abyes she has momentarily stood.

self be the first to speak. I have seen

enough of her to be sure of that: As

to her taking back her freedom-what

woman would say 'no' to such a gall-

ing offer? You talk of happiness.

Could it ever, de you suppose, be built

hood? Why, if I were to listen to you

now, you, a boy carried away by a

week's romantic fancy, do you believe,

matter whether the spirit of the prom-

"I think I would much sooner die

than come between you and what you

owe to Miss Hardcastle." So she cries

in broken accents, and still with firm-

ness that he cannot choose but respect.

"Long ago I had my share of hope and

youth, short though it was. I have

nothing to look to now but my duty.

If I was a girl, unversed in suffering.

selfish through ignorance, there might

be excuse for me. 'There is a time of

have done with all that. Sir John, I

shall think of you, till my last hour, as

"Not only for Paul's sake, but for

your own. You will let me have your

"Forgiveness between you and me

Oh, Mrs. Chester," he exclaims pas-

sionately. "Now, on this last night

that we shall be together give me a

moment's taste-well. I won't say of

have been! Tell me, if I had been free,

that you would not have rejected me:

Let me have one-only one-kiss from

For a moment she remains cold as

the moonlight in which she stands.

Then, suddenly, she takes the young

"When you saved Paul, I gave you

many kisses, without your asking for

them," she says gravely. "Now that

you ask, I give you only one. That is

And Severne interprets her kiss

aright: he interprets it as the very

sign and seal of a parting that shall be

CHAPTER XIV.

Sand-Reling-Part II.

seing played out between widely dif-

ferent actors, with widely different re-

"We were interrupted the other day.

some interest to me, at all events. I

"Your taste inclining toward Lady

Lydia, if she had no Mr. Jorningham,

"And I have been seriously review

ing the subject from another point of

ing. Such a woman as Lady Lydia

would not suit me for a wife, nor Mrs.

"Mrs. de Mauicy sings-false, they

tell me, babitually; half a note sharp

in her correctest moments. But this is

beside the question. False or true, she

sings. Women who sing naturally re-

quire musical mornings, full dress con-

plays the violoncello. I could not stand

musical mornings, full dress concerts,

and a friend of the son' who played the

talents. As well confess it openly."

"You would be jealous of your wife's

"Your experience tells you that I am

Miss Hardcastle blusues, but, hap-

pily, the state of the atmosphere and

his own preoccupied mind serve to con-

eal the weakness from Cousin Feilz.

"Then Lady Lydia -- I mention her as

the type of a class-is horribly un-

punctual. Six days out of seven, with

man like Jorningham. Jorningham is-

would never suit me. For genteel des.

titution the domestic virtues are a vita!

Mr. Broughton enunciates this senti-

ment with solemn distinctness, like one

disburdening his conscience of some

all-important and slowly-arrived-at

"You agree with me, I am sure

Clementina. For a pauper like myself.

the domestic virtues are indispensa-

"I hope you will meet with them.

says Miss Hardcastle, with cather a

forced cheerfulness. "The domestic

virtues, beauty, wealth, youth, and

oudition of existence."

dogma.

aull.

of a feroclously jealous temperament.

erts, and a friend of the sont who

am contemplating marriage."

no debts!

"No?"

violoncello."

does it not?"

Meanwhile a second love-scene

man's band, lifts and kisses it.

how life's favors come to us."

forgiveness, will you not, full and en

"For Paul's sake! I know."

life, come by it as we may. But

ise be broken or not?"

my friend."

tire?"

eus 'on falce

e; tose happin

By Mes Annie Edwards.

on di

CHAPTER XIII

Continued. "You would find it hardenough work to parce a sentence of sine. Now, Anut Theodora really on write the making a rough copy grit. Every sentiment correctly ofpressed, every

"Mrs. Chester, are you about to propose that Miss Tredora should be-Fourself?

