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All persons requiring goods in our line will save money by calling on us as they will find our prices away down below the lowest, prove his by calling.
The COGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

DOGS OF WAR.

Exhibitions of Their Practical Utility.

Some clever dogs—an Irish wolfhound and some collies—have been for more than three months most carefully and patiently trained by Major Hautonville Richardson in all the varied duties of dogs attached to a regiment in war time, says a London letter.

They are trained to guard baggage, guard ammunition, carry messages from one part of the field to another and await a reply; give the alarm on the approach of the enemy by running into camp without barking, and to do ambulance duty by seeking the wounded in cover or carrying first aid appliances.

Major Richardson has for some time been in Germany investigating the method of training there, and is now giving daily exhibitions in the grounds of the Crystal Palace in connection with the ambulance section of the Naval and Military Exhibition of the practical uses of dogs attached to regiments in war time.

The performance opens with an attack by the enemy, who are repulsed. When firing ceases the dogs begin their work of carrying first aid to the wounded and seeking those who are wounded in cover.

Attached to the collar of each ambulance dog is a small bottle of brandy. On either side of his saddle cloth, on which the red cross is conspicuous, are pockets, one containing bandages and the other necessaries for "first aid," the other a ration of biscuit for the dog himself. Strapped across the back of each is a waterproof sheet for the dog to lie on when guarding baggage or on sentry duty.

The messenger dogs have a waterproof envelope attached to their collars for the conveyance and protection of written messages and despatches.

It is wonderful to watch the dog seeking for the supposed wounded men in the shrubberies and rhododendron thickets of the Crystal Palace grounds, and to note their sagacity and the keen interest they take in their task.

In Germany Great Danes are employed in carrying ammunition; but Major Richardson has trained his own Irish wolfhound for this purpose. The ammunition is carried in two leather pockets strapped across the dog's back. It was strange, indeed, to eyes accustomed to see handsome and gentle Knight of Kerry in the show ring to look upon him as a dog of war. He is a wheaten colored hound and a famous stud dog.

Leno, one of the larger of the other dogs, is a cross between a St. Bernard and a collie, and probably it is some strain of the former breed which makes him so keen in seeking for the wounded and carrying despatches.

One of the Glasgow volunteer regiments is in treaty for the purchase of three dogs.

There were 17 coal and 137 goldmining companies carrying on business in the Transvaal before the war broke out.

Dashaway—Stuffer must be dead. Cleverton—Why? Dashaway—I invited him to dine with me at seven, and it's five minutes past.

About the House.

HEALTH RULES FOR SUMMER.

In any valuable advice about the treatment of oneself in summer, the "don'ts" must largely prevail. During the hot months the gospel of abstinence should be most strenuously and continuously taught and accepted, or illness is the result, writes Dr. J. Livingstone.

First, don't entirely shut out the sunlight because it makes the room somewhat warmer or fades the carpet. Life is more than a little extra discomfort or the brightness of carpets; and, when you shut out the sun you shut out the great vitalizer and germ destroyer. You need not, of course, have the sun streaming in all day, but let it come in freely for an hour or two in the morning.

Use as little gas as possible for lighting purposes. It is estimated that one gas jet consumes as much oxygen as six people and adds to the heat. A lamp makes far less heat, but much more than an electric light, which uses none of the room's oxygen. Luckily, the hours of summer daylight are so long that one usually has all the time he needs to work or read, before the darkness comes, and requires little artificial light.

Don't neglect your sleeping room. This is a most important don't. Be sure that, during the hour when the sunlight is being admitted the bedclothes have been removed and are spread out so that they, as well as the bed, will become thoroughly aired. Do not sleep in a draught.

But although you should not sleep in a draught, the air should circulate freely through the room. Many people close their windows at night, because they are "afraid of the night air." Night air cannot in the absence of the sun, be as bitalizing as day air, but it is a thousand times less dangerous than the air which, in a closed room, becomes heavy and poisonous from the exhalations from both body and lungs.

