

## THE PARTISAN

### A Romance of the American Revolution

By W. GILMORE SIMMS

CHAPTER XV.

"This is a wild night, yet there are those abroad  
The storm offends not. 'Tis but oppression hides,  
While fear, the scourge of conscience, lifts a whip  
Beyond his best capacity to fly."  
The evening, which had been beautiful before, had undergone a change. The moon was obscured, and gigantic shadows, dense and winged, hurried with deep-toned cries along the heavens, as if in angry pursuit. Occasional gusts, in sudden gusts, the winds moaned heavily among the pines; a cooling freshness impregnated the atmosphere, and repeated flashes of sharpest lightning imparted to the prospect a splendor which illuminated, while increasing the perils of that path which our adventurers were now pursuing. Large drops, at moments, fell from the driving clouds, and every thing promised the coming of one of those sudden and severe thunder storms, so common to the early summer of the south.

Singleton looked up anxiously at the wild confusion of sky and forest around him. The woods seemed to apprehend the danger, and the melancholy sighing of their branches appeared to indicate an instinct consciousness, which had its moral likeness to the feeling in the bosom of the observer. How many of these mighty pines were to be prostrated under that approaching tempest! How many beautiful vines, which had clung to them like affections that only desire an object to fasten upon, would share in their ruin! How could Singleton overtake his family and friends, and that which his imagination depicted as the probable destiny of the forest?

"We shall have it before long, Humphries, for you see the black horses yonder in the break before us. I begin to feel the warm breath of the hurricane already, and we must look out for some smaller woods. I like not these high pines in a storm like this, so use your memory, man, and lead on to some thicket of scrubby oaks—if you can think of one near at hand. Ha! we must speed—we have lagged too long. Why did you not hurry me? You should have known how difficult it was for me to hurry myself in such a situation."

This was spoken by Singleton at moments when the gusts permitted him to be heard, and when the irregularity of the route suffered his companion to keep beside him. The lieutenant answered promptly—

"That was the very reason why I did not wish to hurry you, major. I knew you hadn't seen your folks for a mighty long spell, and so I couldn't let you go to break in upon you, though I felt dubious that the storm would be soon upon us."

"A bad reason for a soldier. Friends and family are scarcely desirable at such a time as this, since we can seldom see them, or only see their suffering. Ha!—that was sharp!"

"Yes, sir, but at some distance. We are coming to the stunted oaks now, which are rather squat, and not so likely to give as the pines. There ain't so much of 'em, you see. Keep a look out, sir, or the branches will fall on your horse. The road here is pretty much overgrown, and the vines crowd thick upon it."

"A word in season," exclaimed Singleton, as he drew back before an overhanging branch which had been bent by the wind, and was thrust entirely across his path. A few moments were spent in rounding the obstruction, and the storm grew heavier; the winds no longer labored among the trees, but rushed along with a force which flattened their elastic tops, so that it either swept clean over them, or laid them prostrate for ever. A stronger hold, a positive straining in their effort, became necessary now, with both riders, in order to secure themselves firmly in their saddles; while their horses, with uplifted ears, and an occasional snort, in this manner, not less than by a shiver of their whole frames, betrayed their own apprehensions, and, as it were, appealed to their masters for protection.

"The dumb beast knows where to look, after all, major; he knows that his man is most able, you see, to care for him, though nature wants his cooperation. But the beast don't know that. He's like the good soldier that minds his own captain, and looks to him only, though the captain himself has a general from whom he gets his orders. Now, say what you will, major, there's reason in the horse—the good horse, I mean, for some horses that I've straddled in my time have shown themselves mighty foolish and unreasonable."

Humphries stroked the neck of his steed fondly, and coaxed him by an affectionate word, as he uttered to himself this with no very profound philosophy. He seemed desirous of assuring the steed that he held him of the better class, and favored him accordingly. Singleton assented to the notion of his companion, who did not, however, see the smile which accompanied his answer.

"Yes, yes, Humphries, the horse knows his master, and is the least able or willing of all animals to do without him. I would we had our nags in safety now; I would these five miles were well over."

