

TO HOP GROWERS

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE NEW ASSOCIATION.

Advices Against the Consignment of the Crop—Favorable Prospects for Reasonable Price.

The following statement was issued by the Oregon Hop Growers' Association:

"To the Hop Growers of Oregon: In answer to a very general demand for some relief from the conditions that are oppressing the hop grower at the present time and that have been depressing the hop industry of this state for several years, a number of meetings of hop growers have been held during the past few months and the result has been the formation of the Oregon Hop Growers Association. This company, with the capital stock of \$100,000, is duly incorporated by hop growers, is officered by hop growers, and will be managed in the interests of the hop growers of Oregon.

"All the evils under which the hop industry is laboring cannot be cured by the mere formation of an organization and a determined effort must be made by all to bring about the readjustment of this industry to the desired conditions. If other lines of the industry secure better results from the judicious selling of their products, why should not the hop grower avail himself of the same opportunity? This question has been answered by the formation of the Oregon Hop Growers' Association, and by the hearty reception with which this idea has been met by all hop growers.

"In order fully to accomplish the desired result this year it will be necessary for all hop growers to avoid consigning their hops at a small advance. To consign hops is simply to sell them for the price advanced. Should consignments become general the effect would be simply to slaughter the product, thus preventing any one from realizing a satisfactory price for his hops. The prospects are favorable for the Oregon hop grower with a fairly good hop to receive a reasonable price for his product. This is the aim and object of the Oregon Hop Growers Association."

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW.

The appropriation bills of the special and regular sessions of the legislature of '98-'99 were noticeable for the omission of any appropriations for private or sectarian benevolent institutions, and while this has been the subject of some criticism, I believe the people generally are convinced that a wise precedent was established for the guidance of future legislatures. Under the old system of state aid there would have been no end to the increase in the number of orphanages, homes for the friendless, homes for the aged, etc., for every locality would have had an equal claim upon the treasury, and every sect would be entitled to the same consideration, and it is noticeable that however much the churches may differ on matters of doctrine they have always been a unit on the matter of appropriations, Catholic and Protestant alike appearing before the ways and means committee for the purpose of inducing the members to perpetuate the old abuse. I must confess it was a refreshing when Senator Adams requested a small appropriation for the benefit of the Silverton Free Thinkers' university. To see the magnitude to which the abuse of state aid for private or sectarian institutions will grow if not checked, one has but to refer to the history of older states, and even in Oregon it was beginning to be quite burdensome, the amounts appropriated by the legislature of 1895 being as follows:

Table listing various institutions and their funding amounts, such as Home at Portland, Home at Albany, etc.

The last item of \$1,500 for a free kindergarten in the city of Portland shows to what lengths the advocates of such a system will go. The only safe rule is to absolutely refuse to extend state aid to any institution, no matter how worthy the object, that is not under state management and control. The task was not a pleasant one. It would have been a great deal easier to have given each of these institutions the assistance asked, and it was hard to resist the pleadings of the good women who were devoting their best efforts to those works of charity, yet I think the legislature did no more commendable act than when it refused these appropriations, and I trust their action will become the fixed policy of the state. I hope, however, to see a state orphanage built at the capital, capable of caring for all the orphans of the state of Oregon, and seeing that when they are of a suitable age they be provided with homes and employment. This is the duty of the state, and now that duty has been withdrawn from private organizations the fulfillment of this duty becomes imperative.

E. H. F.

ENLIGHTENING CUBA.

A movement has been started to organize an American section of the Spanish Public Library at Matanzas, Cuba. This is a practical innovation, and it will be interesting to watch its progress. General Ludlow, military governor of Havana, who has just returned from Cuba, in talking of the condition of the island, says that the

great drawback to the improvement of the people is their illiteracy.

An attempt has been made to organize schools on a popular basis. A Boston educator has been appointed superintendent of schools and a general public school system which will follow the American as closely as possible is to be established. The attendance of all children between the ages of seven and fourteen will be compulsory. The superintendent's chief attention will be paid to the primary schools, but General Ludlow points out the necessity for a system of industrial schools, in which youths of the city and country can be taught trades and occupations which will enable them to earn their living.

With the political administration gradually being adjusted to republican ideas of government, with the introduction of modern methods of sanitation, and efforts already put forth to apply the American conception of general popular education, and now a bibliography published with American school books, magazines, histories and fiction, a new era in civilization is indeed dawning for the emancipated island.