Oh, Sir John, you know that I never could be that. Of carree, if I propised it, I will write to Voc once-

A format now, hoping that I had a prosperous journey, informing the that for letting such language be possible."
The weather is hot, or dool, that the "And you think that speaking the her cast majorets continue good; that truth is falsehood, keeping to the mis-ine Misses Vausitiart desire their kind erable letter of a promise 'honor,' no regards, and that Paul remembers me. mat quite as vividly, on the whole, as he remembers the burnt almonds of " sain Pelix. I understand."

Paul will be made to remember you wille my life lasts," says Daphue, se-"As for letter writing-why. I might not write to people for a dozen terenty years, but I should think of then the same in my heart."

Have I the good fortune to be increded to that happy class of peo-

You know you have. You know." reint bravely, without besitation, she gots the words out, "that I shall think warmly of you, and of Miss Hardensten both now and in the long future years to come, after your marriage."

For a minute or more Secence walks go miy on in silence. At last: "It is case for you to speak calmir." he exc'aims, a ribration of sudden ardon in his voice. "Easy for you, who feel nathing, to tack about the 'iong future years' in which my life is to be made weetched. Nar. Mrs. Chester" -for ere has stopped, turned away from bem; has raised her hands la mute deentertain of the arowals sharennot e-sape-"it is too late in the day for gen to refuse to listen to me. You cannot be ignocant, you caunot affect to be ignorant that-I love you? As well my crime, it crime it be, should ter acknowledged in plain speech be-

fore we bid each other good-by." Easy for her who feels nothing! And ar: the time Danuac's break is swelling to agong; an the time, were sacritice of self the only thing needed, she would go to the other end of the world to love, to serve him, nay, to minister to his merest whim or captice. She dare not trust herself to speak; what final. seeech of hers but must ineritably tarn into a confession? And, moved he a quick impoise, Severne takes her hand, draws her toward bim, and sees

Her face is we! with teacs. "Mrs. Chester - Daphne! Tell me that you are not indifferent—that it causes you just one brief pang to bid une good by forecar?"

And though stin no actuar word, no. ner even a quiver of the lin, betrays her, before another minute has passed his own-"interrupted at a soint of by Sir John Severne guesses her se-

It is a secret, the barest possibility es whose existence he had never this to the present moment, recueued ou. or toward Mrs. de Mauley, if sue had Taat his own heart should be irrevocaby given to a woman so sweet and locable; that her face, after pursuing tum during every moment of his wak- view than that of mere personal likbug hours, should render his pillow steepless; finally, the brief madness of Jorningham, however une combered, an explonation and a parting lived through, that he should work out his de Maniey either." destiny, marry Miss Hardensile, put love out of his existence, and look back to Daphne Chester from the prosaic paths of middle age, as men, wedded to Rowens, do look to the Gebecca of their youth! All this vists of personal loss and disappointment has, during the last few days, grown gradually clearer and clearer before Severne's vision. That he should have won love in roturn, that the richest cup button time can taste should be held out to him, might be drink thereof, of Caphne's hands-of this contingency. troing in very truth no coxcomb, he had never dreamed.

"I don't think, remembering your ensagement, you should have spoken to me like this."

Her face is white, her breast heave convulsively, and forgetting every thing but that she is in pain, and that he is the author of her path, Severne clasps ber in a wild embrace.

"My engagement," he repeats, with growing agitation. "A careless promise made years ago between a boy and a girl ignorant of love and of themseives! Would you let this weigh a rich fellow, and can keep a chei, an against the happiness or misery of all artist, equal to all emergencies. It eur lives?"

"I would have you keep " " with bliss Hardcastle, let it cost what he

might," she answers him simply. "Of course, I will speak to Miss Hardcastle to-night. I will give her tack her freedom-a gift you may be sure that she will joyfully accept. (Japhue," his voice sinking to a low and pleading whisper, "you will love me, you will be my wife? 'I will' are not such desperately hard words to pronounce. Pronaounce them, and let me know as much of heaven as a man can know this side of death."

But, by this time, Daphne Chester's self-possession has come back to her. I widowhood are not qualifications com-

Cigars Thirty Years Old.