"It's tough ride; but that's so much the better, major—the less apt we are to be troubled with the Tories."

"I should rather plunge through a crowd of them, now, in a charge against superior cavalry, than take it in such a night as this, when the wind lifts you, at every bound, half out of your saddle, and, but for the lightning, which comes quite too high to be at all times pleasant, your face would make momentary acquaintance with the knoaks and branches, vines and thorns, that give no notice and leave their mark at every brush. A charge were far less difficult."

troop wilder and weightier than the last, until at length a sudden, bellowing murmur, which before they had heard, announced the greater weight of the hurricane to be overthrowing the forests in the distance.

The chief danger had blown over. Gradually the warm, oppressive breath passed off; the air again grew suddenly cool, and a gush of heavy drops came falling from the heavens, as if they too had been just released from the intolerable pressure which had burdened the earth. Moaning pitifully, the prostrated trees and shrubs, those which had survived the storm, though shorn by its scythes, gradually, and seemingly with painful effort, once more elevated themselves to their old position. Their sighings, as they did so, were almost human to the ears of our crouching warriors, whom their movement in part released. Far and near, the moaning of the forest around them was strangely, but not unpleasantly, heightened in its effect upon their senses; by the distant and declining roar of the past and far traveling hurricane, as ploughing the deep woods and laying waste all in its progress, it rushed on to meet with the kindred storms that gather about the gloomy Cape Hatteras, and stir and foam along the waters of the Atlantic.

"Well, I'm glad it's no worse, major," cried Humphries, rising and shaking himself from the brush with which he was covered. "The danger is now over, though it was mighty close to our haunches. Look now, at this pine, split all to shivers, and the top ten feet from Mossfoot's quarters. The poor beast would have been dead and fix a little to the left there."

Extricating themselves, they helped their steeds out of the brush, though with some difficulty—snooting them all the while with words of encouragement. As Humphries had already remarked in his rude fashion, the horse, at such moments, feels and acknowledges his dependence upon man, looks to him for the bridle, and flies to him for protection. They were almost passive in the hands of their masters, and under the unobscured fear would have followed them, like tame dogs, in any direction.

The storm, though diminished of its terrors, still continued; but this did not discourage the troopers. They were soon mounted, and once more upon their way. The darkness, in part, had been dissipated by the hurricane. It had swept on to other regions, leaving behind it only detached masses of wind and rain-clouds sluggishly hanging, or fitfully flying along the sky. These, though still sufficient to defeat the light of the moon, could not altogether prevent a straggling light which peeped out fitfully at intervals in the storm, and which, though it could not illumine still contrived to diminish somewhat the gloom and forbidding character of the scene. Such gleams in the natural, are like the assurances of hope in the moral world—they speak of tomorrow—they promise us that the clouds must pass away—they cheer, when there is little left to charm.

The path over which the partisans journeyed had been little used, and was greatly overgrown. They could move but slowly, therefore, in the imperfect light; and but for the frequent flashes of lightning, it might have been doubtful, though Humphries knew the country, whether they would have found their way. But the same agent which gave them light, had nearly destroyed them. While Humphries, descending from his steed, which he led by the bridle, was looking about for a by-path that he expected to find in the neighborhood, a sudden stroke of the lightning, and the overwhelming blaze which seemed to kindle all around them, and re-echoed back the now loudly terrified steeds, almost blinded their riders. That of Singleton sank upon his haunches, while Mossfoot, in her terror, dragged Humphries, who still grasped firmly his bridle, to some little distance in the woods. Sudden darkness succeeded, save in one spot, where a tree smitten by the fluid, and was now blazing along the ozy gum at its sides. The line of fire was drawn along the tree, up and down—a bright flame, that showed them more of the track they were pursuing than they had seen before. In the first moment of the lightning, the fiercer blaze made from the lightning, and the tree first began to extend a certain light, Singleton thought he saw through the copse the outline of a human form, on foot, moving quickly along the road above him. He called quickly to Humphries, but the lieutenant was busy with his steed, and did not seem to hear. Again was the object visible and Singleton then cried out—

"Who goes there?—ho!"