THE SAME THING OVER.

Senator Morgan of Alabama is quoted by the New York Herald as saying at Washington on Thursday of last week that the late elections settled the question of the issue for next year's campaign, assuring the nomination of Mr. McKinley on a gold platform and Mr. Bryan on a silver platform. "It will be a battle for free silver at 16 to 1, with Bryan as our standard bearer, against sound money and McKinley," said Mr. Morgan.

"The money question," in the opinion of the Alabama senator, "will be the predominating issue in the next campaign," necessarily, for the demagogue will be obliged to make the fight over again on the Chicago platform. Even if the republicans try to force some other issue to the front, they will not be able to do it, he affirmed.

The issue of "imperialism," he sees, cut all the figure possible to it in the campaign just closed and it amounted to nothing. Why it will not appear in the campaign of next year is thus explained by Senator Morgan:

"I hardly look for either expansion, imperialism or trusts to cut any material figure in the next campaign. It is my opinion, based on information derived from my connection with the subject of foreign relations, that we will hear very little about expansion and imperialism a year hence. There is good reason to believe the Philippines will be disposed of, or practically so, before the next national election occurs. President McKinley evidently has that idea in view, and his republican friends in congress will unite in bringing about such a result as will make it difficult for the democratic party to make any political capital out of a dead issue."

There will be a fight, however, in the republican party, to have the national platform declare for the enactment of legislation putting the country more firmly on the gold basis. Some of the members of the republican party will advocate the calling in of the silver certificates and the government notes or greenbacks, and the issuance in lieu thereof of national bank notes. But there is so much diversity of opinion within the party and throughout the country, as to the proper plan of legislation on this point, that it cannot be promised that the republican delegates in national convention assembled will make anything more than a square declaration in favor of the gold standard. It is not at all likely that any new plan of legislation for the maintenance of the gold standard will be specifically outlined in the platform. There might be a simple and more straightforward system. But the substitution of a great volume of national bank currency, based on interest having bonds, is not desirable. It would have the objection of being expensive—of making a burden for the federal treasury for performing a function that is now done at small expense. There is no interest charge for carrying the government issues of paper money. Perhaps some man of wisdom and foresight and leadership will arise within the party, to straighten out the tangle. But such an one will scarcely be found who can have his plan outlined in the national platform. This will not cloud the issue, however, since Bryan is to be the opposing candidate, and the Chicago platform is to be the declaration of principles upon which he will go before the country.

WHEN THE DAY IS DONE.

Heaven is a place of restless activity, the abode of never-tiring thought.—H. W. Beecher.

They are the weakest, however strong, who have no faith in themselves or their powers.—Hovee.

A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body; it preserves a constant ease and serenity within us, and more than counterbalances all the calamities and afflictions that can possibly befall us.—Addison.

HORACE GREELY'S HANDWRITING.

Horace Greeley wrote an excellent hand. He once dismissed an employe by letter and afterward found that the man had termed his letter of dismissal one of recommendation, and the third party, unable to decipher it, believed it to be a recommendation and took the man in his employ.

MORE IMPRESSIVE THAN NIAGARA.

The Gersoppa falls, on the Sharavati river, in South Kanars, India, are larger and more magnificent than Niagara. The water makes a clear drop of 830 feet.

We sell the thrones of angels for a short and turbulent pleasure.—Emerson.

WARREN CRANSTON'S WILL

Admitted to Probate by Judge Terrell.

WIDOW AND SON ARE NAMED

As Executors to Serve Without Bonds—A Large Estate Disposed Of—Text of Document.

(From Daily, Nov. 18th.)

The last will and testament of the late Warren Cranston, whose demise occurred on Thursday, November 8th, at the family home near Willard, was admitted to probate by County Judge G. P. Terrell yesterday, upon the petition of Mrs. Maria E. Cranston, widow of the deceased, and Charles K. Cranston, a son. The two petitioners having been named as co-executors of the will to serve without bonds, by the testator, Judge Terrell ordered that letters testamentary be issued to them. The executors at once qualified and made arrangements for the prompt settlement of the estate.

