

CARE OF GOOD CLOTHES.

The Finer the Stuff the More Watchful One Should Be.

It is a very common mistake to believe that good materials, whether of cotton, silk or wool, need less care than cheap ones.

One of the principal differences between good and cheap materials is that the better grades are finer spun.

No matter how careful one may try to be, clothes that one wears gradually get a trifle of the grease from the perspiration of the body.

In themselves these bacteria do but little harm, but many of them set free an acid which eats into the fiber of the material.

Good clothing, instead of being kept shut away in boxes and drawers, should be constantly aired and shaken.

MILITARY STRATEGY.

Retreating Through a City is Disastrous to an Army.

If you suffer defeat in front of a great town and have to retreat through it under the blows of the victorious enemy you are in the worst possible position for conducting that retreat.

There is very much more than this. A great town cannot but contain, if you have long occupied it, the material of your organization.

In general, to fight in front of a great town when the chances are against you is as great an error as to fight in front of a marsh with few causeways.

Seville Nights.

In all the principal places and gardens of Seville moving picture screens are erected and small tables and chairs set out, the exhibitors either making their profits from the drinks sold or by rental of chairs at 2 cents each.

Leakage in Steam Pipes.

To make a permanent cement for stopping leakage in steam pipes where caulking or plugging is impossible, mix black oxide of manganese and raw linseed oil, using enough oil with the manganese to bring it to a thick paste.

The Happy Mean.

"Why does Miss Oldgirl wear such exceedingly youthful costumes? She doesn't expect, does she, any one will believe her as young as all that?"

Ribbon of the Garter.

The dark blue ribbon now worn by the Knights of the Garter was changed to its present shade from one much lighter in tone in the year 1622.

Quiet Times.

Mrs. Kelly—This neighborhood seems a bit noisy. Mrs. Flynn. Mrs. Flynn—Yes, th' only time it's quiet here is when the elevated train goes by and drowns th' noise.—Judge.

COALING WARSHIPS AT SEA.

Sixty Tons of Fuel an Hour Whirled From Vessel to Vessel.

How the British vessels of war are coaled while sailing through heavy seas at a rate of twelve miles an hour without hindering their activities in any way is told in the Manchester Guardian:

A collier packed to the hatches with coal gets into touch by wireless with a battleship whose bunkers need to be replenished. On sighting the vessel the supply ship maneuvers until it is within 400 feet of the battleship.

The two ships, therefore, travel in a straight line fastened together, while from the mast of the collier to the deck of the warship stretches a transport cable for carrying coal bags.

By means of this apparatus sixty tons of coal can be carried every hour across the gap of water that separates the supply ship from the battleship.

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CURIOUS PENALTIES.

Some That Were Inflicted in the Early Days in New York.

When New York, or as it was then called, New Amsterdam, was under Dutch rule, some peculiar penalties were enacted. In 1642 a defendant in an action for slander was sentenced "to throw something in the box for the poor."

In 1647 Jonas Jonassen, a soldier, for robbing hen roosts and killing a pig was ordered "to ride a wooden horse three days, from 2 p. m. to the conclusion of the parade, with a fifty pound weight tied to each foot."

In the time of the commonwealth, in England, drunkards at Newcastle-on-Tyne were sentenced to carry about a tub, with holes in the sides for the arms to pass through. In 1754, in Scotland, David Leyes, for striking his father, was compelled to appear before the congregation at church, "bairneddit and bairfuttit," with a paper above his head inscribed with large letters, "Behold the unnatural son, punished for putting hand on his father, and dishonoring God in him."—Exchange.

Backing Him Out.

Sir Herbert Tree's wit is well known among his friends, and they tell some very good stories about his funny remarks at rehearsals.

Once during the rehearsal of a certain play Sir Herbert asked a very young and by no means brilliant actor who fancied himself greatly to "step back a little." The actor did so, and Tree went on rehearsing.

Shortly afterward Tree once more asked him to "step a little farther back."

"But if I do," complained the youthful one ruefully, "I shall be completely off the stage."

"Yes," answered Tree quietly, "that's right!"—London Globe.

Golf in Scotland.

In ancient times, when Scotland always had work for her soldiers to do, all young men were required to perfect themselves in archery. They preferred to play golf, and so serious a rival did the game become that it was for a time suppressed and made a capital offense. That curious law never has been repealed and may still be found on the statute book.

Futile Aspiration.

"When I was a boy I thought I'd rather be a great baseball player than anything else in the world."

"Not exactly. I have merely realized that there is no hope."—Washington Star.

