ARM AND GARDEN iseful Information Concern-

ing Farm Work.

OOD VENTILATION FOR BARNS

with Air Should Be Admitted Near the Floor by a Shaft Reaching to the Outside of the Barn.

The discussion of the subject of tumlosis in cattle necessarily inolves the subject of the causes of the he which are often in illy ventilated The tendency of the farmer in winter is to get a large amount of armth for his cattle so as to save the warmith for his cattle so as to save the rest of feed. To secure heat he has applied a little room for his cows and has shut out the cold air as much as possible. An authority upon the health of the cow says that the stable, to be healthy, should be well ventilatat and free from draughts and to acuplish this air should be admitted at the door line and sufficient space should be provided at the apex of the reef to allow the heated air to escape. Six hundred cubic feet of air is necesary for Shorthorns and their grades, and loss of course for the grades,

But many a farmer will be conented by the impossibility of building a larger barn for the purpose of socaring the necessary extra amount of air space. The system of ventilating asmed above is a poor one, as it is not conomical of fresh, warm air and it subjects cattle to direct draughts of old air. It is the system that has been long condemned by architects. To supply men or animals, with pure air at the lowest cost, the impure air hould not escape at the highest point, but at the lowest point near the floor. Fresh air should be admitted near the foor by a shaft reaching to the outside of the barn. Another shaft a foot or more square should run the whole height of the barn and pierce the roof staide. This shaft should extend to within a foot of the bottom of the stable. As the air taken in from out of doors becomes heated it rises and as it becomes impure it will seek an outlet at the only point it can get it. up the shaft. Thus the air in the stable, instead of being cold all the time, will always be warm, and, being continually changed will be fresh --Orange County Farmer.

Watering Horses. An English veterinarian, writing to the London Livestock Journal, says: "Prejudice dies hard, but the hardest of all to die in the minds of grooms is that it is injurious to give a horse a drink of cold water when he is heated from exercise. Years ago when I used to train horses for racing in India, I grappled with this prejudice, and clung to it with such tenacity that I used constantly to have horses 'off' their feed after a strong gallop. One day 1 returned to the messhouse very hot and ured after a long run, and suddenly thought fit to mentally put myself in the place of a race horse. 'Shall I have,' I asked myself, 'a better appetite fit to cat, and went so course of beefsteak, ham and eggs, quail, muffins, etc., that I resolved to try the same treatment on my horses. My lead was attained with such success that nowadays all the trainers in India give their race horses about half a backet of cold water to drink immedistely after a gallop, and with the best results as regards the appetites and health. I have not alone never seen, but have never even heard or read of any harm to a horse from drinking cold water when he was heated. I have, however, seen hundreds of cases of colic occur in horses from drinking water after being fed on occasions when they had, previous to eating, been deprived of water for some time. Were all grooms to follow my advice as to watering, I am afraid that many an honest and hard working veterinary surgeon would find his income from colic cases seriously diminished."

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

Treating With a Rebel. Apia, Samoa, Sept. 28 .- There has

rebel party, under Tamasese, and in- San Jose de Guatemaia. When she duced Tamasese to visit Apia, where cleared it was not expected that she he entertained thom at the consulate would stop at this port. and drove him about town in his own It is thought that if held. Great Britian and Germany, and he is points.

at present sheltering prisoners under succeeded in making their escape.

clares that this action of the British

Britain. The natives belonging to the king's party are much incensed at the conduct of the Birtish consul. Consul Mulligan refuses to be a party to any dealings with the man who has insulted and defied the Samoun government, as recognized by the three powers. There is the usual talk among the natives of fighting at an early date. The last few days Mr. Woodford has been succeeded by British Consul Cusack-Smith, who has returned from Fiji. United States Consul Mulligan will leave here by the next steamer, and his place will be filled by W. Blacklock,

who has held the post before. The business of Samoa is greatly depressed. The cocoanut crop has resulted hadly, and the staple productcobra-is greatly reduced in quantity.

IN BEHRING SEA.

British Scalers Carrying Arms in Deflauce & the Treaty.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.-Informa-tion has come to the federal anthorities here that many British sealing schoon- there were three cases of cholera in the about him when the railroad president defiance of the treaty and that the where they were, and the passenger pass. After the indictment against ers have been carrying arms in open clause of the law. Complaints will be ed his information from a bulletin ground that the pass had not been used made to the state department and the board up town, and did not stop to read outside of the state, the American matter will be laid before the British government.