Don't drink too much ice water. This is a dangerous practice. Ice water allays thirst for a few minutes without quenching it. For this reason one who is addicted to ice water usually drinks enough to cause a full and bloated feeling, and to stop digestion by unduly cooling the stomach. Lemonade, made from clear, cool—not ice cold—water, is the most refreshing and satisfying drink for summer.

Let your heartiest meal be at night, or whenever your work for the day is over. Fruit, toast, soft-boiled eggs and oatmeal make a good breakfast. Where the intermission between hours of labor is short, no heavy food should be taken into the stomach. Hundreds of people who eat heartily and return to work almost immediately afterwards have dyspepsia.

WRITING A LETTER.

The most striking thing about an ideal letter is its flavor of the personality of the writer. A letter should convey, as nearly as possible, the same effect as would a talk between the writer and her correspondent. What is a good letter to your mother or sister perhaps would be worthless to anyone else. Always remember to whom you are writing, and write to and for that one person.

General descriptions and observations will be out of place in 99 cases out of 100. Make your letter an index of your mind on the subjects you believe to be interesting to the one to whom you are writing. Put your own individuality into even your observations on the weather. Avoid long excuses for not writing earlier or more frequently. Like apologies for not returning visits or calls, those of the lagging letter-writer only emphasize the neglect. Make up for previous shortcomings by writing fully, sympathetically, and vivaciously, so that the pleasure of reading your letter will outweigh any disappointment you may have given, or cause it to be forgotten.

CHEESE STRAWS.

To half a cup of sifted flour add a pinch of cayenne, three ounces of grated cheese and a little salt; mix all together and moisten with the yolk of an egg and enough water to make a stiff dough. Knead to a smooth dough. Roll out into a very thin sheet, not more than an eighth of an inch thick; cut out a piece five inches wide, place on a baking sheet or tin and bake in a moderately hot oven for ten minutes. Do not let them brown. Cheese fingers are made from puff paste cut into strips five inches long and a quarter of an inch wide, a little grated cheese spread in center of a strip and another placed on top. These are baked in a quick oven until done and a light brown. Ends of pie crust may be similarly used with the addition of the grated cheese and cayenne pepper. Either American cheese or Parmesan is good for this use. Cheese straws are delicious with salads.

NEW WAYS TO COOK CORN.

Corn Oysters: Grate one dozen ears corn in a pan add a pinch of salt and a little pepper, drop in spoonfuls into a well-greased skillet, and as soon as brown, turn over like griddle cakes. They should be the size of large oysters. Excellent breakfast dish.

Corn Fritters: Cut the corn from 5 or 6 ears corn, break an egg in it and add salt and pepper to suit the taste. Drop from a large spoon into a frying pan with hot butter in it, and fry on both sides to a rich brown.

Fried Green Corn: Cut the corn from the cob, and put it in a skillet that has hot butter and lard mixed. Season with pepper and salt, stir it often to keep from burning, and cook it with a cover over it. Corn cooked on the cob, if any is left from the meal, may be cooked in this way and put in the oven and browned.

Corn Custard: Cut corn from the cob, mix it, not too thinly, with milk, add two or three beaten eggs, pepper and salt to taste, and bake half an hour. To be served as a vegetable.

ASKING THE DOCTOR.

Don't be afraid to ask too much of your doctor; you pay him for his visits, and they should be more than mere social calls. Some doctors rush into a room, repeat a stale joke or two to make the patient laugh, or pay her a flattering compliment; then feel her pulse, and look wondrous wise; then write a prescription for the dear knows what—but we doubt very much if the doctor does; then rush out again without giving anyone a chance to ask him a question, or tell him what had happened in his absence. His bill is $2, but for what? Ply him with questions about things that have bothered you in his absence If you cannot remember them all, put them down on a sheet of paper as they occur to you, and refer to this when he next calls.

LAUNDERING SILK EMBROIDERY.

