

AN EXPERT GUN CREW ON THE MAINE AIMING AT A TARGET.

TRAINING GUNNERS IN THE NAVY

Our Battleships Breaking All Records Printers Selected After Rigid Trial at a Battleship ... The Value of Target Practice.

Commanding U. S. S. Mayflower.

REVIVAL of target practice dates from the Spanish-American War. Up to that time adequate attention had not been paid to the necessary training to produce expert results in any navy in the world, except possibly the French and Russian. Since that time, England and Germany have made important changes in their systems, and in the United States target practice has been carried on so assiduously that recently the American gunners established the best records that have ever been made. The Wisconsin first broke the record,

Target practice in our navy is as old time and attention to the guns, and in so doing we acquired a world-wide shooting.

In the beginning of the new century, when the infant navy of the United States first began to make itself heard in the West Indies and on the coast of less target practice, including shooting ness, not speaking except when necesat beef casks-became throughout the navy a part of every ship's routine and our sallors were thus for years kept in training until the great struggle came with the acknowledged champions of the ocean. Up to that time only one English ship, the Shannon, had target practice, or put sights on her guns, and her reward came one eventful June day in Boston Bay ninety years ago, when she fought the Chesapeake.

The necessity for target practice was taught for all time on the bloody decks of the Guerriere, the Macedonian, the Java, and the Peacock. It matters not whether the gun in vogue is a carronade, a Dahlgren, or a modern highpowered rifle; unless it can be made to hit the target, it is absolutely useless. But it was not until the battle of the Yalu, in the Chinese-Japanese War. that heavy gun-practice was seriously considered. The value of the practice was proved at Manila and Santiago. The search of foreign experts for the best way to hit a mark resulted in the present system of target practice, generally the same in all navies, and brought to a high point of efficiency in

It is only half the work to arm and equip ships with the most improved a highly trained personnel capable of manipulating guns, turrets, and torpedoes. When China found herself arrayed against Japan she offered \$500 cash per month for skilled gunpointers, but, in all great navies, gunpointers are trained, not bought, and when the fight is on it is too late for instruction.

How does a man become an expert gunner? Diligent drill and constant training are not enough without a certain amount of natural aptitude. One man after another is tried. A few days' drill in the turrets eliminates all except the fairly promising. For the pays from \$2 to \$10 a month in addition to the man's regular pay. This premium is not confined to any race. navy one of the gun-pointers is a

negro.

• Selecting gun-pointers is one of the most important duties in the navy. Having selected the men for gun-Two methods are now in vogue, both ing in detail. In the old days of sails and smooth-bore guns, the invariable rule and the only rule the gun-captains knew-was this: "Fire at the top of the downward roll (just as the ship begins to roll toward the target). and aim at the enemy's waterline." This rule lasted far into the age of steam and turret guds, and has only recently been supplanted by "continuous-aim-firing," or the art of keeping a gun trained on the target regardless of the oscillations of the vessel, during the whole or a portion of the roll.

Only one person in five uses the tunmel built in London for crossing the street near the Bank of England. The others prefer to take their chances among the horses and vehicles.

SILENT BRIDES OF KOREA.

Newly Made Husband May Not Hear His Wife's Voice For Months After His Marriage.

Here is a picture brought from the far east only a short time ago which shows exactly how the "silent brides," in Shooting at a Target --- Gun as those of Korea are called with so much reason, look on the wedding day. It may be said that although the robes --- A Foreign Experiment is Sheeting depicted therein remind one somewhat of Japanese garments, the broad girdle with its enormous knot at the back. which is formed on the island girl's kimona, is not a part of the Korean By Lieut. Gem. ALBERT GLEAVES, straits.

The headdress, a most important part of the quaint outfit, is peculiar to Korean brides. Made of heavy cloth carefully quilted and stiffened with a sort of canvas lining, it covers all except a very little of the hair and rises about a foot above the head. The large wooden pins at the back hold the headgear securely in place, the ribbon falling over the left shoulder being decorative only.

Dressed in this costume the young woman who, since her parents have arranged all her marriage affairs, perhaps never has seen her future husband, is led before the priest for a ceremony which probably has no equal for simplicity. At a word from the and later the Texas shot even better. priest the contracting persons bow to as the guns. We always devoted much all is over! Then the bride goes home each other slowly and solemnly andto await further orders, while the husband, gathering about him all his reputation in all our wars for excellent friends and acquaintances, departs for an elaborate feast, which he gives in honor of himself.