If the stories of American sea captains who have cruised in the Arctic had run up to four and six. This is regions since the Paris award in the Behring sea matters may be believed, the British fur-scal fishers are systematically violating every condition of the treaty, carrying plenty of arms aboard Another Case Before the United States to do as they please, and laughing at threats or complaints from America. It is claimed that British vessels are all case of Chung See, the Chinese woman founder of Whitman college, was pre-

THE NEW STEAMER LINE. Rock Springs, Wyo., Sept. 28.-In its issue of September 2 the Rocky

The Missing Link.

view with Professor J. L. Wortman,

of Columbia college, New York, in which the professor related his thrill-ing find of the bones of the "missing

link" that lived and moved 15,000

years ago. The remains of the original

man were carefully wrapped in cotton

and transported to the fireproof mu-scum in New York. The priceless

bones were found by the professor and

a party of scientists near the head of

the historic Bitter creek, near the Wy-oming-Colorado line. The professor's

interesting find has caused intense mer-

riment among the old-time cattlemen

of this section, as it is well-known that

the bones were the skeleton of a pet

monkey owned by cowboys, which died

Held for Alleged Counterfeiting.

Walla Walla, Wash., Sept. 27 .-

Done by Blacksmiths.

J. E. Masters and John. Hubbard,

working in the shipyard at Port Blake-

ments than those of the rough shop and

and Hubbard read a press dispatch con-

Still After Huntington.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.-Frank M.

done on a larger.

When he

Scattle, Sept. 27 .- Two blacksmiths,

about twelve years ago.

Pecultar Action of a British Consul in Much Interest Attaches to That From the Sound to Central America. San Francisco, Sept. 27.-Shipping been much unfavorabile comment here men are taking great interest in the recently in regard to the action of Act- new line of steamers to run from Puget ing British Consul Woodford and the sound to Central America. The first German consul. . The British consul of these has now started from the sound made a visit to the headquarters of the with a load of general merchandise for

It is thought that if the profitable carriage, finally taking him to the Ger-man consulate, where King Malietoa had been brought before. The signifi-Company, in time of its adversity, cance of this action lies in the atti- gives the new steamers sufficient entude in which Tamasese, who is the couragement, they will eventually stop son of the former German pappet at San Francisco and enter into direct king of that name, has all along been competition with the Pacific coast The present Tamasese recently steamers now running to the Sound, defied the authority of the warships and with the regular boats from this here representing the United States, port to Mexican and Central American

United States Commissioner Dovell The organization of this new line this morning bound over George Kane, sentence by the supreme court, who follows so closely upon the announcewho was arrested for passing counterment from the East that the Panama The Samoan Herald, a paper pub- railroad was arranging to add three feit money in this city, to the United lished by an Englishman, in comment- steamers to its fleet and to enter Cen- States grand jury, and fixed the bond ing upon this incident, condemns the tral American trade that the conclusion at \$500. In testifying yesterday be British consul severely, and says that is drawn that the Chilberg steamers fore the commissioner Kane said he the residents of Samoa have seen the will enter a traffic arrangement with had \$20 changed at a railroad restaurstrange spectacle of an acknowledged the railroad across the isthmus. It is ant in Pasco last Sunday. Deputy rebel, Tamasese, not only allowed to stated that the Panama railroad stands Marshal Parker telegraphed Pasco, and enter Apia with impunity, but actually ready to charter space in Chilberg's this morning the restaurant-keeper wired that no person had had money appearing as the intimate friend of her steamers at as high a price as may be Britannic majesty's representative, Consul Woodford. The paper also de opposition to the Pacific Mail. Under railroad employes. The officers claim changed at his place that day except the law the Panama road is compelled they have a great amount of evidence consul will imply to the semi-savage mind of Tamasese that he can be assur-all who offer it under like circum- out at the preliminary hearing. Kane ed of the powerful protection of Great stances and conditions for shipment is believed to be one of the gang that has been operating in Eastern Oregon across the isthmus. during the past two months.

A CHOLERA SCARE.

Humors of the Dreaded Disease in San Francisco Bad No Foundation.

