

IMPORTANCE OF SLOW BURNING CONSTRUCTION FOR BUILDINGS.

The August number of the Engineering Magazine contains an excellent article by Mr. Edward Atkinson, on the enormous losses by fire, the results of ignorance, stupidity and neglect. He says:

There are no more perfect examples of the art of combustible architecture than are to be found in most of the hospitals, asylums, college buildings and school houses. He has never been called upon to inspect more dangerous and unsuitable buildings than some of the larger hospitals, especially one for the insane, which he was once asked to protect as far as he could. The power of invention had been exhausted in making that building unsafe and unfit for use, and that has been the common rule rather than the exception down to a very recent period. He does not insist upon an absolute fireproof construction of all buildings, as that would be impracticable, owing to the heavy costs; but he strongly advocates a better use of ordinary building materials, whereby the fire cannot so rapidly spread, thus giving time for extinguishment.

For instance, wherever the mill floor, suitably constructed of three-inch plank, grooved and splined, covered with one inch top boarding, laid on timbers eight or ten feet on centers, has been made continuous—that is to say, without any break for belt holes, open elevators, or open stairways—it has never been burned through by a fire upon the floor above, except in one instance, and that was in a warehouse where a pile of jute bales took fire in a place where it could not be reached. The firemen then put water through the hole from open butts and drenched it out. Fires on such mill floors have been held, not only in the building, but in the room where they originated.

Again, iron posts have been crippled or sprung by heat a great many times at an early period in a fire. A wooden post of suitable size has never burned off until other parts of the building were destroyed. They have in one instance resisted for hours fire which destroyed granite posts near them by reducing them to sand—the granite measuring 12 by 12 inches. In this instance oak posts were put in between the original posts of granite to bear an added weight of machinery. When the fire came, the oak sustained the whole load.

To repeat, the mill floor properly constructed and rightly guarded has sufficed to hold fire not only in the building but in the room in which they have originated, until the mill fire department or the public fire department could extinguish the fire. The wooden mill post of suitable size will last longer than the floor. The mill floor possesses this very great advantage over the ordinary joisted floor; fire may be readily swept away between the timbers either by sprinklers or by water from hose pipes; while in the joisted floor or floor laid over plank on edge 12 inches to 24 inches apart on centers, the fire will burn on one side of the joist or plank while the water is playing on the other side.

WHAT MILL CONSTRUCTION IS. I. Mill construction consists in so disposing the timber and plank in heavy solid masses as to expose the smallest number of corners or ignitable projections to fire, to the end also that when fire occurs it may be most readily reached by water from sprinklers or hose.

II. It consists in separating every floor from every other floor by incombustible stops—by automatic hatchways, by incasing stairways either in brick or other incombustible partitions—to the end that a fire shall be retarded in passing from floor to floor to the utmost that is consistent with the use of wood or any material in construction that is not absolutely fireproof.

III. It consists in guarding the ceilings over all specially hazardous stock or processes with plastering laid on wire lath or upon dove-tailed lath or by plastering the lines of the ceiling and of the timbers without any interspaces between the plastering and the wood; or else in protecting ceilings over hazardous places with tin or other suitable metal, but not with zinc.

IV. It consists not only in so constructing the mill, workshop or warehouse that fire shall pass as slowly as possible from one part of the building to another, but also in providing all suitable safeguards against fire.

V. It consists in laying the top floor and the outer boarding of the roof over mortar, plaster board or some other fire retardant between it and the plank, where the maximum of safety is to be attained.

WHAT MILL CONSTRUCTION IS NOT. I. Mill construction does not consist in disposing a given quantity of materials so that the whole interior of a building becomes a series of wooden cells; being filled with concealed spaces, either directly connected each with the other or by cracks through which fire may freely pass where it cannot be reached by water. That is the common practice now named "combustible architecture."

II. It does not consist in an open timber construction of floors and roof resembling mill construction, but of light and insubstantial size in timbers and thin planks, without fire stops or fire guards from floor to floor.

ting floor with floor by combustible wooden stairways incased in wood. IV. It does not consist in putting in very numerous divisions or partitions of light wood.

V. It does not consist in sheathing brick walls with wood, especially when the wood is set off from the wall by furring, even if there are stops behind the furring.

VI. It does not consist in permitting the use of varnish upon wood work over which a fire will pass with the speed of a race horse.