Once married the bride's family identity at once sinks before her new name and she is never known except Barbary, target practice-not the as So-and-So's wife. Her chief duty scientific drill of to-day, but none the is to attend strictly to her own busi-



KOREAN BRIDE IN BRIDAL GOWN.

sary. So firmly is this virtue impressed upon the young girl's mind hat several months often pass before her husband hears his partner's voice. guns and sights; they must also have the family whole years of almost absointe silence are said to clapse. Since the son has no say in choosing a wife or a daughter in chosing a husband, the parents are held responsible by the community for the proper marriage of their children. If a man allows his son to reach the age of twenty unmarried his neighbors consider him sadly lacking in his duty to his son.-Kansas City Star.

Leaf Tobacco For Export in Future. "No more strips will be shipped to England," said T. B. Auchterlonie, of Liverpool, who is an official of the talent of eye and nerve which marks that concern in England. "The export American tobacco trust and represents the born gun-pointer the Government of tobacco strips is practically at an end. The exporters cannot afford to ship the stripped leaf when the unstemmed leaf can be entered at Engcreed, or color. On one vessel in the lish ports six cents lower. Leaf tobacco will be the thing for exports after this. And the North Atlantic ports will not lose the business, either, The rate in that direction is ten cents a hundred higher, I will admit, but pointers, the next step is to train them. ten cents a hundred pounds is nothing in comparison with the more rapid baving the same principle, but differ- time which can be made by the North Atlantic ports."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

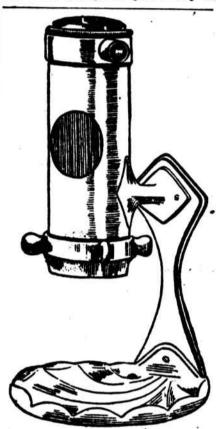
A Lepers' Mission. The Presbyterian Mission at Canton. China, carried on a work among lepers which was originated by a poor blind and lame slave girl. This girl was brought to the mission for treatment. and abandoned by her mistress when t was discovered that she had leprosy. She was converted before she went to the leper settlement, and after that she became the centre of religious influences that have succeeded in reaching large numbers of these outcasts.

An extremely fine quality of green leather made in Turkey is manufac- methods, the firm may last as long as tured from the skin of the angel fish. | some reyal dynasties.

SANITARY SOAP SERVER.

Prevents Contamination and Cuts Down

Expens: In this day and generation, when the enormous importance of sanitary conditions is so well recognized, it is difficult to reconcile the indifference of the public to numerous transgressions of the laws of hygiene and sanitation that are encountered daily. Soap in offices and other semi-public places may be



SANITARY SOAP SERVER.

cited as an instance. Powdered soap receptacles that furnish the user with sufficient supply of soap without individual contamination are offered in a number of forms, but they are only occasionally met. The illustration shows an English type that has been adopted in the houses of Parliament and in many English hotels, which otherwise are notoriously behind the age in conput up in the form of a circular bar, perforated through the centre, is placed on a spindle and inserted through the top of the cylinder, which is locked to prevent pilfering and meddling. The end of the spindle which passer through the soap is cut with a fine thread, and is connected with a modi fied catchet wheel carrying four fine saws crossways at the bottom of the apparatus, which is open. By turning the cylinder the saws are brought into contact with the bar of soap, cutting away fine granulations, which drop into the hand placed to receive them This soap cup, the manufacturer claim, effects a saving of seventy-five per cent, in the amount of soap ordina rily used, besides possessing essentia sanitary advantages. Somewhat simi lar devices have been introduced in this country.-Philadelphia Record



BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Head of the Banking Firm of N. M. Rothschild and Sons.

Baron Rothschild is one of the leadng financiers of the world, and head of a firm controlling a chain of bank ing houses throughout Europe which wield a powerful influence in the affairs of the world. It has been openty stated several times that no European country can go to war without first consulting the Rothschilds. For over a century, the operations of the Rothschilds have been startling in their magnitude. Their achievement is due to family adherence. The members of each successive generation are received into the co-partnership, and the cousins, like crowned heads, usually intermarry, and, as their immense wealth is being continually augmented by safe and profitable business

PLUCK. ROMANCE AND ABVENTURE.

FOUND BRIDE ON CACTUS. AINTY Mand Howland, of New Orleans, is married, but the event would not have taken place just at this time had it not been for an Arizona cactus plant and Wil-

liam L. Anderson, her rescuer.