San Francisco, Sept. 27 .- The warm weather today must have been the ly, have perfected the welding of copmeans of starting more than one unfor- per and steel. With no other imple tunate rumor that cholera had broken out in this city. The story doubtless no fire but that of the forge, they have had its origin in some idle remarks, turned out several specimens which such as "regular cholera weather." It have defied all adverse tests. Masters was, however, sufficient to put both was a workman in the shipyards at the quarantine officer, Dr. Chamebrs, and the health officer, Dr. Lovelace, on and Hubbard read a press dis the qui vive. They made inquiries of taining an account of some similar a case that Policeman Mahoney on the work by Carnegie's men, they worked water front had heard of a man on a till they solved the problem. They steamer who had heard from somebody are prepared to demonstrate that what

were three cases that "looked like" cholers. Mahoney said tonight: "I first heard the rumor on the wato the ticket collector of the North Pa. Stone, who caused so much trouble for

cific Coast railroad at Sausalito ferry. C. P. Huntington by traveling on a He told me that a passenger on the pass, says that he will never forget or 2:15 boat had remarked to him that forgive Huntington's slighting remarks city. The ticket collector asked him was indicted for issuing an interstate said he did not know. He had obtain- Huntington had been dismissed, on the particulars. When I reported off at Railway Union men did not despair of the harbor police station some of the bringing Huntington to book. A man men had heard the story, but the cases was found who said he would testify

all I know regarding the story." THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT

Court in California.

Walla Walla, Wash., Sept. 27 .till I have cooled off, or if I have a cruising boldly without regard to the cruising boldly without regard to the cruising boldly without regard to the charged with being unlawfully in the founder of Whitman college, was preteaty, because there are no American country, was commenced before United sented to the trustees this evening by not cat heartily unless I had first of all cruisers to watch them and protect drank, I took it, and thereupon felt so American rights under the treaty. On American rights under the treaty. On Collector John H. Wise, Inspector Exercises of great interest were held in the other hand, it is by reason of ad-Thomas Williams, Attorney Riordan the college chapel, and addresses were the college chapel, and addresses were on the seas Great Britain is closely cisco, identified the defendant as the President S. B. L. Penrose. The seron the seas theat infinite and that every guarding our vessels, and that every Chinese woman sentenced to deporta- vices of the old pioneer hero, both as a single sentence. An article written by promptly reported and summarily dealt Nothing was developed in the testimony which would throw light on the mystery of how she could have been ordered deported and turned over to a deputy United States marshal for deportation, only to be discovered in the country a short time later. The defendant testified that her name was not Chung See, and that she had never of Pribyloff, known as Seal island. It known a woman by that name. She said she had never been in San Fran- eiro sailed for China and Japan with cisco. The case was taken under advisement with the understanding that attorneys for both sides could submit sure which has been taken to the briefs.

MADE IN CONGRESS.

Mountain News contained an inter- CATCHY PHRASES THAT HAVE COME INTO COMMON USE.

> The First Buncombe Speech Was Delivered In 1820-Blaine and Conkling In Debate. Famous Sentences Pronounced by Statesmen When Not In Congress.

> Many of the best known and most quoted phrases with which the American people are familiar originate in CONGTESS.

There is no reason why, if a good thing is said upon the floor of the senate or house, the country should not know it in 24 hours. With a press gallery througed with correspondents who are always ready and eager to pick up the novel phrase or the apt description, with the great press associations distributing the debates from one end of the country to the other, and with newspapers only too anxious to give currency to the latest expression, a man who says a good thing in congress one afternoon may wake np the next morning and find his snying in everybody's mouth. There is something in the atmosphere of congress, too, that develops the latent wit and inspires to repartee. If a senator or a representative has anything in him at all, it is bound to come out in a rough and tumble debate with a political opponent. Many of the congressmen have already had their genins in this direction tested upon the stamp and know how to hold their own in the face of all comers. It does not always follow, however, that a statesman who is good in debate will achieve fame by uttering a phrase that becomes popular.