VII. It does not consist in leaving windows exposed to adjacent buildings unguarded by fire shutters.

VIII. It does not exist in permitting the storage of very combustible goods without protecting the ceilings with solid plastering, plaster board, or metal.

IX. It does not consist in leaving even the best constructed building in which dangerous occupations are followed without automatic sprinklers and without a complete and adequate equipment of pumps, pipes and hydrants.

X. It does not consist in using any more wood in finishing the building after the floors and roof are laid than is absolutely necessary, there being now many safe methods available at low cost for finishing walls and constructing partitions with slow burning or incombustible material.

The importance of these suggestions will be understood if we reflect for a moment upon the vast aggregate of property values annually destroyed by fire. Mr. Atkinson says: "The waste of property by fire is increasing year by year, in undue proportion to the increase of property at risk. Last year's ash heap in the United States has been computed in excess of \$150,000,000. In order to ascertain the true measure of the fire tax we must add to this some \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 as the cost of sustaining insurance companies, by which a part of the loss is distributed throughout the community. To this again must be added the cost of sustaining fire departments, which came to \$25,000,000 some years ago, when I first investigated this subject. Thus the measure of this fire tax in the past year cannot have been less than \$235,000,000. That is the penalty which we pay for ignorance, stupidity, carelessness and crime, for which the responsibility must be distributed mainly among owners of buildings, though shared in part by occupants, architects and builders."

A CHUM LOST.

A pathetic incident is given in the Detroit Free Press. Would that more of us were as good "chums" as Dick.

A newsboy sat on the curbstone crying, when a pedestrian halted and laid his hand on the youngster's shoulder.

"What's wrong, sonny?"

"I ain't sonny."

"Well, what's wrong, my boy?"

"Ain't your boy, either."

"Lost five cents in the gutter?"

"Naw, I ain't—oh, oh, oh! Me chum's dead."

"Oh! that's another thing. How did he happen to die?"

"Runned over."

"So? Was there an inquest?"

"Inquest? Nothin'. He just hollered once and rolled over dead. And I wish I was dead, too, along of him."

"Cheer up! You can find another."

"Yer wouldn't talk that way if you'd knowed Dick. He was the best friend I ever had. There warn't nothing Dick wouldn't a done for me. And now he's d-d-dead an' buried. I'm a wishin' I was too."

"Look here," said the man, "go and sell your papers, and take some poor little ragged boy and be a chum to him. It'll help you, and do him good."

"Pshaw, mister, where's there a boy wot'd go around nights with an an' be cold, an' hungry, an' outen doors, an' sleep on the groun' like Dick? An' he wouldn't teah a bite till I'd had enuff. He were a christian, Dick were."

"Then you can feel that he's all right if he was such a faithful friend and good boy."

"Boy? Dick a boy? Dick warn't a ragged, go-for-nothin' human boy, mister; Dick were a dog."

A Boy Again.

The director of one of our large corporations was in the habit of prowling around the office. One morning he happened to come across the dinner pail of the office boy. His curiosity led him to take off the cover. A slice of home-made bread, two doughnuts and a piece of apple pie, tempted the millionaire's appetite. He became a boy again, and the dinner pail seemed to be the one he carried 60 years ago. Just then the office boy came in and surprised the old man eating the pie—he had finished the bread and doughnuts. "That's my dinner you're eating!" said the boy. "Yes, sonny, I suspect it may be, but it's a first-rate one for all that. I've not eaten so good a one for sixty years. There," he added, as he finished the pie, "take that and go out and buy yourself a dinner, but you won't get so good a one," and he handed the boy a \$5 bill.—Exchange.

It is said that George Ellis, who works a placer mine on Starveout, according to the Roseburg Review, picked up a nugget a few weeks ago valued at \$238, and that he and his partner washed out \$400 in one week. It is also reported that Pat O'Shea, who owns the old Dwellie claim near Green Mountain, is taking out \$100 a day.

SEAL DOW'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The Confederate Had a Special Guard Against Him When Captured.

