THE WORST IN YEARS. RECENT STORM AND THE WRECKS IT WROUGHT,

he Loss to Property and Life Very Great-How it Appears When Con-trasted with the Blizzard-Changes in Our Coast Line Resulting, from the Angry Waters' Fury.

Our Const Line Resulting, from the Angry Waters Fory. Again has the "oldest inhabitant" been given a chance to talk, which he hasn't had much opportunity of doing since the memorable bizzard of last part. True, the great storm just passed are at a different season of the year from the bizzard and was of a different tharacter, but the destruction it wrought was parhaps far greater than that occa-doned by the bizzard. It was confined mainly to the eastern coast regions, and property all along its path felt its effects to a greater or less extent. All the noted seaside resorts, particu-arly Atlantic City, Long Branch and Concy Island, suffered heavily, the for-mer being cut off for three days from the mainland by six miles of water; and nated of being the "city by the sea." t was really a "city in the sea." During the time the city was thus cut off the food and water both ran short, and this, taken together with the fact that the dwellers in the famous resort mo-mentarily expected to find dent in the surging waters, will make this storm of september, 1880, one to be remembered and taked about for many years to some. After a three days' reign of terror, in

After a three days' reign of terror, in After a three days' reign of terror, in which the storm threatened to blot At-lantic City from the map, after visiting upon its imprisoned thousands all the borrors of starvation, the destructive ortheaster ceased, the waters in some legrees subsided, and the prople were able to estimate damages. The storm had shorn the resort of its greatest pride, the board walk, and bat-iered the beach, its chief attrac-tion, out of all shapeliness. But



EEADING RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS TH MARSHES AT ATLANTIC CITY.

the people are full of hope and spirit and already promise that all these damages will be repaired in time to make Atlanti City as attractive as ever for next sea

son. Sweeping away every splinter of the great substantial board walk that ra-from the inlet to below the foot of Ocean avenue, a distance of near solve wo miles the waves stormed up at various place-against hotels and cottages. Using the

bus taxan and a place two sets to a set to be the set of Massachusetts avenue seems thave been the point where he fulles fury of the storm was characted. Suc a battering was the same a left a battering was the same a left battering batt he fn. ded. Suc. Lelan urviv

buse here subjected to that is survivaliable of a subject of the issurvivaliable and the subject of the issurvivaliable of the issurvi

At the Sandy Hook peninsula, opposite the foot of the Highlands of Navesink, until it succeeded in reopening a pas-gage in the Shrewsbury river that had been closed since the days of the R vo-fuction. This inlet was gradually withered and despend and another new inlet cut between sea and river a mil- north of Highland Beach. Two islands were thus formed of the old peninsula. At Seabright, Low Moor, Monmouth Beach and Highland Beach the waves tore out bulkheads, carried away the beautiful fawns which were the prid- of summer residents, and toppled beautiful cottage-into the boiling surf, where they were cuickly shivered to atoms. At Long Branch the fearful storm of the people into building a breakwate. has been the red-letter event that marked the time from which e crything Lausship to 100000

point, only to roll out, re-form and thunder against the bluff further south. The storm struck Coney Island with all its force, and where but a few weeks ago New York's and Brooklyn's thou-sands bathed, rode, rambled, feasted and drank in the melodious strains of Gilmore's splendid band at Manhattan, or of Solidi's classic orchestra at Brighton, only the sullen waters moan remore-fully over a scene of a wful havoc. Buildings which had been considered so far in shore as to be beyond the reach of breakers raised by the heaviest stood. Music stands, bathing pavillons, and even parts of the magnificent hotels nearest the beach were carried away. The 500-pound sand bags and the great piecees of masonry used to protect the

OUR

YOUNG

Poppies red, and pink, and white

Little kittle, ball of fuzz,

PUSSY AND THE POPPIES.

In my grandma's garden beds, Gainst the green you look so brights How you dance and nod your heads

(Brightest eyes I ever saw!) If you try to make him buzz, That old bee will sting your paw.