To go hack to the beginning of congressional history is to discover many phrases attered in congress which are still current. It was as far back as 1820, for instance, that Felix Walker, a member of the North Carolina district which included Buncombe county, apologized for the emptiness of his remarks by stating that he had to make a speech "just for Buncombe." This is a saying which has come down through the years as a byword. "Liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and forever," was uttered by Webster in his famous reply to Hayne. Lincoln's "with malice toward none and charity toward all" was first heard in the halls of congress when else that somewhere in the city there they have done on a small scale can be his second inaugural address was read to the assembled representatives. In later years Senator Ingalls contributed a number of epigrammatic sentences, the best known of which perhaps was uttered in his wordy duel with Senator Brown of Georgia. The latter had a habit of rubbing his hands together as he talked, and Inguils, with bitter emphasis, described him as "washing his hands with invisible soup in imperceptible water." Another remark by Ingalls was much quoted at the time. He was discussing the eleomargarine bill and said regarding certain dairy products that he stood "in awe at their strength and reverence for their antiquity." In Proctor Knott's widely copied Duluth speech occurs that phrase, "the zenith city of the unsalted sens," a title that Stone used a pass as far as Ogden on another trip. Stone did not deny which Dulath has always proudly kept. this, but says the pass was issued by the late General Manager A. N.

Blaine and Conkling, with all their greatness, left no single phrase as a legacy of their participation in congress sional debates. "Burn these letters" was often quoted after the Mulligan affair, but this sentence was not first uttered in congress. The famous debate between the two men, which estranged their whole lives, occurred in April, 1866, over a very trivial matter-the Conkling had been likened to Winter 'It is striking! Hyperion to a safyr, Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, a dunghill to a diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion." Another debate in which Conkling, then in the senate, was a conspienous figure, resulted in a sentence which has not been forgotten. Senator Lamar of Mississippi had resented as a falsehood a charge of broken faith made by Mr. Conkling, and the latter retorted that amount from the various banks and Lamar was a coward, a blackguard and Chinese merchants netted \$1,134,200, a liar. The Mississippi senator, who had of which sum \$905,400 was in Mexican never been accused of cowardice, looked over to his opponent and surcastically apologized for his first remark. "It was he said. "such as no good man one. would deserve and no brave man would wear." Then he waited for Conkling to reply, but the New York senator was si-Many of the sharp things said in con gress are left out of The Record. Cobb's Where was 1 at?" does not appear in official print, and Senator Wolcott's quotation of the Spanish proverb to with the city ordinance requiring all Senator Carey, "It is a waste of lather street cars controlled by the company, to shave an ass," has also been cut out. A few famous sentences came very near be fitted with life-guards before Octo- having their origin in congress. Davy Crockett, the author of "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," was a member of the house of representatives for two commenced, so that the prosecution of years, but it does not appear that this the superintendent is reasonably as- oft quoted advice was originated with The penalty for violation of him there. Henry Clay's "I would raththe ordinance is a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or imprisonment for twelve some friends at the capitol, but not in public debate. Senator Sherman, too, is the author of the "mending fences" phrase, although he waited until he was free trade within its borders, and has badly embarrassed railway companies the set of fifteen Irish organizations met fornia railroad commission served on the set of fifteen in the set of fifteen in the reference of the Southern Portford commission served on the set of the southern portford commission served on the set of the southern portford commission served on the set of the southern portford commission served on the set of the southern portford commission served on the set of the southern portford commission served on the set of the southern portford commission served on the set of the southern portford commission served on the set of the southern portford commission served on the set of th deut and Mr. Sherman was secretary of presidential nomination. Just before the Republican national convention met be went to Mansfield, and while there was called upon for a speech. In the course of his remarks Mr. Sherman denied having traveled to Ohio to promote his pres-

LIZAROS IN A TRANCE.

One Medical Authority Regards It as a Kind of Hypnotism.

An English scientific journal has re-ceived an interesting communication on the subject of the so called "death feigning instinct" of certain reptiles. The correspondent, who writes from Syria, says that when a certain species of Exyntian light is contared it makes

of Egyptian lizard is captured it makes a few vigorous efforts to escape, and then, if held firmly, falls into a limp, motionless state, which might easily lead an inexperienced person to think it dead. The animal, however, is simply in a trancelike condition.

Gentle respiratory movements are visible just behind the shoulders and sometimes show a rising and falling rhythm with short intervals of complete rest. The eyes remain wide open, but are commonly half closed, and the lids wink slowly from time to time spontaneously or by reflex action. month is almost open, sometimes wide, sometimes but little, and in either case the jaw is quite rigid, and if closed by force is apt to reopen when the pressure is withdrawn. The limbs lie extended and semiflaceid, with some approach to a cataleptic condition-i. e., if bent or stretched into position not too strained, they maintain such positions when let go-and the same is true of the trunk and tail.