Capt. L. T. Mitchell, who was Dow's escort, thus describes his journey with his prisoner to Richmond in the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal: "It was in 1863 that Gen. Dow, who commanded a colored regiment at New Orleans, was captured by the Confederates. So strong was the feeling against those who had anything to do with negro troops along about that time, that grave fears were entertained for his safety; but he was forwarded to Gen. Johnson's headquarters, at Vicksburg, under a strong military escort. Arrived there, the problem was how to convey the captured leader through to Richmond without exciting mob violence to such an extent as to prove fatal to Gen. Dow, against whom public feeling was so high all along the route, which lay through the strongest of slavery States.

"I remember as well as if it were yesterday the appearance of Dow when I first saw him at Vicksburg. 'Instead of a regular uniform, he wore an old greasy-looking linen duster, and for headgear a queer kind of a nondescript hat, the like of which this young generation never dreamed of in its wildest imaginings. His trousers were much the worse for wear, and his general appearance was that of a man who had been through some very rough experience.

"For some reason, I have never known just why, I was selected to escort the prisoner to Richmond.

"Do you think you can carry him through safely?" asked the command-officer.

"Well, I answered, 'you know it will be a very risky business, but if you consign him to my care I'll carry him at any hazard.'

"How many men will you require?"

"I think, sir, that the fewer the men the better, as a large escort will attract attention, and I would prefer to go alone, as I think the risk will be less."

"That is a dangerous risk to run for you know the feeling is very strong against him all over the South and the news of his capture already spread like wildfire."

"I am fully aware of that, but in my humble judgment that is the best plan."

"Very well, captain. The papers will be ready in a short time, and I shall depend upon you to conduct Gen. Dow to Richmond as expeditiously as possible and see that no harm comes to him."

"When everything was ready I set out with my prisoner, with, I must confess, many misgivings as to the result of my journey."

"We sat side by side on the train and conversed very pleasantly. I found him a man of superior intelligence and possessed of a large and varied fund of information. As we did not seem to attract special attention, I began to congratulate myself that we would be able to run the gauntlet unobserved."

"We reached Selma, Ala., late in the afternoon, and as we had to lie over and wait for a train, I took my prisoner immediately to a hotel and secured a room."

"It was bedtime and we had retired, being very weary, when I saw an ominous gathering and loud talking outside, and in a few minutes the landlord came to the door, and in a few hurried words told me that the news had been forwarded by wire that Seal Dow would arrive at Selma on his way to Richmond under a single escort that evening, and a mob was gathering to deal out vengeance on the prisoner."

"Hurriedly we dressed, and by the aid of the landlord left the hotel quietly by the rear door, and hurrying away, we remained concealed while the mob searched the premises."

"The landlord so managed the crowd as to throw them off the scent, and early in the morning when the train started north we slipped into a car and were soon speeding to ward Richmond."

"We went well enough until we arrived at a town in North Carolina, I do not recall the name just now, where another mob was gathering, the news of our coming having preceded us, but by putting on a bold front and acting as though we were ordinary travelers, we threw them off the scent, and were soon on the wing again."

"Finally we reached Richmond. I turned my charge over to the proper authorities, and, for the first time in many hours, breathed a sigh of relief."

"After the war we began a correspondence, and many are the letters expressing the deepest gratitude have I received from him, the last being one in reply to a letter of mine to him on his last birthday."

La Grippe.

During the prevalence of the gripple the past season it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery not only had a speedy recovery but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures, not only in cases of la grippe, but in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs, and has cured cases of asthma and hay fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free trial bottles at Hillsboro Pharmacy.

The California hay market is not so inviting as it promised to be six weeks ago. The San Francisco quotations during the first half of this month, August, ranged from 60 to 612 per ton.

A COUNTRY CHURCH.

The etymological meaning of words is not necessarily their present meaning. Pagans and country people are not synonyms.

I have vividly in mind a country church in New Hampshire. In fact, I attended service there as a worshiper Sunday before last. We drove two miles and a half and the boys on their way gave us some beautiful pond lilies. The day was bright, the air was sweet and one felt the calm repose which made the old New England Sunday so refreshing to the tired and so spiritual in its influence. The birds were singing sacred melodies, the trees were murmuring sacred chants, the rattle of the abashed mowing machine had ceased Saturday night. By the way, did it ever occur to you that the mowing machine is copied from the warchariots with projecting scythes used by the ancients in battle? I sometimes wonder, when I see a machine in motion, how the driver would look if clad in ancient armor, according to the pictures.