You're a lazy pussy cat, Watching popples bow and sway; Breezes make them bend like that, They don't do it for your play.

Only see how fast I sew! Grandma said to plece this square; It's no time to play, you know, Till you've done your work all fair.

You should go and catch the mice In my grandpa's corn and meal. If you take my good advice, Only think how proud you'll feel.

There's my grandma calling mel Oh, wha: ever shall I do? For my seam's not done, you see, Here I've sat and scolded you. —Youth's Companion.

THETIS.

Little mother-cat, Thetis, sat upon the wood-shed loft, wondering if, atter all, she had chosen the best place for her little ones, those six wee kittens curled up on a rug near by. Surely there was great noise and confusion below, she

up on a rug near by. Surely there was great noise and confusion below, she thought. The woodshed was usually dark and still, and only her master came and went with a kind word for her, and a query for the bables' welfare. "Will those noisy children ever go?" said she, anxiously peering over the edge of the loft. "I want' to go down for my dinner, but I dare not leave my children alone." Just the n the old loft shook and creaked with the motion of a swing hung to a rafter, in which two of the children were rding at once, and merry voices waked all the drowsy spiders in all the dusty corners. "Dear me," thought the little mother, "this place isn't safe: I must move to let those children come here?" She crept back to the rug, just to as-sure herself that the bables were all safe, and to give them a little motherly liek, But all the wee, blind kittens woke up

Mother Thetis listened with growin, fear. Who might the grandpa be? Som

fear. Who might the grandpa be? Some strange creature even more dangerou-than the children, perhaps. But there was no help for it; they were surely climbing the ladder. It was no use to try to "move" then, because she could carry only one kitten at a time, and the others might meet with misfortune in her absence. And it crossed her mind, mistly, that once b-fore in an absence her little family h dwindted from dive of wo. Above the ladder came a curly head, then another, and a baby girl in grand pais.

oa's arms. "Then grandpa must be another nam

for master, and I am sure he won't hun us," said Thetis to her babies, trying u sit up in front of them as if she wer

woodpile. She trotted fast along the path and the path and the down grass as she went

She trotted fast along the pa'h, brushed by the dewy grass as she wen, and laid the wet kitten on a nest of chips under some logs piled crosswise. To and fro she trotted briskly six times, till all the little damp kittens were in their new home, and her cares were happily ended. For several days mother Thetis kept house under the woodpilo, quite undi-turbed. But the children found her out at last, and, strange to say, grandp work four bables away and forgot to bring them back, and Thetis was e-much occupied by moving again, sho forgot them, too. Another ieng journey by night, and

much occupied by moving again, she forgot them, too. Another leng journey by night, and the two little travelers were safe dia-more, hidden under a big burdock lead in the turnip field. Here they lived for nearly a week, when one day Peter, the farm hand pulled up the big weed and told every-body where the kittens were, and every-body came to see. They were so plump, and sat up amony the turnip tops looking so wisely out of their new, blue eyes, the children came oftener than ever to see them, and Mother Thetis was obliged to move once more.



ON THE PIER IN THE STORM AT ATLANTIC

ON THE PIER IN THE STORM AT ATLANTIC CUTY. Various 'buildings on one part of the beach from the heavy breakers were washed from their places, and tossed about, and finally used as battering rams by the angry waters to wreck the very structures which they had been made to protect. The race track at Brichton was sub-merged, and a stable containing 300 fine horses was washed from its foundations and went floating about with its living freight until one daring fellow reached its door, partly by swimming and partly by floating on wreekage, and liberated the imprisoned animais. The water in some places on the track was five feet 'eep, but the course could be distin-guished by the red and white flags along its oder, which had weathered the stom and could be seen sticking out of the water.