Nehemiah Murkett of East Hamp-

ton. Conn., is smoking some cigars

ever thirty years old. They were

made by the widow of Stephen

Mitchell, who sold these cigars, hand

made with Havana filler, for 1 cent

Monument Over Thoroughbred Bull. George M. Slaughter, a stock growor of Rosswell, N. M., will erect a marble monument over the grave of Sir Bredwell, that thoroughbred which died suddenly of gastritis. He was one of the finest bulls in America, and took first prize at the Omaha exposition in 1898. He was purchased at the time by Slaughter for \$5,000.

A tree grows out the Court House tower at Greenwich, Ind.

bland, to be met seth every day, and in the crowded highways of life."
"In the crowded highways, me," he replies. "For the precise reason I am endeavoring to make my selection, to find my paragon, in one of the very quiet, unitrodden by paths that lie around Fief-de-in-Reine."

The hand that rests upon his arm trembles, despite all Cler trained habits of self-control. despite all Clementina's Mr. Broughton proceeds, with equan

"As for wealth, I resign it. astes, as you know, are anti-British Spartan-like in their primitive frugal She realizes upon the brink of what an ity. A theatre stall in the winter "A theatre stall: At Fief-de-la-"If Miss Hardesstle wishes your en-Reine, I hope? gagement broken off, she would her-

"A run to Monte Carlo in the spring. An ice in summer. With simple pleasures like these I have been contented, even as a bachelor. Married to a pretty, gentle woman who adored me such a woman, say, as Daphne-I could be satisfied with life. We would tobe a farmhouse—all chints, and contentment, and low-raftered ceilings -by the sea; live upon mutton chops grow our own roses, and-"

in the aftertime, you would not de-"I don't know whether you are aware spise me, as I should deserve to be despised? No. You are saying you of it, Mr. Broughton, but the whole of this time, and while you have been inknow not what, and I-I am to blame tent upon your own wise talk, my feel have got wet through. Are expeditions "And you think that speaking the of this barbarous description got up with an ulterior view of pleasure. Wonder 5"

> Miss Hardcastle's tone is acrimonlous—so acrimonious that Felix Broughton allows her hand to slip away from beneath his arm, and putting up als eyeglass, looks placidly around him in the moonlight.

> It is evident that they have wandered tolerably far from the track in which they were directed to keep. Low. seaweed covered rocks, interspersed with pools, hem them in on three sides. while to regain the firm, white sands of Quernec Bay a current of fresh water. twenty feet wide, at least, and more than ankle deep in shallowest part. must be forded.

"I shall not turn back, if you mean that? I am wearied to death already.' says Clementina-it must be : llowed with more unreason than she ordinarily displays in the conduct of life. "And will not wade through any more waier. I am wet through as it is. So

much for the delights of the country." To these observations Mr. Broughton for a minute or more offers no response. Then, letting fall his eyeglase happiness, but of what happiness might and folding his arms with the resignaion of a man prepared for every exigency of feminine caprice: "As you reuse decisively to turn back, my dear Clementina." be remarks, "three other ourses remain open to you. Either ron will wade through the water that lies before us, or you will let me carry you across it, or you will remain where you are and be drowned by the rising tide. This much is certain."

"Let you carry me across! As if you would be guilty of such an exertion for any one but the pretty, gentle woman who adores you, the paragon who is to convert you from Monte Carlo to mutton chops-Daphne! I am sure if I did what was wisest," she adds, petulantly, I should just wait quietly where I am for the tide to drown me. as Victor Hugo's man did in the novel."

"Had Victor Hugo's man to carry any one?" asks Cousin Felix, with interest. "You know I never read novels at first hand. Had Victor Hugo's man to carry any one, and was she heavy? "You had better get ashore with as little inconvenieuce to yourself as you

my dear Ciem," begins Consin Felix, can, Mr. Broughton, Mrs. Chester will coolly possessing himself of Miss Hardprobably have reached home by this castle's hand and drawing it within time, and may be feeling anxious about you. And perhaps you would kindly desire Sir John Severne to come down to my assistance?" "I lifted you once, I remember, at the

Zoological, to see the bears, and you were no weight to speak of But that was a great many years ago. However, if I find you beyond my strength I can but set you down again half way across. Come, child." Miss Hardcastle's statue is calcu-

lated at five feet. He lifts her with about as much ease as a child would lift a kilten, and ere she can remonstrate walks manfully forward. When they have reached the middle of the stream Mr. Broughton stops.