Why the Bad Eye Escapes.

There is no alibi for a bad eye. Still, a lot of people never look as high as the eyes. They stop at the diamond in the scarfpin.—Irvin S. Cobb in Saturday Evening Post.

Wise Distribution.

"Is Jinks a careful business man?" "Very. He never asks the same bank to discount his paper more than twice in the same week."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Cheerfulness is like money well expended in charity—the more we dispense of it the greater our possession.—Victor Hugo.

HIS HARD TASK.

It Wearies Him, and Yet We All Face the Same Problems.

A friend once asked an aged man what caused him to complain so often at eventide of pain and weariness. "Alas," replied he, "I have every day so much to do. I have two falcons to tame, two hares to keep from running away, two hawks to manage, a serpent to confine, a lion to chain and a sick man to tend and wait upon."

"Well, well," commented his friend, "you are busy indeed! But I didn't know that you had anything to do with a menagerie. How, then, do you make that out?"

"Why," continued the old man, "listen. Two falcons are my eyes, which I must guard diligently; the two hares are my feet, which I must keep from walking in the ways of sin; the two hawks are my hands, which I must train to work that I may provide for myself and those dependent on me as well as for a needy friend occasionally; the serpent is my tongue, which I must keep ever bridled lest it speak unseemly; the lion is my heart, with which I have a continual fight lest evil things come out of it, and the sick man is my whole body, which is always needing my watchfulness and care. All this daily wears out my strength."

CAPTURING A GIRAFFE.

The Animal is Too Fragile to Snare in Traps or Pitfalls.

Perhaps you have often wondered about the scarcity of giraffes in public zoos. The reason that only a very few menageries can boast of this exhibit is on account of the difficulty in capturing and transporting them.

The long legged and long necked animal, keen of eye and nose and ear, can see, smell and hear a hunter miles away. Hunters cannot employ traps and pitfalls against him. His fragile legs would be crushed in a trap, and both his legs and neck would be broken in a pitfall.

There is only one way to capture a giraffe alive. He must be surrounded and chased until from sheer weariness he staggers helplessly into a bamboo inclosure. Peril lies in shipping the giraffe for his voyage on the sea. The giraffe's legs break very easily. If he slips the fragile underpinnings double under him and snap. In transferring the animal from shore to ship his long, helpless neck may become tangled in the tackle or strike a spar, mast or shroud, in which event it's all over with Mr. Giraffe.—Chicago Herald.

Couldn't Leave.

They were late at the special sale and found a crowd clear out to the doors.

"Isn't it dreadful?" asked No. 1. "Perfectly awful," replied No. 2. "Think of cultivated, intelligent women in such a jam as that!" "How can they endure it?" "No woman of dignity would be caught in such a mob, and I am going right back home."

"Then come on. Hold on a minute, though. What's that woman saying?" "Why, that she got three cakes of regular ten cent soap for 15 cents. Oh, Susan, how can we go home?" "We can't. Take hold of my hand, turn your shoulder to the crowd, and we will push our way in there or die in the attempt."—Washington Herald.

Temperature of the Earth.

It has been generally believed that the temperature increased at almost a constant rate from the earth's surface toward its center, but this supposition appears to be incorrect in the light of recent experiments. In one mine the average rate of increase in temperature, carried down to 8,000 feet, was one degree for each 250 feet of descent. Various results have been obtained from measurements in other places. No temperature variations were shown between depths of 1,400 feet and 2,300 feet in the Kalgoolie mines in Australia. These and other observations are considered as indicating that the increase of temperatures with depth in the earth is not governed by any general law.

No Royalties Called "Baby."

One noteworthy feature about royalties is that none has been called "baby." From their earliest years the royal children are always called by their names or possibly by some pet name, but an English prince or princess is never called "baby" either by relatives or by his or her nurses. From the age of five a prince is styled "sir" by his attendants and a princess "madam."—London Standard.

That's Different.

"I know her father does not like me. He wants me to go to work in his factory."

"Well, why don't you prove your worth by going? Then there will be wedding bells and a happy ending." "I don't know about that! It's a dynamite factory."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Definition of a Drop.

In the new British pharmacopoeia a "drop" is defined as coming from a tube of which the external diameter is exactly three millimeters, twenty such drops of water at 15 degrees C. being equivalent to one milliliter or cubic centimeter.

Nicely Flavored.

Newlywed (at dinner)—This lettuce is something fierce! Did you wash it? Mrs. Newlywed—Of course I did! And I used perfumed soap too!—Judge.

DR. TOEL

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