its edge, which had weathered the stom and could be seen sticking out of the water. A considerable part of Coney Island has been claimed by this storm for Old Ocean, many yards of the beach having been cut away, and the far-off hote-being considerably nearer the beach than-before the heavy blow and the great downpour of rain. Some people even go so far as to declare that the famous re-sort has only a very few years before it, and say that it will not require many storms to g ve all the property which wow gives so many hours of pleasure to weary thousands, and which is estimated to be worth \$30,000,000, over to the clutches of Old Neptune. All along the New England coast did Old Boreas have full sway, but no where does the damage seem to have been so that in New Jersey, not only the sensitie function. So is suf-fered heavily, large sections of track in various localities being washed a way, leaving the service for days in a badly demoralized conduiton. Sea lale City, Cape May, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park and Barnegat were visited by the storm in all its severity and the damage done is something appalling. The cites of New York, Brooklym and Jersey City also felt the storm se-verely, all the lower sections being doned, and much loss caused to mer-chants in all three places owing to the damage done to stock of all kind. The storm had its funny features too, New York on one day being visited by a veritable "plague of rats," which had



WRECK OF BATHING PAVILION AT MAN-HATTAN BEACH, CONEY ISLAND. Been driven from their dwellings along the wharves and in sewers by the phenomenai high tide, the waters having reached to a height higher than in fifty years. All through the streates in the lower section, the squealing animals rushed, pursued by many a "small boy" and his dog, as well as many boys o larger growth, and the amusement that it afforded proved quite as relief, coming as it did in the midst of the fury of the elements. Many lives were lost in various places owing to the storm's mad fury, but fatai-ities were greatest at the Delaware Breakwater, no less than forty per-song going down to death in the raging tide, and causing mourning in many a houschold as a result.

THE FARMER'S CORNER FOLKS

A DISCUSSION OF THE MERITS O SWEET AND SOUR CREAM.

> Where They Differ-The Trouble in Succeeding With Sweet Cream But ter-Sour Cream Generally Sup-posed to Make the Most Butter. The Temperature for Churning.

posed to Make the Most Butter. The Temperature for Charming. In a letter from a correspondent he asks, first, does sour cream make more butter than sweet cream? Does sour cream make better butter than sweet cream? In answer to the first question we would say that it is generally sup-posed that sour cream makes the mest butter, but it would puzzle anybody to tell why. Certainly souring does not add to the richness of the cream. The answer to the second question depends upon the taste of the consumer. We like butter made from sour cream the best, but others do not. One of our best dairy writers rather favors sweet cream butter. He says that it needs no proof when it is said that acidity is one of the processes of decay, though decay is not necessarily immediate, and that souring cannot create a better flavor than the natural one, though the consumer by habit may have come to acquire the proference for an artificial flavor in butter, just as one of then prefers fruit citavot. The great difficulty in succeeding with sweet cream butter will, as a rule, be found in imperfect churning, resulting

thaver. The great difficulty in succeeding with sweet cream butter will, as a rule, be found in imperfect churning, resulting from churning at the same temperature used with sour cream, so as to make the one come as soon as the other. This high temperature curdles the caselne and causes it to adhere to the butter, instead of being made independent of it. The butter thus charged with caselne gives it a light color, prevents solidity and does not give sufficient time in churning to bring the smaller butter globules into adhesion with the larger ones, and they go off in the butter rig-weighed down with undesirable caselne-and the butter this is rich in butter globules. If churned at 66 degrees it would have taken a longer time, it is true, to bring the butter, but natural ad-hasion would have united the butter globules, and the lower temperature vould have held the uniting of the caselne and fats in check, and a perfect suited. Mother serious defect in the usual mouse of the serious defect in the usual mouse on the serious defect in the usual mouse on usuad mite series to serious the series of the sources on the series to the series to the series of the sources on the series to the series to the series to source on usuad mite series to the series to source on usuad mite series to the series to source the series of the series to the series to source on usuad mite series to the series to the series to source on the series to the series to the series to the source on the series of the series to th

separation without ross would another serious defect in the usual course pursued with sweet cream is to ingle creams of different ages or skim-mings under the impression that they are alike unchanged, but when together each will have its own period of granula-tion, and to churn all overchurns the oldest and in this way defective butter must result. When the amount of cream at ascel, a kimming is sufficient for churnat each skimming is sufficient for churn ing a uniform butter ca be made, bu only under rare circumstances with fix tures.-Western Rural.