"I had no idea it would be so pleasant," he remarks, looking somewhat earnestly at the delicate pale face so close to his in the moonlight.

"What is pleasant?" she asks. ungraciously. "Walking through muddy water in thin boots?"

"No. carrying people-I mean carry ing you! Clem, that time I spoke of, at the Zoological, you put your arms around my neck. Do you recollect?" "I recollect nothing at all about it. sir: I believe the whole story to be a

"And when I gave you a shilling's worth of buns for the bears you kissed ne-on my honor you did! I wish there were bears to get buns for here. Clementina."

"I wish you would have the goodness to set me down at once, Mr. Brough-

a wife as giddy as Lady Lydia, you would have your fish overbroiled. Of "In the stream?" course, she does this very well for a

"Upon the other side, of course, And would you please not look at me so hard, if you can help it? It makes me ucryous."

"If we could imagine, just for the time being, and until we catch up with Daphne and Sir Joan, that it was the Zoological and ten years ago. 'Cousin Felix,' you would say, 'I love you a thousand times better than any other person in the world."

Miss Hardcastle turns her face away sharply. She knows that the blood must have forsaked it: that, though her voice may be under command. still her lips are trembling at every idle word Felix Broughton utters.

To be Continued.

Chestnuts are an important article of food in Italy.

ONE ON THE TEACHER. Teacher (in spelling class)-Johnny speel "fail.

Johnny-I can't. Teacher-You can't spell that simple word? Why not? Johnny-'Cause you told me there was no such word as fall.—New York

New British Trade Unions. Two new British unions have just SOUTHERN & FARM & NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Almost all the writers on poultry are very emphatic in recommending that those who keep poultry ought to vary the feed. We have just had a little experience that has been quite interesting.

Q y

We have been feeding wheat to our poultry for several years. Occasionally there would be a grain of corn among the wheat and one or two old heas would run to grab it up, but the younger ones paid very tittle or no attention to them.

About two weeks ago a grain dealer instead of wheat. There had been delay in getting it delivered, and when received we were entirely out of feed. coru. When thrown to the flock of laying heas, about thirty, most of them especially after the consumption of would pick up a grain and then drop it. In a day or two., however, they learned that it was good to eat, and and would eat very little, leaving corn scattered all around.

In the meantime we had procured some wheat and began to feed it to the hens again, and they went at it raven-

When the corn first came, having nothing else, we were obliged to feed some of it to the young chickens, from three weeks to three months old. They did not know what it was, and as it seemed too large for many of them we cracked some of the corn in a large the watering is regular. haud mill. When this was scattered out to them they ate it much better. and before the wheat came seemed to be taking it very well. As it was considerable extra labor to crack the corn in the mill we began feeding wheat to the younger chickens as soon as it came.

Within a few days we threw out a handful of whole corn to the younger chickens, when there was wheat on the the wire from a bardware store and ground. We were much surprised to see them leave the wheat and begin A third of the wheat may pass through, picking up the corn very eagerly. Since then we have been feeding some whole corn to the younger chickens every day, and it is surprising to see the youngest of them turn from the wheat to eat the corn.—Florida Agriculturist.

Best Food For Mortes What sort of foods would best sapply the materials to enable our horse to build up his worn-out muscles: At present prices of food stuffs in most sections of North Carolina cottonsecut meal would be the best concentrate, or grain food. Instead of adding four pounds of corn to the ten pounds we have added two pounds of cottonseed two pounds of cottonseed men! will give us better results, and the grain ration will cost us one-seventh less than fourteen pounds of corn. This, of course, only applies when the rough forage is corn-fodder or grass bay. Or, we might supply the materials to build up the worn-out muscles from any of the other foods I put in the same class with cottonseed meal, oats, wheat wheat bran, especially since one and one-fourth pounds of pea-vine hay are worth as much for feeding as one pound of wheat bean. gives a value of \$20 per ton to penviue bay. We can produce it for much less. Therefore, since we have meal would take the place of four pounds of corn in a ration made up of corn and corn-fodder, it is apparent that either pea-vine or clover bay, or cottonseed meal should be used to baiunce the ration of our hard-working animais that now get corn and cornfodder exclusively .- Talt Butter, Vei-Tinarian.