To launder embroidered linen make a suds with fine soap and warm water. Do not soak, rub or wring the piece, but squeeze the suds through and through until it is clean. Rinse in clear water and dry between towels. It is well not to expose embroidery to the air while it is wet, and it should never be dried in the sun, nor should it be folded or rolled while it is damp. Before it is entirely dry iron it on a piece of thick flannel on a soft, padded board. Lay the embroidered side down, cover it with a dry cloth, over that place a wet cloth and press with a moderately hot iron. Instead of folding it roll it on a large, round wooden stick.

MENDING CHINA.

A clever housekeeper mends her broken china with a home-made cement. Make a thick solution of gum-arabic in water, then stir in plaster of paris until a paste is formed. Apply to the broken parts with a brush and set away to harden.

TROUBLE AT DARLEY'S.

It all Arose over a Little Mouse and a Black Beetle.

"Oh, dear," gasped Mrs. Darley, as she rushed out of the house and sank into a garden-seat by the side of her husband.

"What is the matter?" asked Mr. Darley, as soon as he could remove, with great deliberation, the cigar from his mouth.

"It was a mouse. It ran just across the floor of the dressing-room."

"Did it attack you fiercely, dear, and did you escape only after a terrible hand-to-hand combat?"

"Now, you are making fun of me, Frank," the little woman pouted, "and I think it is unkind of you."

"I don't intend to be unkind, dear, but you must own your fear of mice is very foolish. Of course, I know that it is a very general fear of your sex, but that is no reason why individuals should not try to rid themselves of the habit of getting frightened into fits every time a mouse makes its appearance. It is a small weak little thing, and——"

Mr. Darley interrupted himself to insert the fourth finger of his right hand between his collar and his neck and to wriggle with his shoulders, while he said:—

"What on earth has got down my back?"

"It's only a blackbeetle, dear," replied Mrs. Darley. "I saw it crawling over your collar."

Darley jumped up and began thrashing wildly about with his hands, and exclaiming:—

"Take it off. Nellie! take it off! Oh, the nasty thing will kill me. Push your hand right down! Oh, dear, I can feel it getting down into the small of my back. Oh, oh! But this is torture! Can't you do anything to help a fellow, instead of standing staring like that?"

"If you don't stand still, dear, I ——."

"Stand still! How can I stand still with a venomous thing like that parading up and down my spinal column?"

With this Mr. Darley threw himself upon the ground and rolled over on his back, while his faithful wife hovered over him, anxiously trying to be of some use. A neighbor, who had called, thought that Mr. Darley was writhing in the throes of an epileptic fit, and, with rare presence of mind, rushed for water, having obtained which he threw it all over Mr. Darley before Mrs. Darley could stop him. The water must have drowned the blackbeetle for Mr. Darley arose, and was about to expostulate with the man who had "brought him to," but his wife stepped between the two men and stopped what might have been a quarrel.

"You had better go to your room and change your clothes dear," she said to her husband.

After he had gone she explained the cause of the trouble to the neighbor, and the latter departed. After Mr. Darley had put on dry clothes he came downstairs and said:—

"Did I understand you to say that you saw that blackbeetle crawling over my collar, and never said a word about it?"

"Why dear," replied she, "I did not want to interrupt your discourse on woman's fears of mice, and I knew that nothing was to be feared from a little blackbeetle. It is a small, weak little thing, and——"

"Oh, of course—just so!" snarled Mr. Darley, as he walked off in a huff, without waiting for his wife to finish her sentence.

"What inconsistent creatures men are," soliloquized Mrs. Darley, as she watched her husband's form disappear round the corner.

Is your wife a rapid reader? Yes; unless I'm waiting for the paper.

A newspaper editor once on receiving his tailor's bill returned it with this endorsement; Declined; handwriting illegible.

The Sale of the King's Horses at Wolferton: A Tandem Pair.