The petition places the value of the estate at \$19,000, of which \$15,000 is in realty, the remainder being personal property. The heirs-at-law named in the petition are as follows:

Maria E. Cranston, widow, aged 65 years, residing at Willard, Oregon; Amelia Williams, daughter, 46, Portland.

Orpha H. Farmer, daughter, 43, Portland.

Charles K. Cranston, son, 38, Pendleton.

Lida E. Cranston, daughter, 34, Willard.

The will was made on November 6, 1897, and witnessed by W. M. Kaiser and Emma L. Murphy. A codicil was added to the will, changing one clause, on June 12, 1898, witnessed by J. B. Peyre, and P. A. Breyman, and on April 15, 1899, another codicil was added, changing another clause of the testament, the witnesses to the testator's signature being K. L. Hibbard and I. A. Hibbard. Following is the will in full:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Warren Cranston, of the age of 71 years, residing at Marion county, Oregon, and being of sound and disposing mind and memory, and not acting under duress, menace, fraud or undue influence, whatsoever, do make, publish and declare this my last will and testament in the manner following—that is to say:

"First—I direct that my executors hereinafter named, pay all my just debts and liabilities and funeral expenses, within a reasonable time after my death.

"Second—I give, devise, and bequeath unto my wife, Maria E. Cranston, all of the household goods, furniture, and all personal property and money which shall be owned by me at the time of my death.

"Third—I give, devise, and bequeath unto my son Charles K. Cranston, the following described real property, to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of the King Hibbard donation land claim in township 7 south, range 1 west of the Willamette meridian in Marion county, Oregon, and running thence west on the south line of said claim 23.22 chains to the southeast corner of a 200 acre tract of land now owned by Maria E. Cranston; thence north on the east line of said Maria Cranston tract 56 chains; thence east 23.22 chains to the east line of King Hibbard's claim; thence south on said claim line 56 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 130 acres more or less. Also the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 28, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 21, and containing 50 acres, more or less, all lying in township 7 south, range 1 west of the Willamette meridian in Marion county, and state of Oregon.

"Fourth—I give, devise and bequeath unto my daughter, Lida E. Cranston, the following described real property, to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the east half of the east half of section 29, and containing 160 acres more or less, and lying in township 7 south, range 1 west of the Willamette meridian, in Marion county, Oregon.

"Fifth—I give, devise and bequeath unto my daughter Orpha H. Farmer the following described real property, to-wit: Beginning at a point 64 rods north of the southeast corner of Rice Dundar's donation land claim, situate in Marion county, state of Oregon, in township 7 south, range 1 west of the Willamette meridian, running thence west one mile; thence south 64 rods to a stake; thence east one mile; thence north 64 rods to the place of beginning, containing 128 acres of land more or less. Also, beginning at the southeast corner of the above described tract and running thence south 19 chains to the north line of the Chisholm Griffith donation land claim; thence west on the north line of said Griffith claim 30 chains to the west line of section 29; thence north on said section line 10 chains to the south line of Rice Dundar's donation land claim; thence east 30 chains to the place of beginning; containing 30 acres of land more or less, all in township 7 south, range 1 west of the Willamette meridian in Marion county, Oregon.

"Sixth—I give, devise and bequeath unto my daughter Amelia Williams, for the term of her natural life only, the following described real property, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Chisholm Griffith and wife's donation land claim known and described in the survey and plat of the United States as notification No. 9, donation certificate No. 319 and as claim No. 47, parts of sections 29, 30, 31, and 32, in township 7 south, range 1 west of the Willamette meridian in Marion county, state of Oregon, and running thence west (40) forty chains to a stake; thence south (40) forty chains to a stake; thence east (40) forty chains

to a stake; thence north (40) forty chains to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres of land more or less. Saving and excepting from said above tract one acre more or less sold to L. C. Griffith May 26, 1888, and recorded in book of deeds No. 38 on page 109 marion county records.