Simple Fooding Rules.

The question arises how would we feed? I cannot lay down onles that will be found acceptable on every farm, for conditions vary, but I will state the way I believe the hard-working farm horse ought to be fed, and if this be done, it will lessen the num ber of cases of colic and increase the efficiency of our farm work stock.

When the hard-working horse brought into the stable at night, tired and worn, he should not be given any feed for half an bour. He may then be given all the hay he is to receive during the twenty-four bours. At hour later he should be given his grain. If he is to receive lifteen pounds dur ing the twenty-four bours, give him seven pounds at night. If this is too much trouble, then allow the animal to eat bay for from one-half to threequarters of an bour after being put into the stable before feeding the grain. If either of these plans is adopted, feed the horse all his hay and seven pounds of grain at night, four pounds of grain in the morning a rational way.

ruled by the Government of the na-

twelve of the best known members of

the Government and Boulangist.

a night's sleep.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

over 90 years old, is still in excellent

health and maintains the wonderful

poise which has always been one of

her leading characteristics. Like Cladstone, she is able to sleep almost

t will, and declares that in all her

ing life she has never lost even part

Ham Nghi, the ex-Emperor of An

nam, who is now residing at Algiers, will shortly marry a French lady. Mile

Laloe, daughter of a judge of the Al-giers Appeal Court. The ex-Emperor

fense, which consisted

and four pounds at noon; but if the horse is fed as soon as put in stall, then, while I would still feed ali the hay at night, would not feed more than one-third the grain.-Tait Butler, State Veterinarian North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

How to Water a Horse.

Articles written by the English veterinarian. Pately Bridge, are always practical and instructive. In the London Farm and Home he discusses the watering of a borse, about which there is so much conflict of opinion, as folin filling an order sent by mistake corn lows: Writing recently concerning a recurrent case of colic in a gelding, "Potter," uald, "I think the driver gives him water after his feed:" "This and were compelled to use some of the suggests the common theory that when water is given to a horse after feeding. grain, the food becomes washed out of the stomach before it has been properly digested. Watering horses is a would gobble it up as fast as it could subject of considerable importance in he thrown out to them. But in less connection with the every day managethan two weeks they grew tired of it. ment of the animal, and has a distinct bearing on the digestion of its food and the occurrence of diseases asso ciated with failure to do so. There are horse owners and responsible servants who have got their own ideas as to the best and proper time to water, and while a majority believe that horses should be watered before feeding, and practice it, there are some who are equally certain that feeding should precede watering. Others there are who think it does not matter so that

If one has a variety of wheat that is adapted to his soil, he should plant only best grains. There are fan mills made now that grade the wheat. Only the large, plump grains are left. But if one has no fan mill he can get all grass seeds and small wheat out with a seive with proper meshes. He can buy fasten it to the bottom of a box frame but what is left will be best grains The small wheat will do for intiling. The best way to improve wheat is to go through the field before cutting and select such beads as are oest. After the wheat is cut they may be nulled from the bundle. Get enough to make a bushel-and can that through a sieve. Their the best seed possible will be secured. We saw two varieties of wheat sown on the same lat last year. When bended. one variety was six to ten inches higher than the other. The short wheat may have had the advantage in manure. It certainly had it in yield, being nearly twice as great were already feeding, we ought to as the tall wheat. In improving your wheat, work for grain and not straw. meal. That is, ten pounds of corn and Discard varieties that are warranted to grow tall on poor land.