Recently Miss Howland went to Phoenix, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. to visit her sister, Mrs. Henry V. Thompson. Near that city is a cactus farm and on this farm one day Maud Howland stood upon the back of her saddle horse, eating the fruit from a cactus plant. It was delicious fruit, as red and as sweet as a strawberry. and just about the size. But it grew so high she could not reach it from the ground.

As Maud Howland was busy with a cactus berry something untoward took place. A big fly bit her horse; he gave leap and ran away. Miss Howland's skirt caught and there she was marooned high and dry upon the cactus plant, with her skirt hooked over a big spine on the desert plant. That was the beginning of her romance.

Maud Howland is the daughter of J. William Howland, of New Orleans. He is a cotton broker there. Mr. Howland, by selling short when Suliy be gan to fall, gathered in another million only a few months ago. Indeed. he is admitted to be one of the coterie who manipulated the downfall of the last cotton "king."

Until March Miss Howland was among the pupils at a fashionable school in New Orleans. In March, however, Miss Howland told her father she was tired of school, and packed her trunk and went to Phoenix, A. T. No one would suspect Phoenix to have attractions for a society girl. Few young men there wear evening clothes. Instead, they have sombreros, fringed trousers and top boots. But one thing near Phoenix is to be found nowhere else in all the world. It is the cactus farm.

Here Dr. R. E. Kuntz, the noted naturalist of New York, gathers cacti from all over the Southwest, and makes them grow to enormous size and into outlandish shapes.

Some are twenty feet tall and fifteen feet in diameter; others look like overgrown hitching posts all covered with mossy spikes. From March 15 to May 15, they shoot out rose-colored flowers and grow delicious fruit.

This remarkable farm presents an amazing spectacle in April. As far as the eye can reach, for hundreds and hundreds of acres, all one can see are gigantic cacti bristling with ferocious spikes, a background of deepest green set off by gorgeous bloom.

It was here Maud Howland spent the greater part of her time and her As her horse made his leap the

dainty girl from New Orleans-with a-red ripe berry betwixt her lips-flew into the cactus plant. And there she hung, her riding skirt speared by a great big spine.

Now, a close neighbor of Dr. Kuntz is William L. Anderson, also of New York. Mr. Anderson lives in Arizona partly because the climate is suited to his health, and partly for the reason that he likes to ride about. He owns a cattle ranch.

As Mr. Anderson rode through the cactus farm on the way to see Dr. Kuntz he heard a sweet soprano veniences and comfort. The soap is scream. He could not mistake; it was for yards about the surface of the sea a woman's voice, but what could she be doing in such a spot? He hastened over to where Maud Howland made a picture at once appealing and mysterious

In the first place she was about six feet from the ground. How had she got there. In the second place, what was she doing on Dr. Kuntz's cactus farm, anyway? Obviously Dr. Kuntz did not approve. Into these questions, for the moment, however, he was too gallant to inquire. Instead, he set about getting her down.

In removing a girl from a cactus plant the fundamental rule to be observed is gentle care. Anderson elevated Miss Howland as best he might, then he let her down again. She stuck; the spine had speared clear through the riding skirt, and refused to set its prisoner free. And the more he tried to move her the more untenable became her position.

Forlorn hopes are undertaken under other conditions than war. Anderson soon found the situation one that only a jack-knife could relieve. So after a little time Miss Howland was lifted tenderly to the earth. Then the clever tailor and rescuer caught her horse and escorted her to her sister.

Now, Miss Howland was the mos beautiful creature Anderson had ever seen since journeying from New York. The accident occurred on a Wednes day; on Thursday he called; on Friday they rode through the cactus farm; on Saturday he called again. Within ten days the engagement was announced. The wedding took place recently in New Orleans.

But it is not often one can pick a million-dellas bride from off a cactus plant.

A REVIVAL OF WHALE FISHING. In an article which presents all the thrilling interest of some of the old tales of voyage and adventure in whaling ships, the Toronto Globe notes the revival of the whaling industry by the people of Newfoundland.