No answer; and the fugitive only seemed to increase his speed, turning first yards wide, never detaching in width, yet curiously winding from right to left and left to right, in a zig-zag direction, as if a playful spirit thus strive to mix with all the terrors of destruction the sportive mood of the most idle fancy. In this progress, the whole wood in its path underwent prostration—the tall, proud pine, the deep-rooted and unbending oak, the small cedar and the plant shrub, torn, dismembered of their fine proportions, some, only by a timely yielding to the pressure, passed on to the next scene, as if too much scorned by the assailant for his wrath. The larger trees in the neighborhood of the spot where our partisans had taken shelter, shared the harsher fortune generally, for they were in the very track of the tempest. Too sturdy and massive to yield, they withstood their homage, and were either snapped off relentlessly and short, or were torn and twisted up their very roots. The poor horses, with eyes starting in the direction of the storm, with ears erect, and manes flying in the wind, stood trembling in every joint, too much terrified, or too conscious of their helplessness, to attempt to fly. All around the crouching party the woods seemed for several seconds absolutely flattened. Huge trees were prostrated, and their branches were clustering thickly, and almost forming a prison around them, leaving it doubtful, as the huge terror rolled over their heads, whether they could ever make their escape from the enclosure. A gusty rush of the wind, which was now vent over them, keeping them immovable in their crowded shelter and position—each succeeding

### Miscellaneous Reading.

#### TO INVESTIGATE RAILROADS.

Resolution introduced in the House For the Purpose.

Following is the text of an important resolution introduced in the house last Thursday by Representative Frost of Charleston:

Whereas, it is necessary for the political and industrial advancement of this state that reliable and proper methods of transportation should be maintained for persons and goods;

And, whereas, the post roads owned and maintained by the state for the benefit of its citizens have been abandoned by the railroads, owned and maintained by private corporations for the benefit of their shareholders, which said railroads corporations in consideration of certain extraordinary powers granted by the state have undertaken the duties, responsibilities and privileges of common carriers for the citizens of this state;

And, whereas, the said railroad corporations have accepted and used the privileges conferred upon them as common carriers but are generally regarded as having failed to perform the corresponding duties owed by them to the citizens of this state; in that it is believed that:

1. They have failed to maintain proper and sufficient roadbeds and tracks.
2. They have failed to provide locomotives of sufficient power to haul the trains which the commercial development of the state demands for the transportation of the ever increasing number of goods and persons.
3. They have failed to furnish clean and safe passenger coaches.
4. They have failed to provide cars for the speedy transportation of the products of the state.
5. They have refused to provide sufficient cars for the transportation of goods and have thereby hampered the commercial and industrial development of the state.
6. The schedules which they undertake to operate, and which even if maintained are insufficient for the proper transportation of passengers, are seldom kept and thereby trouble and pecuniary loss are caused to the persons whom they have agreed to transport.
7. The insufficiency of their plant, and incompetency of their management has caused the death of many of the citizens of this state.
8. They have maintained their control of the railroads in this state for the purpose of stifling competition and thereby permitting them to increase their earnings by charging high rates, and by hauling the goods along these lines which yield to them the best revenue without regard to the benefits or convenience of the shippers.

Now, be it resolved, by the house of representatives, the senate concurring:

1. That a joint committee consisting of two senators and three members of the house of representatives, of the respective houses to investigate the affairs and management of the railroads of this state.
2. That the said committee shall examine carefully the laws now pertaining to railroads, and shall suggest such new laws as they may deem proper for the purpose of bringing about better and safer means of communication between the different sections of this state and shall report their suggestions at the next session of the general assembly.
3. That the said committee shall inspect the rolling stock and tracks of the railroads as well as the rates charged by them, and shall have power to investigate all other matters which shall seem pertinent to the said committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of its appointment.
4. That the committee is hereby authorized and empowered to elect a marshal, who, upon being sworn, shall be and become a peace officer of the state and be invested with all the powers of sheriffs and constables in the service of any and all persons issued by the committee aforesaid, and with the power to arrest and imprison upon the order of the said committee any and all persons who shall fail or refuse to obey any legal order of the said committee, or who shall be guilty of any disorderly conduct in the presence of the committee, during any session thereof, or who shall be guilty of any contempt of the said committee.
5. That the said committee be and are hereby authorized and empowered to call before them by summons or notice, in such form as the committee may adopt, and to be served by the marshal of said committee, or such other officer of the state as may be provided by the committee, such person or persons as the committee may deem proper, and require such person or persons to answer upon oath, any and all questions that the committee may deem relevant and may propound to him or them; and upon failure or refusal of such person or persons to obey such summons or notice, or to answer such questions, such person or persons shall be deemed to be in contempt of the authority of said committee, and may be imprisoned upon the order of said committee in the common jail to be there held until he or they comply with the order of the said committee; provided that no testimony given by said witness shall be used against them in a criminal prosecution.
6. That the said committee be, and the same is hereby authorized to send for and to require the production of any and all books, papers and other documents or writings which may be deemed relevant to any investigation and to require said person or persons in custody or possession of such papers to produce the same before the committee, and any person or persons who shall fail or refuse on the order of said committee to produce said books, papers or other documents or writings, shall be deemed guilty of contempt of said committee and shall be punished as provided in section 2.
7. That the said committee shall have power to administer necessary oaths, and any other person who shall, after being sworn before said committee, swear falsely, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction, shall be punished as provided by law.

### CLOCKS COLLECTORS SEEK.

Marks That Determine What is Worth Having.

The very early house clocks, which are the kind in which ordinary collectors are chiefly interested, were called birdcase or lantern clocks. There were some of them very small, four or five inches high, that could be hung on the bedpost, which was when Catherine of Braganza had hers and where Pepsys saw it. He says in his diary (1664), " \* \* \* and her holy water at her head as she sleeps, with a clock at her bed's side wherein a lamp burns and tells her the time of night at any time."

The first record of a clock in the Massachusetts colony was in 1628. Lechford mentions in his notebook for that year that Joseph Stanton had of his brother a clock, and a watch in 1640 Henry Parks of Hartford had a clock by will to the church.

These lantern clocks have a square body and a dome top, and the dial of the clock is so large that it extends beyond the sides of the body. The weights extend below the works on two chains, but in some of the specimens found in this country the chains have been shortened and the works altered. The date of these clocks can be told with some degree of accuracy by the style of fret or brass ornament in front of the dome. The clock that is a favorite pattern for years has two dolphins with crossed tails and is called the dolphin fret.

It was said to have originated with Thomas Tompion of London, a famous clockmaker who lived during the last half of the seventeenth century and died in 1713. He was called the father of English clockmaking and has left a more enduring fame than any of his contemporaries, and incidentally more clocks.

Next to Tompion, the two most famous watchmakers of this time were Daniel Quare, who succeeded Tompion and died in 1725, and George Graham, who followed Quare and died in 1775. It is a curious fact that they all belonged to the Society of Friends.

Besides the dolphin fret there were other patterns, the heraldic fret following the dolphin. This was a coat of arms with scroll work on either side. This design was not used till 1650, so any clocks bearing this design are said to be earlier than that.

Bracket clocks that are short clocks made to stand on a shelf or bracket, were also early patterns, and there were many of them in this country, one very fine one being sheltered at White Plains, N. Y., where it has been in the owner's family for more than a century and a half, and it still keeps excellent time.

Indeed there are probably more of these old clocks tucked away than people suppose. Many of the modern clockmakers cannot repair them, modern clocks are cheap and there has been such a tendency to look away from old things that the old clock went to.

The bracket clocks were followed by long case or grandfather clocks, and there are many admirable specimens of the latter to be found here.