Feeding Rack for Fowls

The accompanying illustration is of a device for protecting the food and water of fowls from dirt and waste. The base is a board or plank 4 feet long and 1 foot foot square is firmly nailed crosswise, inches from each end. Thin boards inches wide are nailed all around th inches wide are nailed all around the edge. Three strips one inch square an 3 feet long are nailed o the top of the vertical boards, one at each upper con-ner, and the third midway between. O each side a series of vertical slats : inches apart extend from the bottom board to the outer strip. These make c rack through which the fowls can extend



A SECURE FEEDING RACK

A SECURE FEEDING BACK. their heads to reach the food which i-placed inside. The ledge along the outer edge retains any scattered food. The drinking dishes are set at each end out-side of the upright boards. The hen-are kept from getting into the food with their feet, yet can reach it easily and withdraw their heads without danger of getting hung by the neck. It may be very cheaply constructed by any one ac-customed to the use of tools.—Agricul-turist.

A Good Fence-Fastener. A good, yet cheap fence, one that will "stay" and still be of easy construction. is shown in the illustration. The spe-cial advantage of this fence is that it may be made either of boards or rails, which need no nailing to the posts, but are wired on. The posts are set so that the ends of the boards or rails are lapped across them. A No. 9 wire is cut long enough to wrap four times around each post. The wire is first stapled to the side of the post near the top, is crossed in front of the boards, then back of, and again around the post, a staple being driven in at each point where the wire crosses the point under the first staple. The boards are then drawn snucly against the posts, by driving in a ten-penny wire nail close to the wire, and just above the upper edge of the board. About three-fourths of an inch is left protruding; this is turned down by two blows of the boards, who houlds the

CONVENIENT AND CHEAP.

A House Just Suitable for Rural reller

Breause people in rural districts do not often patronize architects, fow of their building plans are really adapted to their needs. The building shown combines cheapness with beauty and the conveniences of modern life. As it is nearly square and has only one chinney and no expressive front hall and stairs.

and no expressive front hall and stairs, it ought to be built anywhere at from \$1,000 to \$1,500, according to the finism. The kitchen and pattry are of good size; the back hall gives ample room for a farmer's necessary changes of coats, hats, etc., while the porch and its sink afford a convenient place for men to wash



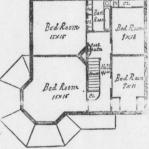
LOWER FLOOR

and await meals without being in the women's way. By entering the cellar from the hall the expense and increased danger from frost of an outside cellar-way are saved.

way are saved. As shown by the dotted line, the cell-ing of the hall next the kitchen is only' seven feet in hight, so as to permit the kitchen stove-pipe to enter the chinney above it. The vestibule in front is large enough for a hat-rack and unbrella stand and is lighted by a glass door. The stair door might also have a circle of glass in it, and should open on top of the first step so as to indicate its character to a dtranger.

step so as to indicate its character to a stranger. Where nut coal can be cheaply pre-cured the chimney proper may com-mence seven feet six inches from the list floor and the coal be conducted by a inte from a bin in the attic into the base of the chimner, beneath the flue, where if the inner shell has openings, and the outer, small doors, it is always convenient for each stove. The kitelifor ide of the house can ofttimes be backed against a hill-side where a light, tem-porary bridge affords easy means of fill ing the bin. bin

Upstairs all the bedrooms have closets



UPPER FLOOR

there is one in the hall for extra beddim-and the bath room is convenient the towels, soap, etc. The attic starts start about two feet from the floor. The hall, bathroom and two smaller bedrooms a -heated by registers in the kitchen ce'-ing. The family and spare bedroom-have access to the chimney. If stove are closed when not in use, the pipe-from all may enter one flue. Two tank-or cisterns in the attic, filled by pipe-placed in the angles of the double root. can supply water for the bathroom. A pipe entering the chimney and returning to one of the tanks would give a choice of cold or warm water. The kitchen, hall, etc., of this house-could be built first and the most cosity from portion could be added afterward. —Agriculturist. there is one in the hall for extra beddi