Instead of two and three year voyages in which ship's boats are used in capturing the glants of the deep, the Newfoundland industry is prosecuted in the immediate waters of the island by the use of small but handy steamers of about 100 tons burden, with a speed of about thirteen knots. The "strike" is made with a bomb fired from a gun at the bow of the steamer. A success. ful shot results in almost immediate ness."-Youth's Companion. death, and three, four, and even five whales a day have been taken by single crews. One steamer brought to the shore five whales each day for one killed twenty-three in a single week. That is the purely commercial dell and prosaic as digging potatoes.

full of thrill and excitement. Taken as a sport, it bears about the same relation to the most exciting salmon or tarpon fishing that those sports bear to the pursuit of the shore clam. One day last March, a 91-foot bull whale, struck but not vitally injured. towed the puma around and across and up and down Placentia Bay for three days before a killing shot could be sent into his huge body. Reversed engines throughout the fight failed to tire the monster. Again and again he charged the little vessel, and ramming was avoided only by the quickness of the steamer. After seventy-four hours

a killing shot. The Humber had a twenty-eight hour struggle with another off Cape Spear. The Cabot had a nineteen-hour fight with an 88-footer. Six to twelve hout runs with danger in every minute of them are frequent. When killed, the whales are taken to shore stations where the oll is tried out, the whalebone, now worth about \$12,000 a ton. is extracted, and the refuse ground up for fertilizer.

of this, there came the opportunity for

Four steamers are now at work in the coastal waters of the island. Their catches for last year were: Puma, 200; Humber, 215; Cabot, 211; Viking. 197a total of 863, a record-breaker in the history of whale fishing.

A WHOPPING WHALE STORY. According to the reports of the most veracious mariners, that portion of the Atlantic coast from Florida to the Delaware capes has become the home of all sorts of sea monsters. The latest to bring to port proof of this is Captain

Conwell, of the schooner Thomas Winsmore, and of all the yarns spun by an honest son of the sea, this skipper's is the most interesting. Let it be known that to sight s whale or two is a common thing, and pressed indeed for news would the maritime reporter be who would chronicle it. But. when hundreds of these mammoth inhabitants of the deep are encountered, the matter becomes too important to ignore. More than this when the whole visitation is accom-

fish, the element of the most exciting is added to the event. Captain Conwell's whole story is but a modest recital of facts, and it but brief. Here it is: "Between latitude 37 to 37.10 and longitude 74 to 74.30 I passed hundreds of sperm whales." Not much in that, but just think a minute and see what it means. It means that for thirty miles there were whales

panied by a genuine combat between

that ancient foe of the whale, a sword.

wake of the gallant craft. But the whales would not be left. Perhaps it is just as well it was so for the sailors were enabled to see what they may never see again-a swordfish and whale combat-of the joviest kind, too.

in front of the schooner, whales in the

And this swordfish was as plucky as it was fierce. Just abeam off the starboard side of the Winsmore clustered school of at least twenty-five of the largest of the whales. And as the crew gazed intently upon the huge bodies of the whales they were thrilled to see suddenly appear among them the glistening form of a swordfish. There was an instant dispersing of the whales, but too late, for their ferocious foe had already begun the boldest of attacks

The swordfish could be plainly seen to make thrust after thrust with the skill of a deft fencer. Many if the bewildered whales sounded, and thus escaped the cruel darts of the swordfish, but those that had been pierced soon began to spout blood, and then took on a reddish hue. The sailors looked on amazed. It semeed incredible that one foe could work such bayoc

And still that deadly thrusting of the vicious blood-seeking swordfish conaway, while the school that had been attacked, or what was left of it, made never saw its equal."

A RESOLUTE LITTLE JAP.

A Korean vessel commanded by a German ran down a small Japanese passenger steamer in the Inland Sea a few days ago. The Japanese steamer had no boats, and, seeing this, five Japanese blue-jackets who happened to be among the passengers clambered on board the Korean steamer, forced their way through the Chinese sailors, who were calmly smoking their pipes, lowered two boats and saved the lives of forty-three persons left struggling in the water through the sinking of their vessel.

Among the rescued persons was the captain of the lost steamer, who politely asked the German captain to happened. The German refused, affair, it is said. whereupon the little Japanese produced a lethal weapon and said:

"In that case, I must kill myself, and it is my melancholy duty to inform you that you must die with me!" The German captain immediately changed his mind and did as requested.

FIRST MAN A SOLDIER KILLED. The killing of a brother man, even in battle, is a painful thing to remember. A soldier of the war thus vividly describes his first experience:

"My first man I saw but twenty seconds, but I shall remember him forever. I was standing by my gun when a Confederate infantry soldier rushed

"I whipped out my revolver and took him through the breast. He tossed up his arms, gave me the strangest look in the world, and fell forward upon his face. He had blue eyes, brown curling hair, a dark mustache and a handsome face.

"I thought the instant I fired I should have loved that man if I had known him. I tell you war is terrible busi-

A Civilized Indian.