"Seventh—I give and bequeath unto my wife, Maria E. Cranston, Frederick Williams and Ethel Williams, being the children of my said daughter, Amelia Williams, the said above described real property hereby devised unto my said daughter, Amelia Williams, subject to her said life estate therein, to be equally divided between them share and share alike, and in case of the death of any of the said children of the said Amelia Williams, prior to the death of her mother, then that the survivor or survivors of them shall take the share or shares of said deceased child or children to be divided equally among them share and share alike, except in case they or any of them should leave any child or children surviving them, then such child or children shall take such portion of said property as would have gone to their parents respectively, if living at the time of the death of said Amelia Williams under this will. And in case none of the children of Amelia Williams be living at the time of her death, and none of them leaving any children surviving them at the time of the death of said Amelia Williams, then and in that case I give, devise and bequeath the said last above described tract of land unto all my children, living at the time of the death of my daughter, Amelia Williams, to be divided among them equally, share and share alike, and in case of any of my children shall be dead at that time and have surviving them any children, then such child or children shall take the share of the said tract of land that their parents would have received under this will respectively, at the time of the death of said Amelia Williams.

"Eighth—I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my wife Maria E. Cranston, and my son Charles K. Cranston, executors of this my last will and testament, to serve as such executors without being required to give any bond or other security therefor, and in case either of said executors should die or become unable or incapable, from any cause, to execute this my last will and testament, or of administering upon my estate, I hereby direct that the survivor of them act as the sole executor of this my last will and testament; without being required to give any bond or other security therefor; and I hereby revoke all former wills by me ever made.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, and also, signed my name at the bottom of each of the foregoing pages, for the purpose of identification, of this my last will and testament, this the sixth day of November, A. D. 1897."

FIRST CODICIL.

"I, Warren Cranston, on this the twelfth day of June, 1898, being of sound mind and convinced that the provisions of the sixth clause of my last will dated November 6, 1897, wherein I devise to my daughter Amelia Williams a life interest only in a certain tract of land, will work a hardship on my said daughter, hereby change the said sixth clause so that my said daughter, Amelia Williams shall have full power and control over and the right to dispose of for her own benefit one half (1/2) the area of the said described tract of land, to be selected and divided as she shall elect.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this, a codicil to my will and testament dated, November 6, 1897."

SECOND CODICIL.

"Whereas, I, Warren Cranston, of Marion county, Oregon, did on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1897, make last will and testament of that date do hereby declare this to be a codicil to the same.

"I hereby ratify and confirm said will and the codicil thereto of June 12, 1898, in every respect, save so far as any part of it is inconsistent with this codicil, and.

"Whereas, by said last will, I devised to my daughter Orpha H. Farmer the following described real property, to-wit: (here follows description in clause 5 of will).

"And to my wife Maria E. Cranston I bequeathed by my said will 'all of my household goods and furniture and all personal property and money which shall be owned by me at the time of my death, and I hereby change the execution of my said will, to-wit: On February 19, 1898, I signed a note with J. P. Farmer, the husband of my said daughter, Orpha, to Ladd & Bush, for \$1138, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum for the use of my said son-in-law, which he and my said daughter are to pay. And on September 26, 1898, I loaned to my said daughter Orpha H. Farmer the sum of \$40, and on October 17, 1898, the sum of \$500. I also transferred to my said son-in-law on October 17, 1898, for his use and benefit three shares of Salem Woolen Mill stock of the par value of \$100 each share, and on February 14, 1899, loaned him by check on Ladd & Bush the sum of \$150.

"Now it is my will that the said real property herein described, devised to my said daughter Orpha H. Farmer, is hereby made subject to the payment by her of the said note of \$1138 to Ladd & Bush or to my said wife if the same is collected from me or from my estate, together with the interest accrued thereon. Said devise shall also be subject to the payment of the said sum of \$40 and \$500, so loaned to my said daughter, and interest thereon, to be made to my said wife. And also subject to the payment to my said wife of the value of said stock and the said sum of \$150 and interest. And it is my will that, in case said note of Ladd & Bush and said loans and interest and the value of said stock or any portion thereof remain unpaid at the time of my death, that then in that case, my said executors shall sell, said real property so devised to my said daughter Orpha H. Farmer at public or private sale as they may elect, and apply the proceeds to the payment of said note, loans and stock, or such part thereof so remaining unpaid and interest, and the surplus, if any, pay to the said Orpha H. Farmer.

"Dated this 15th day of April 1899."

Charles Crisp a son of the late ex-Speaker Crisp, has just been appointed by Governor Chandler of Georgia a judge of Sumter county court. He is the youngest judge in the state.