Portiere in a Seaside Cottage

-Agriculturist. Portiere in a Seaside Cottage. Here'is an idea for a portiere in a sea-side cottage, which may be utilized by many of our readers next season. Th-room itself was as far from commonplace as may be imagined. The celling wa-tinted a pale sea green, the side wali-taking a deeper tone. Fish nets were draged from frieze to flooring, and in the meshes were tangled many colored fish. bought at Japanese shop, lobsters and the long ribbons of sea mosses. Oar-were crossed above the windows and doors. In the large doorway wa-first a curtain, hung straight, of small fish cord. woren into a network, with the lon; netting needle. Many visits to the beach had resulted in a large collection of scollop and jingle shells-gold and silver shells, the little people call them--and these had been porforated and knotted in. Outside the netted curtain hung a pair of portier-made of coffee sacking and decorar-o with rings of green plush and fringes of shells. The effect was wonderfully pic-turesque, and has been obtained at small trouble and time.-Pail Mail Gazette.

SEARLE WINS FROM O'CONNOR

The Toronto Oarsman Beaten by Te

The Toronto Carsman Beaten by Ten Lengths. The event now being talked of among the sporting fraternity, particularly among those of an aquatic turh, is the great rowing match on the Thames. England, between Henry E. Searle and William J. O'Connor, in which the former won, his time over the four-and-a-quarter mile course being 27 minutes, 42 seconds. O'Connor tired very early In the race, and is said to have been overtrained. He was ten length be-

²² seconds. O Connor threa very early ju the race, and is said to have been overtrained. He was ten lengtht be-bird Searle at the finish. Henry, E. Searle first became cham-pion of the world in professional rowing on July 13, 1888. On that day he sculled against Stansberg over the Paramatia course of three miles. Searle, at the Clarence River Aquatic carnival in Janu-ary, 1888, beat C. Neileon, and Hearn, the champion of New Zealand. After beating Wolf, Searle finally rowed his great race against Stansberg, in which he beat all records. The next best record to it was that made by Eeach of 20 minutes 29 seconds, when he beat Hanlan in 1884.

Beach of 20 minutes 29 seconds, when he beat Hanlan in 1884. Searle is 5 feet 10 inches in height; his chest measurement is 41 1-2 inches, and his rowing weight 160 pounds. Searle is a tall, slender blond, with a fair, rosy complexion and an incipient blond mustache. Dressed in civilian's clothes he appears exceedingly spare in build, and does not impress one as a great sculler. His arms are long and small, and he takes evident pleasure in permitting people to feel of them and confound them by their comparative, softness. Ed Hanlan, the ex-champion, says Searle's arm is as soft as a woman's ays Searle's arm is as soft as a woman's



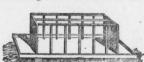
HENRY E. SEARLE.

HENRY E. SEARLE. and scarce suggests the brawny appear-uce which his arms present in the hotos of the oarsman in rowing cos-une. Where Searle gets his wonderful cull-propelling power from is a mystery. The search of the thighs. Searle won't through of the thighs. Searle won't liscuss it, and when asked about it last all he remarked laughingly: "Oh, Type at a new movement that the other-are not onto'yet." William J. O'Connor was born at To-monto, Canada, in 1864. His greatest achievement was defeating John Teemer Manaking L. D. C., On Aco. S. 1887.

A shingkin, b. C. on Nov. 14, 1989, or champion rower of America. As an anther, wor many single and doubl-cult races in 1884. In 1885 he became a rofessional, and since then has won liteen races. Hanlan was the man who ieveloped O'Connor's rowing abilities.

"As far as I have been able to judge "As far as I have been able to judge ov personal inspection," says President Young, "two changes would be adviss-ble in the national game, and it is very ckely that they will be brought before the league at its annual meeting in No-vember. First and foremost there is no doubt in my mind that the patrons of the game would be better pleased with wo umpires than one, and the experi-ence of this season has demonstrated this fact to my entire satisfaction, no that there is any objection to the staff of the officials of the league are con-cerned, for we think our selections for these trying places have all endeavored to do their duty conscientionsly and without favor to home or visiting clubs as often alleged. But there is a demand for two umpires, which cannot be ig-nored, and for my part I shall favor eight good men being chosen for these places next year. od men vt year.