King Edward VII., as is well known, is, and has been for many years, an enthusiastic breeder of horses and stock. With the care taken in their selection it is not to be wondered at therefore that much interest is taken by horse dealers of the best class and the horse-loving public generally on the occasion of the sale of any portion of His Majesty's stud. As can well be imagined, there is active competition at these sales and the bidding is always brisk, 'long' prices being invariably realized.

WORLD IN GLASS HOUSES.

RESIDENCES IN WHICH DUST CANNOT COLLECT.

Day Not Very Far Removed When Vitreous Materials Will Play Principal Role.

According to M. Jules Henrivaux, who originated the famous Palais Lumineux, or palace of light, at the last Paris Exposition, and who was until recently director of the great glass manufactory at St. Gobain, in France, glass will ere long come to play such a great part in the world's economy that the next age is likely to be distinguished as "the age of glass."

M. Henrivaux is an enthusiast on glass. He believes it to be the material of the future. He does not pretend that the world can look for glass cannons or glass men-o'-war, or glass greyhounds of the ocean, nor does he contemplate the substitution of vitreous machinery for that now employed in the various processes of manufacture, but he does claim that glass is the best substance known for every kind of structural purpose, and especially for dwelling houses. In short, if the visions of M. Henrivaux are realized, says the London Daily Express, all the world will be living in glass houses before long.

The point of the idea is found in the inexhaustible supply of the materials from which glass is made, in its adaptability to all shapes and forms, its durability, and its cleanliness. With regard to the second point, it is obvious that glass can be shaped, colored and decorated to an extent of which no other material is capable, and it is upon this aspect of the idea that M. Henrivaux lavishes his imagination.

GLASS STATUES AND DRESS MATERIALS.

There are six ways in which glass can be manipulated. It can be cast into window panes, paving stones, panels, &c. It can be moulded into cornices, slates, wall decorations, and even statues. It can be blown into bottles, tumblers, vases and all the utensils comprised under the name of "glassware." It can be blown and ground into crystals, lenses, prisms and other objects of art and utility. It can be drawn into the finest threads and made into pipes, baskets and dress materials. It can be turned into mosaics and enamels, and can be brought into the closest imitation of most of the precious stones.

Imagine, with M. Henrivaux, the construction of a glass house. The foundation and the walls would be constructed of a variety of glass, recently invented, called "stone glass" which has already successfully withstood the severest tests. When crushed, it gives a resistance three times as great as granite. When subjected to heat or cold it is found less sensitive than steel. When submitted to friction it shows less wear than porphyry. Shock, as of a hammer blow, it resists to a degree twenty-two times as severe as that which would fracture marble. The test of tension has practically no effect on it whatever.

GLASS HOUSES.

The walls, then, would be built of glass, held together by anglo-iron, so as to permit of a hollow space through which pipes could pass (the pipes themselves being glasswork) conveying hot air, hot and cold water, gas, electric wires, drains, and everything needed for the health and comfort of the inhabitants. Stairs and balustrades, ceilings and wall decorations, mantelpieces and fireplaces would all be constructed of glass. Some of M. Henrivaux's conceptions in the way of decorations, in which the glass is made opaque or tinted with brilliant colors, or made silver and golden, or arranged in prisms and crystals with facets like diamonds, are perhaps too fanciful to be taken seriously, but through them all there runs the same enthusiasm, the same belief that glass, as Thiers once said of Louis Napoleon, is capable of anything.

Chairs and tables, in the new glass age, will be made of vitrified material, toughened to the strength of oak and mahogany. Cooking utensils, plates and cups and saucers, will be made of the same substance. Even knives and forks will have glass handles, if not glass blades.

The new glass house will be absolutely clean and practically indestructible. The whole of its surface can be washed from the top story to the basement, without a trace of humidity being left. Dust cannot collect on its polished face, and the spider will find no place on which to hang its cobwebs.

They have already begun to pave the streets of Paris with glass, and it is found that the substance, while practically indestructible, is admirably suited to the feet of both men and beasts; and as it neither holds nor makes any dirt, it is absurdly easy to clean. Its only fault is that it somewhat increases the noise of the traffic, but even this might by and by be overcome.