A pin may be ran through a fold of the skin without fully aronsing the animal, a slnggish, feeble wriggle being the sole result. The trance usually lasts about five minutes, when the animal, by a brusque effort, assumes its normal This done, it lies quite still, position. but evidently awake and observant for a few moments more, and then senttles off in a hurry.

Dr. Van Dyck looks upon this manifestation not as voluntary or conscious death feigning, but as a form of hypnotism. The natural enemies of these lizards are foxes, jackals, martens, birds

of prey and snakes. "Can any one believe," asks Dr. Van Dyck, "that any one of these animals, having captured a lizard, would be in the least inclined to let it go because it lay motionless and apparently dead in the captor's grasp? Or will it be argued that the trance condition is a special gift 'in mercy to the victim, to mitigate or abolish the pain of death?" "-Pittsburg Dispatch.

HOW TO TELL A BAD EGG.

An Infallible French Method Which Requires Only a Lighted Candle.

When one calls for a fresh egg in a Parisian cating house, the chances are that one will be properly served. Not that there are no bad eggs in Paris as well as elsewhere, but there are certain men employed at the central markets or halles whose only duty is to sift the bad or doubtful eggs from the good ones. In one of the cellars of the halles one sees a man passing his hands rapidly before his eyes and in front of a lighted candle. Around him are baskets containing thensands of eggs. His duty is to separate the bad ones from the good, and he is remunerated at the rate of 75 centimes, or 15 cents, for 1,000 ergs.

He accomplishes his work with extraordinary dexterity. With one hand he takes three or four eggs and brings them to the exact position he wishes between his eye and the lighted candle as if by magic. For an egg to be good the part that appears black must be completely detached from the part that appears white. In other words, the yolk and the albumen must, through the transparency of the shell, be seen to be quite separate. The white looks as if it radiates about the central nucleus, and this nucleus is simply the embryo of a chicken, which being denser, floats in the liquid which nourishes it. When there is confusion between the tran parent and the obscure part, the egg is doubtful. To sort eggs out quickly requires a long experience. The selection of winter provisions is an especially delicate task. In addition to reporting on the freshness of eggs, these operators in the central markets also examine the size of eggs. Those that pass through a certain sized ring are put on one side as too small. The employee separates eggs merely by touching them. As the French markets are flooded with the produce of tiny Italian chickens, the task is often a very long one. The men are all sworn in to do their work honestly, and with their serious and automatic look they make between \$1.50 and \$2 a day. The other employees of the halles bow down to them and are ever willing to acknowledge their scientific superiority. - Philadelphia Times.

Notes.

Do not let up the fight on lice and unclean liness.

Get rid of the surplus cockrels as som as possible.

A dry floor, a dry roof, but plenty of fresh water daily is the way to keep dampness out of the hen house.

It is a pleasure to see a thrifty flock of fowls enjoy themselves scratching for something to eat from a lot of straw or other litter.

There are flocks of fowls that need green stuff given them just as much this month as in December. Is yours one of them?

fowls through the moulting season in dise, and although within a few years

now. November will be here before long, and there are cold days then with some of our readers.

Fresh air for your chicks, is good, but getting drenched in a leaky house, in a tree-top, or upon a fence is not the best way to produce hardy fowls from this year's chicks.

Monsieur A. Petit, a French chemist, has recently discovered that fruit may be preserved for months, beyond the usual time for its decay by subjecting it to the fumes of alcohol from an open bottle. He kept grapes by this means in perfect condition from October to will leave here. January

Government agents will ascertain with. every fact possible concerning these allegations, and the state department will lay the charges before the British government. The violations thus far discovered pertain to fishing within the proscribed sixty miles off the island is alleged that nets and firearms have been used in violation of the treaty, and that no attention has been paid to the injunction which prohibits any kind of fur-sealing at certain seasons.

TAXATION IN MEXICO.