The white chapel stands upon high but not hilly land near the center of a farming town, which contains near twenty square miles. The chapel was placed in an open pine grove, being, perhaps, eighty feet back from the highway. The society owns about fifty acres, but this land is not noted for fertility. It has a considerable number of horse sheds. Close by is the handsome parsonage. Much of the inside work of this parsonage was done by a former beloved pastor, who had been a very skillful wood-carver in his younger life.

When this minister, a few years ago, was about to read a paper before a general association in a costly church building upon the relation of the church to working men, he paused in front of the beautiful pulpit and said, "Brethren, I carved that pulpit twenty years ago."

He did equally good work in the little country church of which I am writing. Within the chapel one finds no pews. Movable settees alone are used, and under the trust title no seats can ever be rented. There is perfect democracy in this regard. People sit where they please any Sunday. There is a large and excellent cabinet organ at the left of the minister. His desk stands on a plain platform, and is very simple.

But there were beautiful flowers on the table before it. There are good-looking chandeliers in the center of the house and plenty of side lamps.

This property has been accumulated by hard work and much self-sacrifice during the present generation. The church was organized less than thirty years ago. I had an interest in the congregation that was gathering when I was leaving the seminary. This society has always been self-supporting, although strongly tempted sometimes to ask for help. The people work for their church's maintenance. They have a course of lectures every autumn, which brings in something and which is very useful to the town. The young people have a few festivals in the year. It is a purely farming community, and there are no startling incomes, although the people are by no means poor.

That Sunday morning there were over 230 persons present, including, perhaps, eight or ten visitors. The population of the town, which a few decades ago was 900 numbered only 806 in 1890. In the remote corners we must deduct a few families who go to adjoining towns. Around the chapel there are a few homes, but scarcely enough to make a hamlet. But the people keep fine horses, and they come to meeting. The large percentage of the whole population, old and young, sick and well, attending church that morning was noticeable.

After service the people greet each other, and everybody knows who is sick and how the old folks are. They are all neighbors there. In the Sunday school there were 139 present. They call the roll in the Sunday school which, I think, has an excellent effect. At the Christian Endeavor meeting in the evening, which was led by a very bright young farmer, fifty-five were present. It amused me to see the older boys or younger young men coming up to the door on their bicycles. The evening was not very light, and the bright lamps hung around among the trees made the scene decidedly picturesque. I feel quite sure, by way of posterity, that the excellent music of the organ was brought out by that young farmer's wife. At the morning service the singing of the hymns, Gospel No. 5, was led by a choir of eight.

In this town, with its diminished population, there is no lawyer, no physician, no tavern. The nearest important railway station is four miles away from the chapel. The farms furnish good returns for work.

But young men go away. A teacher told me that of twelve boys, or young men, from sixteen to twenty-two years of age, who were in his class twenty years ago, one only remains in that town. But this church, with its simple Evangelical creed, is the center of the social, literary, moral and religious life of that town. It tends greatly to unite the people. Its influence for good, seldom reasoned about, is preceptible to those who have watched it for thirty years.

The sermon, which I listened to with great comfort, was upon "The home." It was simple, earnest, direct, Christian and well illustrated. The preacher, I may be pardoned if I say it, was not in his teens. He had had a rich experience in life, and I

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- Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
- Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
- See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The signature of *Wm. D. Pitcher* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

am particularly happy to say that he was not a "hustler." His method and spirit are the only ones which can make our country churches durable and useful. Country people know the distinction between good scripture doctrine and progressive speculations, and the latter they do not want. Any substitute for sound gospel truth will kill any country church, and a church on any other basis than the truth is not worth keeping alive. The Endeavor met-suggested to me the vast influence which this great society has in remote places through the principle of association. Where a young people's meeting would, in many cases, not be attempted, an Endeavor society is strong by drawing a kind of life from the whole body. By the way, this particular society has just bought a pretty school house, which the town decided to sell, has paid for it and is soon to have it hauled to the chapel and made an additional room for services.

The country church has to struggle, but it is supported by indomitable pluck, by self sacrifice, by cheerful service and simple gospel methods. It has had gifts now and then from some generous friends outside who had local attachments. But the main reliance of the country church, is, under God, with itself. No amount of missionary help can sustain the country church by pauperizing it. Indwelling life is its power.

REV. A. H. QUINN.

AN ALLEGORY.