COST NOT EXCESSIVE.

The question of cost has not been left out of account. Glass can be made out of almost anything amenable to the influence of fire. The stone glass, to which reference has already been made, is manufactured mainly from what have hitherto been regarded as waste substances. The slag heaps which disfigure mining and iron districts are all convertible into glass. Evidently the days of bricks and slates are numbered.

Perhaps it might be possible in connection with one of the many projected exhibitions to construct on a modest but sufficient scale a dwelling of the kind M. Henrivaux describes. People would then be able to experience the actual sensation of walking along glass floors, of climbing a glass staircase, of being surrounded by glass walls, of sitting on glass chairs at glass tables, drinking tea out of glass cups and stirring it with glass teaspoons.

How far this could be accomplished with due avoidance of monotony it is hard to say. Certainly M. Henrivaux is enthusiastic enough to believe in the fullest development of his idea.

RUINED BY THEIR HOBBIES

AMUSEMENTS THAT WRECKED GREAT FORTUNES.

Passion for Golf Ruined Kenneth Price—Spent Three Fortunes in Horses.

Without counting betting as a hobby—which it is not—170 wealthy people have been driven to bankruptcy, and in many cases to death as well, by a violent passion for one particular amusement. This ranges over anything between deer-stalking and collecting stamps, says London Answers.

Kenneth Price, who died six months after his bankruptcy last year, owed his disaster to golf, his one mastering passion. His fame as a golfer was universal; but he was the son of Gordon Price, the wealthy Scotch ironmaster, who left him the business. Kenneth started

PLAYING THE ROYAL GAME

as a boy, and for twenty-five years he lived solely for golf, playing day and night—literally, for he had his well-known links at Alderley lit by electric arc-lights, at a cost of over $35,000.

At St. Andrews and all the great golfing centres he spent thousands, staying at the most costly hotels, and practically living on the links. He did the thing well, certainly, for he held five amateur championships, and paid his private "caddie," John Macleod, $1,500 a year. But an ironmaster's business needs looking after; and as golfing took up all his time, save about ten days a year, which he devoted to business, the Price profits dwindled. And when he found himself insolvent early last year the reason of his bankruptcy was "over-expenditure on golf." He died six months later, at Edinburgh.

It was yachting that brought about the downfall of Elliot Reid, owner of the famous "Myrtleia." He owned altogether 158 boats in his career, and for ten years he claimed to have never been out of sight of one of his costly craft. His love of yachting amounted almost to monomania; and though his income was given as $80,000 a year, it could not keep pace with this expenditure on his hobby. Yet he spent hardly a penny apart from his yachts, for he lived on board his favorite craft—the "Olney"—having no dwelling ushore; and when she was "laid up" in the mud for the winter, he

STILL LIVED ON HER.

He had an example of every new style of racing-yacht built for him when it appeared, and he bought and sold big yachts almost weekly, giving any price the seller chose to ask, but never getting much for them when he sold them. He talked and dreamed of nothing but yachting, and was a splendid hand at it, commanding all his own boats; and he had every kind of yacht conceivable, except a steam-launch, which was a thing he abhorred.

However, even $30,000 a year would not stand such a strain long, and at his bankruptcy his yachting expenses were given—truly enough—as the reason for his failure. The yachts were his only assets, every penny of his capital being spent, and they were sold by official order. Elliot Reid committed suicide at Dartmouth a few weeks later, dying absolutely penniless.

No man ever loved horses better, or knew more about them, than Whyte Morley, and they were his ruin, as a hobby. Not by gambling, for he never made a solitary bet in his life; but he spent three separate fortunes,

EACH OVER $75,000,

in breeding and training horses. He raced to a moderate extent, never gambling, and was very successful, and at Three Elms, his place in Leicestershire, he kept always between forty and fifty thoroughbreds tending them like babies, and paying all his men well. As his income could never have been more than $5,000 a year, it is easy to see how he "came a cropper."