SHIPBUILDING IN ENGLAND

Why American Yards Are Not Patronized—A Famine of Names.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Why are not more British ships repaired in American yards, and why do not American shipbuilders have a chance to construct vessels for the companies across the Atlantic? Some time before the present shipbuilding boom began in America the English yards were full of repair work and new vessels under construction. Many companies that had fleets in the trans-atlantic trade waited six months or a year to get their ships into a dry dock when they could have them repaired in the United States in less than half the time. They gave orders for new vessels, which required two years to complete, when the same craft could have been built in America in half the time. It would have cost no more to have the repairs made or the vessel built on the American side. The material was as good as in England, and the shipyard equipment in some of the larger plants better. But they did not do it.

If the managers of any of the big shipping companies will talk on this subject it will be found that all give practically the same reason. They know the capacity of the American yards. They know the high quality of the machinery used, and also of the iron, steel and timber which the Americans can furnish, and they know the rapidity with which a job can be turned out. They are frank to acknowledge all this, but this is what they say:

"When an order is given for a vessel the company requiring it expects that every portion of the specifications will be followed to the letter. If the steel shafts is to be 15-32 inches in diameter, it must not vary 5-100 of an inch from these measurements. If 154 horse-power is desired, it must not be one-fiftieth of a horse-power less. The displacement must not vary five tons in a thousand from the plans. If in any part the ship falls to come up to the specifications a lawsuit follows in nine cases out of ten, and almost invariably the court decides against the shipbuilders. The mistake of a single workman although slight, may mean the loss of \$50,000 to the shipyard. The builders take an order with this understanding, and every man who works upon it knows that he must be exact, or it means the loss of his employment. They acknowledge that it has taken a long period of years for British shipbuilding to reach this state of perfection, and believe that by degree the American industry is coming more and more up to their requirements, but they prefer to have work done at home, even if delayed six months or a year, in order not to run the risk of having it fall short of the requirements. Whether the job is a coaster of 500 tons or a vessel of 5,000 tons, they expect the same quality of work. All parts of the engine must be fitted so perfectly that there will be no friction in the bearings. Every bolt must be screwed home and every rivet tight. In work where two or three thousand men are employed at a time it is impossible for the overseers, no-matter how many, to notice every portion. They are parts which a man may slight if he desires and no one notices it. The English managers say that a British workman is too much afraid of losing his job to attempt anything of this kind."

Foreign ship owners, especially those in Great Britain have about run out of names for new vessels and are puzzling their heads to get additional titles. There is a name famine. Some of the companies having American service have taken American rivers, cities and states to place upon their registers. The Chesapeake & Ohio Steamship Company has named its boats after the Rapidan, the Chickahominy and other streams in the Virginias, for although an English corporation it cannot find anything new in its own country. This is also true of the Dominion company, running between English ports and Boston. One of its fleet is called the New England and others have titles familiar in this part of the United States.

For many years the ships of the regular lines have had names with the same ending or the same beginning. The plan saved cable tolls, it advertised the line and it was a benefit in other ways. For instance the Johnston Line is noted the world over because it uses "more" at the end of each name. Two letters have made the White Star liners known, "L.C." All the Cunarders end with "la" while several fleets have had the affix "Jan." "Ja" was also adopted by the Hamburg-American Company, and there are nearly forty ships now in commission, the names of which end in these two letters. Using a single word for a name means the saving of many dollars in cable despatches. A title rarely exceeds three words, and only three or four companies are so extravagant as to use this number. The State Line whose ships were named after several of the American states was a three-worder. The American line had the words "City of" before New York and Paris, but a few years ago painted them out.

In going over a list of vessels flying the English flag, one can learn a good lesson in geography. One company has taken the names of every prominent headland or head from this it is known as the Head Line. Another company has selected the capes, while all the principal rivers were represented many years ago. They have taken possession of the principal castles, the cities, the various shores and have appropriated nearly all the saints in the calendar. Even the manors and halls have been utilized as well as the bays and principal mountains. Titles of nobility are favorites with the shipping companies and one finds a large fleet of steamers bearing the King line flag, and another known as the queen's line, while earl, lord, count and duke are represented in the maritime registers. The queen seems to be the only one of the gentler sex who is favored. The names of duchess and countess are noticeably absent.

Besides the United States, the British ships owners have gone to East India and Australia for titles. The prefixes "Ind." and "India" have a very decided flavor of the East. India and ship of this line have such pleasant sounding names as Indrapura, Indrani and Indraceva. Occasionally one of these vessels goes to Southern ports of the United States, as they are especially built for service in tropical climates. Even the fields and moors along the river banks have been used, such as Lowmoor and Strathfield. "Dene" is another favorite ending.