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sate, and to give turn a finite work of the time, But all the wee, blind kittens work of a tonce and began to ory, so that the little mother was much more anxious than before. "Hush, my dears," said she; "do try to go to sleep again. Some one may come up here if you cry so loud." Just then the children below cried out, "Kittens! kittens! grandpa! I hear them. Come and hunt for Thetis' kit-tens."



COTTAGES WASHED FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

Great bowlders weighing several tons

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else was dated, much as son

fer everything to "before "after the war," and Chica-time by their great fire. On days of this storm the water

away bath houses and pavilions the beach on which beauty and erstwhile disported a science of and desolation. Then the wa

grstwhile disputed on the second desolation. Then the second desolation is the second second

household as a result. The loss to property cannot be estima-ted, but it will take many millions to re-pair the damage caused by the storm king, Atlantic City alone suffering to the extent of \$200,000, while the losses at Coney Island will aggregate f fly a-large an amount, and perhaps will even oxceed it.

Now that the waters have receded, if is found that the contour of the coast has been so changed that all existing mariners' charts of this coast have been made ob-olete, and a topography not yet set down on any map is presented to

made obsolete, and a topography not year. Not only has the ocean encroached from four to five feet on the shore, but also the shore between the shore but been drawn a jagged zigzag line where the shore before was straight, and dra-been drawn a jagged zigzag line where and inlets have been out at various points in the lowiand, and at others pro-tor and index have been lopped of sev-tor and index have been doneed of sev-tor and index have been doneed of sev-tor and these of the during seven to an index of the seven doneed of sev-tor and these have been doneed of sev-tor and these of the during seven to the ocean vessels were to seed about like of the ocean vessels were to seed about like of the ocean vessels were to seed about like of the orean vessels were to seed about like of the orean vessels were to seed about like of the ocean vessels were to seed about like of the orean vessels were to seed about like of the ocean vessels were to seed about like of the orean vessels were to seed about like of the terror stricter passengers to be have already been told and many more will be told for years to come of the ten-tor of the terror shall memory of the terrors has faded and its ravage in the reconstruction of houses and road-and ships freighted with fullness of nex-tine.

erstwhile disported a some of wreck and desolation. Then the waves cut jung gaps all the way from Elberon to North Long Branch in the bluif which skirts Ocean avonue, the famous shore drive. The biggest gap is form in the biuff above the old East End hotel pier, and at this point the surf has eaten its way half through Ocean avoue. In other places the great overhanging bank, notably in front of the United States hotel, has been so bail; under-mined and broken that at the next as-sault it may fall to its base, airendy "swilled by the wild and wasteful ocean."

Great bowlears weighing several tons and huge fragments of masonry torn from the sea walls were tossed about in the ocean like wooden playthings. Im-mense log plies were picked up and dashed against the bulkheads like bat-tering rams. The surf broke over the cocean pler more than midway to the shore, retreating and sheltered at this

A journey to the haymow was made, only to make another move necessary

Thetis grew so troubled at last that she couldn't remember how many babies there were, and often went back for a third when the two were safe in a new place. She used to forget sometimes where

she had moved to last, and had to sit and think and think before she remem

and think and think before she remem-bered. Even then she was often mistaken, and visited some of the empty nests be-fore she arrived finally at the right one. After a time she couldn't keep the ba-bies at home and hidden, with all her care, for they liked to tumble about and run far away, and frighten the poor anx-ious mother thoroughly before they eampered back again. They would not start at home, even, in the soft, green, curly parsley bed, where their mother had at last taken them for their health and safety. But no harm ever came to them, and when they had grown up, they used to elimb up into the old woodshed loft, and was the little mother cat out of her nap to hear the story of their travels when they were bables, and the old loft, their first home.-Youth's Companio.