The Reform Bill Has Passed the Lower

House of Congress. Mexico, Sept. 27,-The lower house

of congress has passed, with some slight verbal amendments, a bill providing for amending the federal constitution that neither states nor municipalities shall have the right to tax foreign or domestic merchandise entering not allow him to go from the station or in transit through their respective without security for his return. jurisdictions. The bill now goes to the senate. This measure will be one ed here, as it emphasizes the federal and a bit of oil meal will help the both foreign and domestic merchan-

have removed state custom houses, the house this fall it is time to get at it practice has prevailed to the extent of to fifteen state custom houses, and

municipal tax-gatherers.

Lieutenant Peary Still in Halifax. Halifax, Oct. 1 .- In spite of the published fact that Lieutenant Peary, ant Peary appears auxious to avoid connection with any organization in tarin will be in effect and the railroad will refuse at its peril to receive grain at the new rates

HER BABY THE PLEDGE.

she Left the Child With the Police to Gain Her Husband's l'arole.

Chicago, Sept. 27.-Mrs. Frank Selig showed her love for her husband in a novel manner yesterday. He had been fined \$5 for disorderly conduct. He to sail, carried over \$1,000,000. had no money, but said he could borrow the amount if allowed to go ont and see his friends. The police would

"Here, take this as security," said Mrs. Selig. as she placed her three of the most radical reforms ever adopt- months' old baby in the court baliff's arms. Mrs. Selig then hurried out of authority and removes at one blow all the station, saying she would not call obstacles to the transmission of mer- for the baby until her husband had sechandise within the republic. Hitherto enred the money to pay the fine. She many states and even townships have, did not return, and, as the baby began at will, placed customs duties against to ery soon after, it was taken to the orphans' asylum. Later in the day Selig's fine was suspended, and last some of the more progressive states night he and his wife went to the asy-

which had to deal often with from ten tonight to take action on the refusal of mit delegates sent from Allegheney A letter was read from Delegate Madden, who said he expected to be refused admission because of antagonism to the ring. A representative from Belfast is in Pittsburg, and said from St. Johns, N. F., yesterday, left to the meeting that the men who com-

guarding our vessels, and that every Chinese woman sentenced to deporta-violation of law, however technical, is promptly reported and summarily dealt Nothing was developed in the testiitude to him, and that his life's work culminated in founding Whitman college a memorial to his co-laborer, Marcus Whitman.

Towne, and not by Huntington.

Founder of Whitman College.

Money for the Orient.

San Francisco, Sept. 27 .- When the Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio Janried away the largest amount of treadollars, and \$227,000 in silver bullion. This will bring the total amount of treasure exported to China and Japan this month to a figure exceeding \$3. 000,000. The Coptic, the last steamer

Street Cars Must Carry Life-Guards. San Francisco, Sept. 28.-If Superintendent Vining, of the Market Street Railway Company, does not comply no matter by what power propelled, to ber 1, he will be prosecuted by the civic federation for a misdemeanor. The work of fitting such guards has not yet months or both.

The California Grain Tariff.

viding for an 8 per cent reduction in grain rates. The commission will allow the company twenty days' time in which to put the tariff into effect. Nothing will be done to enforce it until the expiration of that time. According to the plans of the railroad pose the Chicago convention have no commissioners, twenty days hence the connection with any organization in tariff will be in effect and the railroad

Cellutose Products.

It is now stated that by subjecting pure cellulose to the action of caustic soda and afterward treating the same with carbon bisulphide, which has been practiced in England, a product possessing remarkable industrial value is the result. Dissolved in water an insoluble coagulum is produced, which, when washed and removed from the water, becomes hard and compact, in which condition it is found available for tool handles, buttons and other articles, or if the material, while still in solution, has alcohol added to it there is obtained a mass which may be stamped into a variety of objects, may be used as a medium for pigments in printing cotton goods, applied to cloth as a facing or used as a substitute for leather. It is also stated that cloth having a coating of this solution is flexible in washing, but stiffens when ironed, so that shirt bosoms, collars, cuffs and table linen may be made from it advantageonsly .-New York Sun.

Order In the Ranks.

Captain-Sergeant, note down Private Grasgrun-three days on bread and water for slevenly turnout on parade.

Sergeant-Beg pardon, captain, that won't make the slightest difference to

him. He's a vegetarian! Captain-What? Then put him for three days on meat and soup !- London Answers.

which are greatly in need of repair."-Washington Post.

"I have simply

idential aspirations. "come," he said, "to mend my fences,