Prof. C. M. Mead of Hartford Theological Seminary writes for the (Independent) the following allegory which has the merit of putting very clearly and forcibly one side of a burning question. Whether Prof. Mead's coat fits the case exactly or not, his meek statement of his position is worth reading.

"Jim Smith was an orphan, who did chores and light work for his living in the family of Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones had a son named Bill. 'What will you give me for this knife?' Bill replied, 'Half a dollar.' 'Not enough,' said Jim; 'it is worth a dollar.' 'It is not worth that to me,' replied Bill; 'and I won't give so much.' 'Yes it is,' rejoined Jim; 'and you ought to pay me a dollar for it. I will leave it out to referees to decide what you ought to pay.' 'I don't need the knife enough to pay a dollar for it, and no referee could make me willing to buy it at that price.'

"Upon this Jim declared that he would have nothing more to do with Bill, though he continued to live in Mr. Jones's house. He went out and told about Bill's meanness to some of the neighbors. Among them was Mr. Brown, who had a dozen sons at work in the hayfield. When the boys heard of the knife trouble, they declared that they would not do any more work till they had brought Bill to terms. They left the hay-field, and took every opportunity to torment Bill. They stole his hat, they stoned his dog, they daubed paint on his coat. Not content with this, they spent their time in roaming about doing mischief of various sorts in the neighborhood. A reign of terror began. It became dangerous or impossible for people to travel in that vicinity, for all vehicles were attacked. There began to be a scarcity of food; for the butchers and grocers were afraid to venture into the place so violent and destructive had the Brown boys become. Mr. Brown tried to control them, but could do little, and at last the selectmen of the town took the matter in hand and undertook to restore order.

"But this interference exasperated the boys more than ever. They appealed to several other families of boys to join them in their crusade against Bill Jones. They threatened, that unless he should agree to have arbitrators appointed to fix the price of Jim Smith's knife, they would put an end to all work in the whole community. They got a number of their

friends to agree to join them in ceasing to work and devoting their time to general mischief, unless within two days Bill Jones should come to terms. Mr. Brown, not having succeeded in controlling his boys, and fearing what might come to pass, had a consultation with some of his neighbors, and they decided that the emergency was so great that an appeal must be made to Bill consent to an arbitration. Mr. Brown and two others were appointed a committee to have a conference with Bill and represent to him the desperate state of things, and to impress on him how indispensable it was that he should agree to let the knife question be settled by a board of referees. 'If he refuses,' they said, 'then everybody will know where the responsibility for all this disorder belongs.'

"Accordingly they repaired, with very solemn faces to Mr. Jones's house and set forth to Bill the dreadful condition of things which had already resulted from his refusal to buy Jim Smith's knife, and from his further unwillingness to let somebody else decide how much ought to be paid for it. They told him that, had as things were, they were in danger of becoming a good deal worse, unless he should relent and buy the knife at a price to be fixed by arbiters. They asked him if he would take the responsibility of bringing ruin on the whole community by persisting in his determination. But Bill replied that he didn't want the knife more than a half dollar's worth; that he didn't see how referees could have any right to make him pay more than he could afford to pay; that, in fact, it was purely his own business whether he should buy the knife or not, and that the committee had better attend to their own boys instead of coming to interfere with his private affairs.

"What an awful boy Bill was!"

PACKING APPLES.

An Omaha, Nebraska, authority has this on packing apples:

"This was the first season that apples from the far west have come into general use in this section. The Californians have made a good name for themselves, and will surely be called for whenever the market can possibly afford them. The Bellflower and Newton Pippins were particularly fine, all kinds carefully assorted and packed with great care. But of the Oregon, Washington and Idaho this cannot be said; only exceptional lots were put up in first-class style, while the most had apparently been dumped into boxes of various sizes, without facing, grading or packing, and very often had to be re-packed here to make them presentable. The shippers in these states should take the matter of packing into their own hands altogether, until growers learn what is necessary to get their stock into marketable shape.

The First Power Presses.

July 28 is the death-day of several celebrated men, notably that of John Walter II. It was under his administration that the London Times abandoned the hand press. On the 29th of November, 1814, that newspaper was printed for the first time by steam power, and at the rate of 1100 per hour. The pressmen were so enraged at the innovation that the machine was set up in adjoining premises, where it would be safe from violence.

Strength and Health.

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Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole ailment.

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