Cottonseed and Linear Mant. The Missouri Experiment Station has been making some feeding tests of cottouseed meal and tinseed meat for dairy cows. In the report of the tests in the annual report, the station says a ton of cottonseed meal has \$2 to \$3 more value than a half ton of brae, or pea-vine or clover hay, but on lineced meal. They say further: account of the price we cannot at "When cottons and lead and be hought "When cottonseed meal can be bought. delivered to your rallway station, at from \$18 to \$20 per ton in car lots, as it usually can in the fall, the dairymen of each community ought to club to-If wheat bran is worth \$25 per ton, this gether and buy at least a car to protect themselves against a rise in the price of bran and oats, which usually occurs about the middle of the winter said that two pounds of cottonseed of each year. Cottonseed meal at this price is far cheaper than bran at \$15 per ton or oats at twenty-tive cents per bushet."

Potatoes For Mogs.

A subscriber wants to know whether it would pay to feed 25-cent potatoes to hogs. It requires about three and a half pounds of digestible matter in grain to produce a pound of pork. There are about ten and a half pounds of digestible matter in a bushel of potatoes; hence it should produce at least three pounds of grain. This multiplied by the price of pork would give the price obtained for a bashel of potatoes. When fed in connection with dry grain, potatoes, beets, swedes, maugels and other root crops prove their greatest value. They are easily masticated and require very little energy in their preparation for producing growth than with grain, and when fed in connection with it have a good effect upon the animal's system .-- Coleman's Rural World,

Stunted Pigs.

While a pig stunted in growth may apparently recover from it, yet the probabilities are that the poor treatment received by the parent will show out in the offspring.

Crowd It.

The only way to make the most of a well-bred pig is to crowd it from birth to maturity, but this must be done in

News of the Day.

Thirty-four years ago France was Opium smoking in French ports on the Mediterranean assumed such large proportions of late that a law has been the opposition under the empire. passed prohibiting the smoking of opi-Among them were such famous names um in all public places in Murseilles, Toulon and other cities.

as Leon Gambetta, Jules Simon, Jules Favre and Gen Trochu. Eleven of the twelve are dead now and most of them are forgotten. The last survivor is Henry Rochefort, who in his time has with 20 pounds of honey, collected the survivor is the survivor is the survivor in the survivor is the survivor in the survivor A nature study museum established been journalist, convict, member of mainly from the sugar cargoes in the docks by a colony of 7.000 been

The Austrian Meteorological Society has received from the Emperor of Austria the right to use the letters "K. K.," equivalent to royal imperial, before its name, so that its official designation now becomes the "K. K. Oesterreichische Gesellschaft für Meteorologie."

So far as known, the first campaign emblem was a finger ring of copper. It was worn by the adherents of John Quincy Adams in 1825, when he ran for President, and was inscribed "John Quincy Adams, 1825." Tin types and medallions were among the insignia of the 1860 campaign.

NEW WHITE HOUSE KITCHER.

ing to the floor, the dish-compartments

with glass doors and the lower parts

consisting of drawers and enclosed shelves. Two long tables stand in this room; one at which the servants THE EFFECT OF THE PLATT BILL have their meals—and is which is set bare their meals, while the other is a plain deal table that might The Purpose of the Measure Introbe found in the kitchen of any well-to-do laboring man. That the President's family is fond of a good hash is attested by the size of the meat-chopping machine. An interesting feature of this room is a large circular swing which is suspended over the tables. From it hang cooking utensils, brass kettles, pots and pans, as bright as scouring cau make them. Leading out from this room on the west is the family kitchen. It is much smaller than the other, It is furnished similarly, but its range, cupcarning the Measure. board, and tables are of smaller pattern than those in the larger kitchen In the wall between these two rooms are two electric many-shelved dumbwaiters which run from the kitchen to the butter's pantry on the floor above, and from there to the china-closet in the gallery of the butler's pantry. This gallery was one of Mr. McKim's banny devices for increasing space in the old

WORDS OF WISDOM.

kept .- Harper's Bazar.

mansion. Its lack of room was one of

the most serious defects of the White

encircling the upper part of the but-

ler's pantry. All around the gallery

are glass-covered shelves, and at both

ends of it are deep shelved closets.

The entire gallery, closets and shelves,

is made of iron and is fire-proof. Here

Philosophy is nothing but discretion. -Joha Selden

None so blind as those that will not ee. - Maithew Henry.