His luck, in one way, was so good that, after he had spent all his money, he received a legacy of $50,000, and before that was quite gone, another windfall of the same amount; but he lived and slept with his horses, spending anything up to $15,000 for a famous racehorse, and Pentifex alone cost him $10,000.

He was liked by everyone, and always said that he was perfectly willing to ruin himself for the sake of horses. His expensive pets brought him to the Bankruptcy Court at the close of '99; and though he was just able to pay his creditors in full, he was left practically penniless.

HE ENLISTED

in the Yeomanry, as most people know, and died of enteric at Bloemfontein only a few months ago.

The splendid Lennox collection of old china and pictures that came under the hammer a little while ago ruined its owner, who spent forty years and the whole of his fortune on this hobby. Crawford Lennox, who was one of the chief connoisseurs of Europe in this line, lived in absolute penury at his house in Edwardes Square, Kensington, during the time he scraped this collection together—one of the finest ever known. He kept it at the Barnard Studios, and though he lived on practically nothing, he had a comfortable income, which he spent solely in purchasing rare and costly things for his collection.

He would live on bread-and-water for a month rather than forego buying a vase or picture that cost anything up to $2,500; and he spent in this way not only his income, but his capital, which was nearly $100,000 when he first had it. Most of his time he spent either hunting in odd corners for "finds," attending sales, where he was a well-known figure, or poring over his treasures at the studios. Eventually he became bankrupt; but sometime before he made over the collection to his sister, who did not survive him long, however. His bankruptcy was a hopeless case, and a year afterwards, he died, in extreme poverty, being, as the attending doctor certified,

PRACTICALLY STARVED

to death. On his sister's death the collection was sold, but did not fetch a tithe of what he had spent on it.

What Arthur Griffiths, the famous dog-fancier did not know about dogs was not worth knowing; and though he was wealthy, they landed him in the net of insolvency at last. Considering that he never had less than a couple of hundred at a time, and never sold any, though he often gave them away, this is not surprising, especially as he seldom had one worth less than $50. The prices he gave for specially-bred dogs seemed limited only by the sums the vendors were inclined to ask, and he several times gave $500 for one. The famous Massie collie cost him $1,000.

His kennels at Sutton and Reigate were marvels of luxury and costliness, and the weekly bills for food alone used to run into $50 for each establishment. He bought, on an average a couple of new dogs every week, sometimes making presents of entire batches to his friends. There are not many dog-lovers who do not know of Arthur Griffiths; and as his expensive hobby brought him nothing in return—he frequently said he would as soon think of selling his own brother as of taking money for a dog—the weight of it broke through his means, and brought him into insolvency. He showed that he had given over $35,000 for the dogs he then had in hand, to say nothing of the hundreds he had parted with; but when the kennels were sold at the famous Astley sale, they did not fetch $2,000. Griffiths died in the States, about eighteen months ago.

MILITARY CYCLISTS.

The decision of the War Office to send nearly a thousand Volunteer cyclists to the front is a striking instance of prejudice overcome. Fifteen years ago the idea of a military cyclist was treated with mild derision. Now, however, there are from 10,000 to 15,000 Volunteer cyclists in Great Britain; at the beginning of 1898 they only numbered 3,400. It is interesting to notice that other countries are beginning to regard the bicycle as a serious item in modern warfare. The French Minister of War has decided that two companies of regular soldier cyclists shall be formed.

NESTS IN CROMWELL'S GUN.

For the past twenty-five years at least, starlings have regularly built in the gun which Oliver Cromwell placed in the Curfew Tower of Windsor Castle when he was in residence there, and for many years a pair of jackdaws found a nesting-place in the old gun on the North Terrace. It was brought from China, and weighs 7 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. The starlings sit on the end of Cromwell's gun, and it is interesting to watch them teaching the young birds how to fly. The residents say that the same pair of birds come back to the gun year after year.

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