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"The Magazine That Has An Idea Back Of It."

Have you heard that Hon. Thos. E. Watson of Georgia has begun the publication of a magazine?

You know who Mr. Watson is? He's the man who wrote "The Story of France," "Life of Napoleon" and "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson." He was the People's Party candidate for President last year.

First number of TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE will be published Feb. 25. For sale at all news-stands—price 10 c. By mail, $1.00 per year. You will miss the most interesting 128-page magazine in America if you fail to get this number. Ask your newsdealer for TOM WATSON'S MAGAZINE—or, better still, send a dollar for a year's subscription to

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A SUPERSTITION OF SAILORS.

Belief that Warships Named for Snakes Are Unlucky.

If one should be so bold as to characterize the superstitious sailor as silly he would at once declare that there is sufficient reason for his belief and would proceed to prove that war vessels named after stinging and venomous things have been unlucky, and that the country should not be so indifferent to the men who follow "a life on the wave' as to organize a mosquito fleet, says the Navy League Journal.

That Snake is regarded as an unfortunate name for a vessel is shown by the fact that two of that name have been lost, one in 1781 and the other in 1874; but no vessel bearing that name is known to exist now. Serpent, which is only a substitute name for Snake, is an unlucky one also, for the one wrecked in 1892 was the fourth British war vessel of that name to meet the same fate. Viper has been an unlucky name in the British navy. The first one was wrecked in 1780, but the admiralty would not swerve, and so kept the name on the list; each vessel meeting its doom, and the fourth was lost only recently. The French navy has also been unlucky with vessels so named. The Viper, used in the British service after she became a prize from the French, was lost in 1793. The second was lost a year later, the third in 1797, and the fourth was recently lost in a collision off Guernsey.

The Cobra, another British war vessel, was lost recently at the same time as the Viper. Among other vessels similarly named and which met their fates other than in battle are the Rattlesnake, in 1781; the Alligator, in 1782; the Crocodile, in 1784; the Adder, in 1846; three Lizards, two Dragons and one Basilias. All of these were of the British navy. The list could be made larger by citing the record of other navies.

The Norsemen, who were so fond of naming their vessels against the laws of superstition and using hideous heads of dragons and reptiles on their high prows, were less unfortunate, and these did not meet with frequent disasters. They did have a belief, however, that it was unlucky and a sacrilege to select such a name as did Lord Dunraven for his first yacht to challenge for the America's cup, the Valkyrie And this belief was strengthened when she was sunk by the Satanita. The second challenger, with the same name, gave trouble, and she was broken up after only a short existence.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Various Theories Advanced to Account for these Phenomena.

For the last half century or more efforts have been made to connect in some way so-called magnetic storms with some solar disturbances. Success in this direction has never been marked, although there is a prevailing idea that the sun really causes these storms. The latest attempt to establish a relation of this kind was made by E. W. Maunder at a recent meeting of the British Astronomical Association.

It was first supposed that magnetic storms were due to magnetic changes in the sun, but in 1892 Lord Kelvin said that such could not be the case. Another suggestion was that these storms might be due to streamers from the sun which impinge upon the earth. Attempts to establish some definite relation between magnetic storms and sun spots have also failed, since a magnetic storm does not always follow the appearance of a sun spot and there may be storms without any unusual sun spots. Mr. Maunder seemed to find general agreement between the appearance of sun spots and storms especially when large disturbances only were considered. He then examined the Greenwich records for the last twenty years, and he found that in many cases there is apparently a period of recurrence of twenty-seven and one-third days. This is the apparent period of the sun's rotation. Out of some 276 storms, one-third of these were arranged in pairs spaced apart by a period of one rotation of the sun. About three-quarters of the storms showed a rotation period of one form or another.