They that govern the most make the least uoise.—John Selden. There's a lean fellow beats all con-

nucrors. - Thomas Dekker It is always good when a man has two irons in the fire. Francis Beau-

It is a sad weakness in us, after ail, that the thought of a man's death nallows him anew to us; as if life were

not sacred, too.-George Ellot. Diogenes being asked, "What is that beast which is the most dangerous!" realied: "Of wild beasts, the lite of a slanderer, and of tame beasts that of the flatterer."

"the miser, starving his brother's body, starves also his own soul, and at death shall creep out of his great estate of injustice, poor, and naked and miserable.-Theodore Parker.

A Man-Propolled Torpedo.

The Herreshoffs of yacut-building fame have invented a torpedo conveying and propelling system which, if successful, does away with the torpedo-boat, and reduces the submarine in its possibilities. The business of the torpedo boat is to convey the torpedo within striking distance of the battle-ship or cruiser and to discharge the torpedo. The Herreshoffs propose to construct a larger torpedo than the present standardized Whitehead, and to use it just as a small boat would be employed. Two men wearing life-preservers set out with it from shore, or from large vessels, and navigate it within striking distance of the enemy's craft, point it, lock the steering-gear, slip off into the water and wait to be picked up. The torpedo thus launched with far better aim than from a tube, and with a longer carrying range, could scarcely fail to sink its victim. As it is now, the percentage of torpedoes that "arrive" is but one in twelve. If a man can cross the North Atlantic in a sixteen-foot dory, as has been done more than once, two men should be able to navigate a pneumatically sustained Herreshoff torpedo in some very rough weather. -New Fighting Machines, Everybody's Magazine.

The Brown Gun.

The inventor of the new American gun is a man named J. Hamilton Brown, though the work of constructing this particular six-inch experimental piece is in charge of Colonel John M. Ingalls, retired U. S. A., an artiflerist of high standing and reputation. Despite the increduity of contemporary gun-builders. Colonel Ingalls and the officers with bim assert that this six-inch gun will throw thirty miles a projectile weighing 100 lbs., which will pierce a six-inch steel target. A ten-inch gun of this coostfuction, with a powder-chamber of 14,259 cubic inches and using 360 live, of smokeless powder, would hard a 600lb. projectile a distance of fifty-nine miles. Increasing this ratio, a sixteeninch gun would have an extreme range of more than one hundred miles, and equipped with such coast-defence rifles, England and France could shell each other across the Channe. New Fighting Machines, Everybody's Mag-

Veiled Lady's Restitution. A strange case of restitution to the Bank of Algiers is reported.

A lady, thickly veiled, entered the premises and asked to speak to the chief cashier. Without raising her veil. she asked him if, twenty years ago, the bank had not lost the sum of \$35,-000, owing to the misrepresentation of one of its customers, whose name she gave.

The cashier referred to the books and found that this was so. Without revealing her identity the lady laid the sum of \$35,000 in a large bundle of notes on the cashier's table and went away.-Philadelphia Record.

Young Indian Marriages. The custom of marrying girls when they are mere children of nine or ten years is increasing rather than decreasing in Bengal and other parts of India. The resulting racial degeneration is becoming so obvious that laws have been passed in several regions forbidding the marriage of girls under

MEMBERS On the opposite side of the kitchen are cupboards reaching from the ceil-

Measure to Reduce Representation Of The South

duced at the Instance of the Republican Club of New York is to Reduce the Representation in Congress of Those Southern States Which Have Disfranchised the Negro-According to the Provisions of the Bill A North - Carolina Would Have Eight Inctead of Ten Representatives-Senator Platt Issues Statement Con-