Railroad Cats. There are eight cats on the staff of the Midland, England, railway. The ex-penses connected with them are regu-larly shown in the accounts of the com-pany. These lucky felines have under thoir charge, according to the season of the year, from one to three or four hun-dred thousand empty corn sacks. The holes in the sacks which are caten by the rats are darned by twelve women, who are kept constantly employed.-Ex-change. ange.

About three-fourths of an inch is left protruding; this is turned down by two blows of the hammer, which hooks the nall over the wire and draws it close to the posts, holding the boa ds or rails solid. There is no danger of splitting the ends of the boards by nalling, and



FENCE FASTENED WITH WIRE.

FENCE FASTENED WITH WIRE. they cannot warp off. In building fence with rails, the posts are set ten feet aparf; the rails can be "spotted" and lapped the same way as boards, or they may be put on opposite sides of the post. Or fence wired togother in this style may be made of ordinary fence-boards, six-teen feet long. In this case, the posts are set fifteen feet apart from centers, to allow for the lap of the boards at their ends. They should be put on the posts so as to "break joints" with each other. —Agriculturist.

-Agriculturist.

Corn Fodder as Food.

Save your corn fodder. It is good food for stock, and when you feed it you are saving just that much hay. It is the practice in some sections to "top" the corn. The stalk about the ear is out off after the corn gets its growth and thus preserved in good shape for fodder. --Exchange.

trouble and time.—Pall Mall Gazette. The Piazza Question. Build a plazza on the west side of your house? Why the west side? So you can sit and see the sun set. Busy people have not time to see it rise. Whether one lives in city or country, the plazza in hot weather is equal to another rooms and the pleasantest of rooms, too. Who has greater need of a pleasant place to sit down and rest is and read after the chores are done on a hot summer night than a busy, hard-working farmer or his wife? It will not cost much and will be-a good investment. Make it broad and hong, so there will be room for the rock-ing chaira—and the children. After you have read the paper and gone to your early rest the young folks will take their turn. Don't forget to swing the hammock yines for shade. A Chinese wisteria planed now will, in the years to come, be a "thing of beauty." and not only core r the sides but will elamber over the roof if allowed to. A hardy climber is like a child. It must be trained, guided is a better word, when young you can do nothing with it.

Discovery of a Lost Art.

Discovery of a Lost Art. Tempering of copper is one of the lost arts, which has been actively sought for by scientists and mechanics for years. The process has been accidentally dis-covered, and tests of the copper thus treagth and wearing qualities. It will be especially valuable for use in the bearings and comutators of dynamo machines, and also for the journals of locomotives and cars. An establishment in Pennsylvanials now placing the metal on the market.--Exchange.

WILLIAM J. O'CONNOR.

WILLIAM J. O'CONNOR. "It will not do to haye home umpires. That experiment has been tried too often, and invariably resulted in more evil than good. What is required is to have an octet of umpires, who shall be subject to orders, as at present, and thus all talk of favoritism will be reduced to a minimum. It is but a comparatively short time before the playing season will end, and, despite talk to the contrary, our staff of umpires will remain as con-stituted; today. At the last meeting of the league in the spring a suggestion from me for a fifth umpire was agreed to, and at once Knight was chosen for to, and at once Knight was chosen for the position. By the way, we have a little taste of civil service reform, so far

the position. By the way, we have a little taste of civil service reform, so far as promotion is concerned in the national league. Umpire Curry was the fifth um-pire at one 'ime, but when a vacancy oc-curred he was put in as a regular at \$1,500 per season and expenses. "The other features which I think the game requires is that foul tips shall be counted as strikes. In many instances some of the prettiest plays in the game are spoiled by the rule now in vogue, and there is no valid reason why a catcher should be deprived of credit for a clever plece of work by not allowing foul tips to count anything when he is done up behind the bat."

Joe McAuliffe and Pat Killen have fought before the California athletic club at San Francisco, and the former has proved himself the best man. It took only seven rounds, but Killen's friends claimed the knock-out below was a foul, but the referee would not allow the claim.