The first foreign venture of the British Bible Society was to have part of three days in succession, and another the New Testament translated into Mohawk by a chief with the extraordinary name of Tyonenhowkarawen, side of the industry, and is quite as but who finally reduced it to Nelson and became a British officer and fought But there is another alle which is this country in the War of 1812.



Officers Freedman's Aid Society A Cincinnati special says: The Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Bishop John M. Walden; vice president, Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, Bishop L. Wilson, R. S. Rust and W. F. Boyd; treasurer, H. C. Jennings; assistant treasurer, Homer Ea-

Carnegie Negro Library. Construction of the Carnegie library building at Normal, Ala., was begun during the past week and it will be rushed to completion. Andrew Carnegie has given the Agricultural and

Mechanical college for Negroes the sum of \$10,000 for the library. The building will be erected by students of the mechanical department of the insti-

tution.

Will Touch on Lynchings. The subject of "lynching" will have a hearing before the general convention of the Prostestant Episcopal Church, which meets in Boston next October. The discussion will be led by Judge John H. Stotsenburg, of New Albany, Ind., whose friendship for the Negro has been of long duration, and whose sympathies have ever gone out to the oppressed. He will, by request, introduce, as a part of his remarks the appeal to the American people to

National Federation of Civic Rights. A New Immigration Scheme.

suppress mob rule, sent out by the

A press dispatch says another association has been formed for the purpose of sending a number of colored families to Liberia, to find homes and grow rich in the cotton belt of that country. The headquarters of this newest movement are located at Newark, N. J., and it is said that representatives are to start this month to look for a proper place for settelment and to obtain some sort of concession from the authorities of Liberia. President Tinsley, the head of the association desires the American Negroes to take up the twenty-five acres of fine land offered by the Liberia government. together with ration, which will be furnished to immigrants until the 'Ims begin to yield paying crops.

Enforcing "Jim Crow" Law.

The first conviction in Maryland under the "Jim Crow" car law, which was passed at the last session of the legislature was secured in the criminal court at Baltimore a few days ago. waen Judge Wright found James Davis, colored, guilty of violating the terms of the law, and fined him \$5.

Davis was arrested on board the steamer Rock Creek while she was lying at the Baltimore wharf on a charge of refusing to occupy the colored apartments on the steamer. In imposing the fine Judge Wright said:

"It must be understood that this law must be explicitly obeyed. A law similar to it has been declared constiland, and citizens must remember that infractions of it will be punished."

Haight Forced to Resign. A St. Louis dispatch says: Lieuten-

ant C. Sydney Haight, of the Fourth tinued until, tiring of its murderous | United States cavalry, military aide to work, it was seen to suddenly dart | President Francis and director of the military camps at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, has tendered his rehaste to join its fellows. As one of signation to the board of directors of the seamen said: "For a sea fight 1 the fair upon the request, it is said, of the war department, which after hearing the result of an investigation into the Negro problem at the exposition. This investigation was ordered by President Roosevelt, it is said.

The resignation of Lieutenant Haight is believed to be the direct re sult of trouble created over the Eighth Illinois, a colored regiment of Chicago, which was originally assigned to the regular military camp at the fair. It was learned later that the Eighth Illinois was a Negro regiment and Lieutenant Haight wrote to Colonel Marshall, its commander, to ask him if he would consent to occupy a camp in a remote part of the grounds.

Marshall, in reply, advised Lieutenant Haight that his regiment had abandoned its plans to visit the fair. put into the nearest port in order that Friends of the Negro regiment called he might give information of what had President Roosevelt's attention to the

Division of School Fund.

The bill providing for the division of the school funds of Georgia between the races in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by each is not apt to pass the legislature and become a law. It will serve a useful purpose, though, as a warning to the long-distance friends of the Negroes that the patience of the white people of the south may some day become exhausted and measures of this nature become the rule in all of the states in this section. The southern whites are the true friends of the Negroes. Every year since the restoration of the goverament of their states to competent hands there has been an increasing large expenditure for schooling of the colored people. Last year, it is stated. the total amount paid out in the south for Negro education was \$6,000,000 practically all of which was a direct tax on the white population. Against this there were expenditures of a few thousand dollars by philanthropists of the north, many of whom are, through ignorance, inimical to the Negro's true interests.

It would be an unfortunate thing for the Negroes if the spread of antisouthern sentiment should develope to such an extent as to create a feeling in the south that would bring about reprisals of this character.

The mass of the white people have

the kindliest feelings toward the Negroes, and are willing to bear the burdeas imposed upon them for their uplifting in the scale of humanity.—Savannah, Ga., Press.