One of the most notable fleet titles is that used by the Johnston line, for the word "more" is from the Celtic, signifying "great." The original ships of this company were named after various species of trees, such as birch, ash, oak, pine, &c., consequently the translation of the Pinemore, means "great pine" and Oakmore, "great oak." The list of trees has been exhausted, and additional names have been chosen such as Veda, Ulster, from Ulster in Ireland, and Ross. One of the largest fleets in the world has the word "inch" prefixed to every name. It is owned by a London firm and the vessels range from 2,000 to 3,000 tons register. They are very extensively used in the American trade and called tramp. Evidently the owners have tried to make their names as peculiar as possible and the registers show such vessels as the Inchmora and the Inchkeak.

The nationality of the various ship owners can also be traced in the way they have named their fleets. The Loch and Clan lines are owned by Scottish firms and such ships as Loch Lomond and Loch Muir are familiar to visitors to the Liverpool and London docks, and so are Clan McDonald and Clan Cameron. The Scottish term "nirth" for bay has also been taken for a collection of some of the finest liners out of the River Clyde.

CARE OF THE EYES.

Learn to wash the eyes as carefully as you wash the face. The water is cooling to the eyes.

Cold water is very trying when eyes are inclined to be weak.

If exposed to a strong wind, wear a veil.

Salt water bathing imparts to the dulcified a wonderful brilliancy.

This bath is a fine tonic for falling lashes and stunted eyebrows.

Beauty sleep means a great deal to these windows of the soul.

Never abuse the eyes by reading at twilight.

Close the lids for a few minutes many times a day, that the eyes may be given a rest.

The constant glare of the sun upon the sands and on country roads brings an ache to delicate eyeballs that is hard to bear.

More headaches are the result of defective eyesight than one ever dreams of.

Dark glasses are not becoming, but this has not deterred the sensitive woman from caring for her precious sight.

A masseuse treats the lids as conscientiously as any part of the face.

Grandmother's old-time remedy of camphor water or inflated and weepy eyes has been adopted by an authority on the matter. The proportions are: Camphor water—two ounces; spirits of camphor—two ounces; borax, two grains.

Here is another lotion which she offers for irritation: Rosemary flowers, 60 grams; distilled water, two kilograms. The water is to be heated and the flowers distilled for an hour. When strained, rosewater, 60 grams, and French brandy, 30 grams, are added.—St. Louis Republic.

THE MANILA PIG.

One of the curious sights to an American visiting the Chinese and native quarters is the ever-present pig; but as pigs are not allowed at large, they have an ingenious method of tying the pigs by the ears. They cut a small hole through the pig's ear, one-half to an inch in diameter; through this hole they insert a rope, with a large knot on one end. This rope securely confines the pig's liberties about the premises. The same sights are seen often on the native boats and even on the small steam launches plying on Manila bay. Transporting pigs through the streets of Manila always attracts a crowd, although the sight is common. The legs of the pig are tied together securely and the pig is then suspended on a long pole resting on the shoulder of two native carriers. The pig, with his legs up and head down, makes about as much noise while in transit as the pig under a gate in Missouri, and never fails to hold the crowd.—Manila Freedom.

SOME STAGGERING COMPUTATIONS.

A well-known astronomer calculates that if an express train running 60 miles an hour day and night without stopping kept it up for 250 years it would just about complete the diameter of the circle made by the earth in its yearly journey around the sun. Now let this immense circle be represented by a lady's finger ring, and taking that as the standard of measurement, the nearest fixed star would be a mile distant and the farthest visible through the telescope at least 20 miles.

HOW TO DODGE LIGHTNING.

Some of the simplest things in the world are the most efficacious, says the "Scientific American" wise man. Now, for instance, if you are afraid of lightning, here's a very simple safeguard to remember—simply put on your rubbers and then stand up so that your clothes won't touch anywhere. Whether you're indoor or out of doors you're perfectly safe, for rubber is a nonconductor, and you are completely insulated. This is worth remembering.

Willie had swallowed a penny, and his mother was in state of alarm. "Helen," she called to her sister in the next room, "send for a doctor; Willie has swallowed a penny!"