To the best English clocks it was usual to apply either the gridiron pendulum of Harrison or Graham's mercurial pendulum. A good fact to bear in mind is that the length of the pendulum in most long case clocks made before 1800 was 29 inches, that is, after the long pendulum came into use at all. The first pendulum were called bob pendulums because they swung so far to the side that it was necessary to cut slots in the side of the case to allow them to swing free. Many clocks which started with bob pendulums were later supplied with long pendulums, which came into use about the year 1680.

Tompion and William Clement were both making long case clocks by 1680-81, and these are plainly marked. In the first place, the dial was square, and the wooden hood which covered dial and works had to be lifted off to permit the clock to be wound.

Now, a word as to these early dials. The first things to be observed are the hour circles. Before the minute hand came into use the double circle seen on the mantel clocks were in use. Between them the hours are divided into quarters, the half hour being shown by an extra minute hand like a dagger or the dial is divided into minutes by the minute hand, besides the double circles showing the numerals denoting the hours and the smaller figures showing the minutes there were marks on the outer edge of the larger circle showing the quarters. The dials of the period of William III and of Queen Anne were enriched by beautiful engraving, and the metal was not only brass, but silver as well, and there were ornaments or ormolu in the form of figures and scrolls.

Not a scrap of the face was left undecorated. On the extreme edge was placed a border of leaves or a herring bone pattern. The whole interior of the hour circle was filled with flowers, scrolls or set patterns, either engraved or etched, and about the winding holes were extra circles and wreaths.

The earliest seventeenth century clocks had the names of the makers put on in Latin, and set straight across the bottom of the dial. The next period showed the maker's name placed across the lower part of the dial face between the figures V and VII.

It is safe to say that these two methods of marking were prior to 1750, for at that time name plates began to be used, and makers consulted their own taste in the matter, sometimes entirely omitting their names and substituting a motto, like Tempus Fugit, or even couplets like:

Slow comes the hour; its passing speed how great;  
Waiting to seize it, vigilantly wait!

The cases, as well as the faces, had peculiarities of their own. On the upper part of the case will be found carved spiral pillars, such as are to be seen on the carved chairs of the same period. These pillars were occasionally finished off with gilt plaster, and on Tompion's clocks there were pillars at the back as well as on the front of the case.

When everything Dutch was the fashion and a Dutch king sat on the throne of England, marquetry cases were in vogue, and many clocks show English works housed in Dutch cases. In some cases the marquetry of colored woods was enriched with mother of pearl, and there are in this

### ISLAND OF ANEGADA.

A Strange Creation of Nature of the West Indies.

The Island of Anegada is one of the strangest of all the strange places in the world. It lies near the northeastern angle of the main chain of the West Indies, and differs from all the other islands near it, in being flat and low, the neighboring islands all being steep and mountainous. It is nine miles long and two miles across, and lies so low that in heavy gales the sea breaks clean break over the low portions of it, whence, its name, for anegada is the Spanish for "drowned land."

In 1881 it had 719 inhabitants, of whom only three were white people. Its population is noted for idleness, and the main occupation for many years was wrecking—for an extensive and very dangerous coral reef surrounds the island, and once gave it a very melancholy notoriety. But since the establishment of the Lighthouse of Sombrero (forty-seven miles to the eastward), there have been, if any, wrecks on Anegada, since the main cause of the shipwrecks was the constant and swift current which sets upon the island from the east. Accordingly, the natives are now not often across the reef!—the only call in the old days which would arouse them from their almost perpetual inactivity.

Anegada used to be covered with underwood—notably of the kind called seaside grape, which here is particularly rich in the valuable gum called Jamaica resin. Anegada is the home of very numerous and singular tropical plants, but it is, perhaps, rather more noteworthy for its immense numbers of mosquitoes, gallinippers and scorpions, not to speak of venomous and other reptiles. The surrounding seas are rich in scale and shell fish of many kinds. Among its singular birds the flamingo is one of the most numerous species.

It is not an easy matter to reach the island. A few years ago an attempt was made to open mines upon some of the low-lying islets, but with disappointment and loss. Among the many disagreeable features of life in this hot and steaming climate is the presence of large salt ponds, which in the dry season give out an intolerable stench.