Race Prejudice at the Fair.

If any evidence were lacking to prove that there is race prejudice at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition thick enough to be cut with a knife the refusal to admit the Eighth Illinois colored regiment certainly ought to supply it. A dispatch says:

"The organization had made preparations to attend the fair in all the panoply of war. Col. Marshall asked that quarters be provided them in the barracks occupied by other militia organizations. In reply he was told that colored troops could not be allowed in the barracks occupied by white troops, nor could any protection of barracks or other quarters be assigned them. They could come but they must provide a camp and commissary outfit of their own and go into camp outside the grounds. The indignant colonel and his aides and line officers appealed to Uncle Sam for redress, calling attention to the brave work of the regiment in the Spanish-American war. Uncle Sam said it all rested with the fair officials and he could do nothing. They have abandoned the

This is a disgrace to a fair that pretends to be international in scope, and to illustrate the progress of the world in arts, science and elements of civilization. The Negro press of the country is ventilating the condition of things at St. Louis pretty thoroughly, and self-respecting Negroes are staying away from the place. The exposition itself may be a fine show, but it needs us a great deal more than we need it. Those who wish to spend a really delightful vacation will find it well to go elsewhere.—Indianapolis Freeman.

For Ord and Young.

Romping uses muscles in an unsys tematic but a very thorough way You cannot go through a vigorous pil low fight or a game of horse without using all the muscles of your body more or less. Best of all, deep breathing is prompted. You find your self out of breath, as you call it, the lungs inhaling and exhaling in deep breaths. This is excellent practice for them. Many people breathe only superficially.

The more you breathe deeply the more you will do so. That is, if you take a certain time each day to breathe vigorously that deeper breathing will soon become automatic, and you will find that you are practicing it, when you do not intend to. The langs grow used to expanding, and there is nothing they enjoy better once they have learned the trick of it. Soon you will see signs of the chest expanding, the bust growing higher and firmer.

Handless Fiddler.

Frank Clawson is the name of a singular fiddler of Atlanta, who is without hands. Many years ago he was caught in a blizzard and his arms frozen so badly that both hands were amputated at the wrists. For a long time the violin was silent and he supposed that his fiddling days were over. He decided, however, to experiment, and, being a mechanical genius, he made a contrivance of heavy wire which would enable him to wield the bow. The fingering was more difficult but by long practice he trained the tutional by the highest court in this stump of his left hand to make the necessary shifts from one string to another and the varying positions. With the violin held in place by his chin and knees and with the help of his fingerless arms, Clawson manages to play his old-time selections with nearly as much skill as he formerly

Great Sea Disasters.

Loss of the Russian flagship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur, with Admiral Makaroff and an estimated strength of nearly 800 officers and men, while a severe blow to Russian prestige in the far East, is one of those catastrophes in naval warfare to which ar actual combatant is always liable, though happily their occurrence is not common. In 1759, when "Hawke did bang Monsieur Conflans" at Quiberon bay, Sir Edward Hawke ordered his pilot to lay the Royal George of 100 guns, alongside the Soleil Royal, the French admiral's flagship. Before this could be done another French ship, La Superbe, of seventy guns, gallantly interposed. and, receiving her opponent's broadside, went down into the deep with her colors flying and 650 souls on board. Her revenge, however, came on Aug. 28, 1782, when the Royal George sunk at anchor off Spithead in a squall.

Masterion Tooth in Tennessee.

A magnificent and perfect mastodos tooth was unearthed at the Tennessee Marble company's property near Concord a few days ago, and was brought to Knoxville, where it has created considerable curlosity. The tooth was found in making a dam for the operation of a hydraulic ram. The tooth is a fossil, but identically like the original tooth. It shows every indenture and surface condition of a real tooth. It is about seven inches in length across the crown and about four inches wide. The roots are perfect, except where broken off near the The broken places show points. the hollow part of the tooth. It is thought that the tooth is the only part of the mastodon to be found at the place, the tooth being probably carried to the place by water.-Know ville (Tenn.) Journal.

Great Comet of 1861.

The great comet of 1861 was discovered by Teebutt at Sydney, Australia, May 13 of that year. On June 29 and 30 it was discovered in France and in England. It was Donati's comet, so named from the fact that it was discovered by Dr. Donati at Florence, in June, 1858, that was credited with having great influence in France on the vintage. It is a fact that that year was a favorable season and the products were advertised as "les vins de la comet." This, like many other speculations on comet has no scientific basis.