The conclusions he reaches are that magnetic disturbances apparently recur with the return of certain, definite meridians of the sun to the center of the disc. He thinks that his research has established beyond question the origin of magnetic storms, and it introduces a new conception of the magnetic action of the sun, which seems to act magnetically within certain restricted areas and along narrow lines. Mr. Maunder's ideas have been received with a good deal of interest, but no one is yet prepared to criticise them.—The Electrical Review.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Some Useful Suggestions Well Worthy of Preservation.

A small teaspoonful of pulverized borax or a teaspoonful of ammonia in a washbowl of tepid water makes a good cleansing bath for the sick.

It is said that thin silk stockings, if worn under the ordinary cotton stockings, will prevent chilblains as well as keep the feet warm.

Lemons are very useful in health and sickness. Hot lemonade is one of the best remedies for an incipient cold. It is also excellent in cases of biliousness. For malaira, the "Roman cure" is prepared by cutting the rind and pulp of a lemon into a pint of water, then boiling until there is only a half pint. One teaspoonful should be taken before each meal. This has cured obstinate cases when turning yellow.

Without care knives not in use soon spoil. Keep them in a box in which sifted quicklime has been placed. The blades should be covered with this, but it must not touch the handles, which should be occasionally exposed to the air to keep them from turning yellow.

When it is necessary to clean windows in damp weather, use a little methylated spirit, and you will polish the windows in half the time, as the spirit evaporates, and dries the superfluous moisture as it goes.

One of the newest and most popular ways to cover a front door panel is with plain brussels net—white if the woodwork is white; ecru if the woodwork is dark. An insertion of lace is usually sewed on this. Over the panel a thin silk curtain is arranged to draw at night.

All-over lace to be had for draping purposes in all the desirable tints, is much used at present for window hangings where something different is desired. A window seat painted white and cushioned in a rich, old blue corduroy, looks extremely well with this all-over lace of a lighter shade of blue used for the window above.

Violet enameled furniture, with loose cushions of flowered chintz or silk, is on view in exclusive decorators' shops.

Mission styles in furniture, in the characteristic severe designs, are now seen developed in mahogany, but the result is incongruous, to say the least.

PROVIDENCE.

Lo, the lilies of the field,
How their leaves instruction yield!
Hark to Nature's lesson given
By the blessed birds of Heaven!
Every bush and tufted tree
Warbles sweet philosophy:
Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow,
God provideth for the morrow.

Say, with richer crimson glows
The king's mantle than the rose?
Say, have kings more wholesome fare
Than we citizens of air?
Barns nor hoarded grain have we,
Yet we carol merrily.
Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow,
God provideth for the morrow.

One there lives whose guardian eye
Guides our humble destiny;
One there lives, who, Lord of all,
Keeps our feathers lest they fall.
Pass we blithly then the time,
Fearless of the snare and lime.
Free from doubt and faithless sorrow,
God provideth for the morrow.

—REGINALD HEBER.

EASTON PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Highly Creditable Compositions on Maryland Day.

These compositions on Maryland Day, written from memory, and without being revised by teacher or printer, show how thoroughly these little tots are being prepared at the Easton Primary School.

John Dudley McCready—Fourth Grader.

Lord Baltimore had attemted to plant a colony in Newfoundland. But the French attacked him and the climate was so cold, the winter so long and the soil so poor that he returned to England and asked the king for a part of Virginia. The king accordingly gave him a part, and he and some colonists were just about to start when Lord Baltimore died. His son took up the work which his father had left unfinished and came over with the colonists, and sailing up the Patomac river they landed at a little Indian village, and bought the land from them and settled it. Though the second Lord Baltimore was a Roman Catholic and his settlers were, He allowed other people of other Churches to settle on his land. The life in Maryland was like the life in Virginia. The people lived by cultivating tobacco which they traded to the English Merchantmen for knives, saws, silks, and muslins, ect. The first town in Maryland was St. Marys, and the second one was Annapolis, Baltimore was not settled until about one hundred years after St. Marys was.

Goldey Henry—third Grade.

1. George Calvert an Englishman, was the founder of Maryland. He was a friend of King James I. He was a brave and smart man.

