisions of words and spaces come to the end of the line correctly. If they do not he has a perforating hand tool with which he "spaces out" the characters so that they justify on the paper strip. When he has finished justifying the

strip it is run through another machine at a high rate of speed and the perforated characters are brought so close together that four inches of paper represent one line in a printed column. This strip is then put into the typesetting machine proper. This is an electric motor, with a sharp-pointed armature connected with magnets representing the characters on the paper As the armature passes through the perforations in the paper connection is made with rods over the magnets, which in their consequent action drop a type into a groove upon a rapidly revolving platform, by which it is carried instantly to pick-ups, which in turn put it upon a supporting rail. It is then carried automatically to the galley and dumped fully justified and corrected. In the exhibition Mr. Munson used the Thorne type-setter and distributer in connection with his automatic apparatus, which can be applied, he says, to any type-setting machine now in use. It is capable of setting from 8,000 to 13,000 ems per hour. The machine is not yet perfect, but Mr. Munson believes it soon will be in practical operation.

An important feature in connection with the invention is that verbatim reports can be made upon any number of perforated slips at a time, and a slip supplied to each newspaper having one of the machines. Furthermore, the slips can be run through an automatic telegraph machine in Washington and fac-similes forwarded to any point in the country directly to the thing occurred in that neighborhood not newspapers, thus saving delay in Munson hopes to be able to use compressed air as a motive power and to have the machine on the market within a short time. - N. Y. Times.

A CHEAP INCUBATOR One Whose General Description Indicate That It is a Good Thing.

I notice the request for a cheap incubator. The following I have used successfully, and as I never saw one like it I conclude there is no patent. To make an incubator to hold about one hundred eggs, the egg-drawer should be about two feet by three feet. To make the heater, take two boards three feet long, and two boards two feet and ten inches long and seven inches wide; nail these together so as to make a box without bottom or cover. Now cover the top with flooring and bottom with a sheet of zinc, well nailed on. Bore eight half-inch holes in the top, about eight inches from either side and same distance apart, so there will be two rows of four holes each. Now make a hole in one side, about midway, four inches in diameter. Over this hole nail a piece of tin with a hole two inches across. This is for the pipe running from the lamp, and finishes the heater.

Now make the egg drawer the same size as the heater, but only four inches deep. This drawer has no cover and the bottom is to be made of strips one inch square and nailed crosswise on the bottom one inch apart. On the inside of this tack an old coffee sack stretched tight.

Next take two pieces half an inch thick and one inch wide and two feet and five inches long, and two pieces of the same material one foot and ten inches loug. Nail these together so that in laying it in the egg drawer the frame will only be half an inch deep. Over this frame stretch a piece of good, new bleached muslin, very tight. The eggs will lie in this musiin. Now bore holes in the sides of the egg drawer just above this frame two inches spart and half an inch indiameter, and put pieces across the drawer, to lay the eggs between. By moving this canvas backward and forward, the egg- can be turned. This finishes the egg-drawer.

Now make another box the same size as the heater, eight luches deep. with a tight bottom. In this bottom bore hotes same as in the top of the heater for ventilation. This box is to be placed under the egg drawer and filled to within an Inch of the top with awdust. Now place the last box menti-ned on pieces two inches wide couning crossways and extending even inches on either side, being

enreful not to cover any of the holes in the bottom of the sawdust box.

On this box place the egg drawer and on the egg drawer the heater with the zine side down. Place a shaving between the egg drawer and the heater to give the egg drawer room to slide out and in easily. Now take two boards ten inches wide and nail to each side on both the sawdust box and the heater, and also a board on the back end.

Now we have the incubator but it must be surrounded with eight inches of sawdust. To do this lay down twoboards on the bottom cross pieces; these boards should be eight inches wide and three feet and eight inches long. Across the back end place another board in the same manner and build sides and end up eight inches above the top of heater, then fill with sawdust.

Now go to the tinshop and get eight half-inch tubes, 16 inches long and eight 7 inches long; also an elbow, 2 inches in diameter, one end 8 and the other 12 inches long. Put the short tubes in the lower sawdust box and the long ones in the holes in the fop of the heater, so that the lower end will come down to within an inch of the zinc bottom. Put the long end of the elbow through the hole in the outside box, which must be directly opposite the one in the side of the heater and covered with tin in the same manner.

In order to save heat you can build a small box over the portion of the elbow outside the incubator and fill it with dirt. Put dirt around the elbow where it runs through the sawdust. Place a lamp under the end of the elbow and shove the chimney as far up as it will go.

Do not put the eggs in until you can keep a uniform heat of 100 degrees to 104 degrees. Keep your thermometer in the egg drawer and sprinkle your eggs every day with tepid water. Turn the eggs twice each day.

I have sometimes made a door to cover front, but an old piece of carpet hung over the front will do. hatch about 80 per cent. of my eggs .-Walter A. Rutledge, in Toledo Blade.

HATS IN THE COMMONS.

The Important Part They Play in the Legislative Life of England.

A strict etiquette governs the wearing of hats in the Commons. An honorable member, who, ignorant or forgetful of the forms of the House, attempted to walk to his scat when covered, would be met with loud cries of "order," and although an absentminded member sometimes does so he has never been known to repeat it. He must only wear his hat when seated. Directly he rises he must doff it, though he may only wish to speak to a member behind him or to get a paper from the table. If any bill or resolution for which he is responsible is mentioned by the Speaker a member raises his hat and does not rise, and the same is done when another member alludes to him in the course of a speech or answers a question which he has put. If he is not wearing his hat at the time, he immediately puts it on and then raises it in acknowledgment.

This practice has given rise to some funny contretemps, as when an honorable member who was remarkable for a very small head unconsciously picked. up the hat of the member next to him in mistake for his own. This member happened to be chiefly remarkable for a very large head, and his hat was like an extinguisher when put on his fellowmember and had a very ludicrous

effect. Of course, a member never speaks in his hat, except on one occasion, which we shall notice presently. He generally places it carefully on the seat he has just vacated. If he is going to make a long speech and his throat requires. lubrication, his hat is the receptacle for a glass of water, which is replenished from time to time by an attentive friend. Members are generally collected enough to remember, when they sit down, to be careful to remove their hats from the bench.

This is not invariably the case, however, for an honorable member a short time ago acquired a universal notoriety in the House as "the member who sat on his hat." He had just finished a maiden speech of some length. and in the excitement of the moment entirely forgot that a shiny and wellbrushed "tile" occupied his seat. He sat down suddenly, rather more suddenly, perhaps, than he had foreseen -for maiden speeches are famous for uncertainties-and he sat, unfortunately, on his hat. We are not aware that there was a glass of water in it, but there might have been, and the example should be borne in mind by rising, or perhaps we should say sinking, orators.

We have intimated that there is one occasion on which a member can, or rather, according to the rules must, address the House with his hat on. This happens when the House has been cleared for a division, and when a member desires to raise a point of order. To mark the fact that the debate has been closed and the interruption is purely incidental, the member must speak sitting, and with his hat

In addition to the uses of hats in the House to which we have referred, there is another and a very common one. No member being allowed to claim as a right the possession of any seat (the tenure by which they are held being priority of occupation) except in certain cases allowed as a matter of courtesy, the practice has arisen of members leaving their hats on the seats they desire to occupy during the sitting .- Washington Star.