Washington, Special. - Senator Platt, of New York, has introduced the bill, prepared under the direction of the committee on national affairs of the Republican Club of the city of New York, having as its purpose the reduction of the representation in Congress of the Southern States that have disfranchised the negro voter. House, and was felt as keeply in the The measure, if enacted in its presculinary department as in any other ent form, would lessen the memberportion of the house. To meet this ship in Congress by nineteen, accorddeficiency Mr. McKim built a gailery ing to the estimate that has been made by the Republican Club, which originated it. The bill and a statement issued by Senator Platt were referred to the committee on the cen The statement follows: "This bill is framed upon the low

the choicest and most historic of the est limitation possible, and treats as excluded from the suffrage only the Presidential china and cut glass is male negro citizen over 21 years of age, classed by the Twelfth Census illiterates, under the 1900 census tables published since the apportion ment act of January 16, 1901, The aggregate actually excluded from the suffrage in each of the States men tioned are in truth larger than those used as the basis for this act. If all negro votables (i. e., male citizens over 21) regardless of filiteracy-should be deemed to be excluded, the reduction in representation figured from the same tables would be nearly twice as great as stated in this bill. quires no evidence beyond the notors ous historical fact for Congress to ad judge what cannot be denied. the class of negro illiterates, to the extent stated, is practically excluded from the suffrage in the States men tioned in the bill, no matter what may be nominal provisions of their spective constitutions or election laws The bill therefore presents the small est reduction practicable and is very conservative.

"How much further, meritoriously considered, the reduction should extend can be readily arrived at by more specifically regarding the actual facts of total exclusion in respect to each State. In treating fractions of representation, the benefit has been given in favor of the representation according to the size of the fractions The apportionment remains as fixed in 1901, and the reduction is to cease when the facts shall warrant it The bill has been prepared under the direction of the committee on national affairs of the Republican Club of the City of New York; the club, having at its first meeting after the Presidential election, unanimously voted to ask Congress to take action, pursuant to the representation plank in the

national Republican platform. The bill provides for the reduction resentatives as follows: Alabama from 9 to 7; Arkansas, 7 to 6; Ftorida 3 to 2; Georgia, 11 to 8; Louisiana, 7 to 5; Mississipple 8 to 6; North Caco lina, 10 to 8; South Carolina, 7 to 5; Tennessee, 10 to 9; Texas, 16 to 15. Virginia, 10 to 8. This bill amends the act "making an apportionment of representatives to Congress the several States under the Twelfth Census" by adding new sections. The first is a preamble as follows.

"Section 6. Whereas, the constitu-

tion of the United States prescribes in article 14, section 2, that when the right to vote at any election specified in said article is dealed to any of the male inhabitants of such States, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States or in any way abridges, except for participation in rebellion or other crime,' the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such States; and further pre-scribes in article 15 that the right of citizens of the United States to shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude: and whereas, the Congress is satisfied that the right of male inhabitants of certain States being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States to vote at some of said specified elections since the passage of the act bereby amended has in fact been dealed or in some way abridged for causes not permitted by the constitution of the United States, and that the representation of the States hereinafter specifled should be reduced persuant to the constitution." It then provides that after the 3rd of March the representation of certain States shall be as given

The bill also provides: "That when ever hereafter it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Congress that the right to vote at the elections specified in section 2, article 11, of the constitu tion in any of the States last specified is no longer denied or in any way abridged for causes not permitted by the constitution of the United States then the number of members appor tioned to such State in the House of Representatives by section one of the aforesald act of 1901, hereby amended may be restored to said state by further amendment to the aforesair act. This reduction shall apply to the next election for members of the House of Representatives from said last mentioned States in the Sixtieth Congress.

"Section 7. Unless the Legislature of any of the specified States whose representation is reduced by this acshall have provided before the time fixed by law for the next election of Representatives therein for the election of Representatives he districts, after the manner de-noted in section 4 of the aforesaid act of 1901, herein amended, then the whole number of Representatives from such State as apportioned by the reduction hereby established shall be elected at large, as provided for in said aforesaid section wherein respect to cases where the number of Representatives provided for in any State shall be less than it was before the change

was directed to be made."

each. In settling the estate of a dealer who handled them Mr. Murkett came into possession of a pox. While the cigars are hard they smoke execcdingly well.

Ten-elevenths of the world's people we north of the equator.

Mr. Slaughter refused \$7,000 for the

two new British unions have just been formed. One is for undertakers, and the other for gardeners.

has been receiving up to now a pension from the French government of \$6,000 a year. On his marriage it will be raised to \$16,000,