2. The King made him Lord Baltimore in 1634. He wanted to plant a colony north of the Potomac River. He died before he had a chance to do it. His oldest son now became Lord Baltmore.

3. His name was Cecilious. King James I died and his son Charles I became King of England. This King named the land given to his father Maryland, after his queen her name was Henrietta Marie. Lord Baltimore brought over some men in two boats Called the Ark, and the Dove.

4. It cost $200,000 to bring the party over. Lord Baltimore staid in England with this party. There were about 200 came and they were all English, they brought with them their servants and hired people. These people landed on an Island called St. Clements or blackiston's. It was on March 25, 1634. That is why we celebrate Maryland Day.

Reuben Greenhawk—Third Grade.

Sir George Calvert, an Englishman, was the founder of Maryland. He was a friend of King James I. He was a brave and smart man. The King of England, made him Lord Baltimore in 1624. He wanted to plant a Colony north of the Potomac River.

He died before he had a chance to do it. His oldest, son Now became Lord Baltimore. His name was Cecilius Calvert. King James I died, and his son Charles I became King of England. This King named the land, after given to his father maryland, after his queen. Her name was Henritta Maria. Lord Baltimore sent over some men in two boats, their names were the Ark, And the Dove. It cost him about $200,000 to send that party here. He stayed in England, but sent his brother with the party.

There were about 200 people that came in that party, they were all English people. They brought their servants and their hired laborers. These people landed on an island, called St. Clement's or Blackistons. It was on march the 25, 1634. That is why we Celebrate maryland Day.

A STARTLING PREDICTION.

That the Deep-Tube Railways Will Cause London to Collapse.

An English engineer of some standing has written to the London newspapers to sound a note of dreadful warning. He is apparently convinced that at no distant date the British metropolis, or huge slices of it, at all events, will go sliding off from its foundations into some unknown and fathomless abyss. The deep tube railways, it seems, are to cause this catastrophe. His explanation is too technical for brief report, and can be indicated only in a very general way. London subsoil is of clay, some hundreds of feet in thickness, which forms a series of basins, gradually sloping down to a point below the bed of the Thames. These basins are filled with water, coming from the surface, which flows from one receptacle to another until it reaches the river. So long as the basins are kept full, the top soil was properly supported, but this prophet of evil declares the subways, in some manner, have created new sluiceways, and are gradually draining these subterranean ponds, causing enormous empty spaces into which the foundations of the British capital will slowly but inevitably settle. Already, he says, settlements are occurring at different places in London, and great buildings are showing large cracks. He implores the authorities to take timely warning, but no public panic has manifested itself as yet.

Sunflower Seed Much Eaten in Russia.

A traveler says that one of the first things that struck him on his arrival in Russia was the enormous quantity of sunflower seed consumed in that country. The seeds, which are oleaginous and have an agreeable taste, are constantly chewed by the people. The outer husk is detached with the teeth and spat out. These husks are seen scattered about on pavements and garden walks, in railway carriages, tramway cars and cabs, on the floors of restaurants and private rooms. On days of public festivity the ground everywhere is covered with them. At every street corner a brisk trade is done in the seeds by old women.

Every Day a Sabbath Somewhere.

Few people know that other days of the week than the first are being observed as Sunday by some nation or other. The Greeks observe Monday; the Persians, Tuesday; the Assyrians, Wednesday; the Egyptians, Thursday; the Turks, Friday; the Jews, Saturday; and the Christians Sunday. Thus a perpetual Sabbath is being celebrated on earth.—Success Magazine.

Beef, the choicest cuts, sold at Dal Stoops' grocery cheaper than elsewhere.



Potash as Necessary as Rain

The quality and quantity of the crops depend on a sufficiency of

Potash

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Dr. James Bordley, Jr., of Baltimore, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat specialist will be in Easton the fourth Saturday of each month, at Dr. Julius A. Johnson's office, over Roberts' drug store.