When Schomburgk was on Anegada many years ago there was one morning a great outcry that all the north part of the island was flooded, and so to all appearance it was; but on examination it was found that the supposed waves of the sea were in reality only low-lying fog which was rapidly sweeping along. Another curious thing is the aerial refraction, and this often brings into view other islands which lie below the horizon, and which, according to the ordinary operations of nature, ought to be invisible. A part of the surface is composed of sand dunes, but there is a considerable proportion of calcareous or coral land, with belts of fertile loam, and if the soil were intelligently and faithfully cultivated, it would no doubt yield good returns. In ordinary seasons the fresh water supply appears to be ample. On the northeast side of the island there is a singular succession of very deep natural wells of fresh water, some of them twenty-five feet across at the top.

It would be hard to find anywhere a hotter, wetter, worse-smelling, or more generally disagreeable place to live in than Anegada; but for the most part a pretty healthy place—at least for the natives, of whom nearly all are black or colored. In the antediluvian days the Indians used to come hither in their canoes and have their immense kitchen middens, or heaps of shells; but no Indian could ever bring himself to make a permanent home in Anegada with its steaming fogs—Boston Herald.

### Artificial Eggs.

The artificial egg as a commercial product having been abandoned by scientists as an impossible invention, attention is being drawn to the preservation of real eggs for indefinite periods. Canned eggs, limed eggs, cold-storage eggs, and eggs preserved in water-glass and other chemical compounds are now regular market products; but the most recent egg freak consists of hard-boiled eggs preserved in clay and charcoal paste. The idea of thus utilizing the eggs during seasons of plenty is derived from China. The Chinese have preserved boiled eggs in clay for a long time, and some of them are said to be centuries old. The eggs are boiled hard and wrapped in soft clay while hot. The clay hardens and looks like pumice stone. They are packed in bags and stone husks, and kept indefinitely. When opened the yolks are green and the white part almost black, and when chopped fine they flavor sauces and gravies as well as fresh-boiled eggs.

The duck eggs are boiled and packed in a paste of charcoal, which hardens about them and forms a perfect protection.

Experiments are now being made in the egg districts of this country to imitate the Chinese and go them one better. If the color of the eggs can be retained restaurants may in time be able to serve hard-boiled eggs to customers without the latter detecting the great age. The character of the clay and charcoal is said to determine the darkening of the inside, a dark, heavy clay preserving the delicate white and yellow of the eggs better than the light clay.

As in the manufacture of perfumery it is estimated that 1860 tons of orange blossoms are used every year, together with 930 tons of roses, 150 tons each of jasmine and violets, 75 tons of tube roses, 30 tons of cascades and 15 tons of jonquils.

### ILL FATED AUTHORS.

Writers Whose Works Proved Their Own Death Warrants.

In times gone by monarchs gave short shrift to authors of books that offended them. The Bourbons, for instance, did not scruple about paying assassins to "remove" those writers, such as the gifted Paul Courier, whose works displeased them. Nor did the great Napoleon hesitate at all in shooting or hanging the unhappy author who crossed his path.

On one occasion he executed the publisher—one named Palm of Nuremberg—of a book attacking him because that individual refused to disclose the name of its author.

A terrible fate befell a nineteenth-century author of a poem which was read by no other person than the writer, a lady of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia's court, and the Empress herself.

This was Vera Paskin, who wrote about 200 lines of verse satirizing the empress's vices.

In youthful pride and impudence the girl showed the manuscript to one of the court ladies. To carry favor with the empress this woman showed it to Elizabeth, who thereupon ordered Vera Paskin to be cruelly knouted and banished for life to Siberia.

A poem has even been brought about the death of its writer, and in England too. James I. was the offender—monarch; John Williams was the poet, who wrote an iron box and sent them to the king, who always fearing assassination, jumped to the conclusion that the box was none other than an infernal machine.

When the news of the real nature of the box's contents leaked out, however, James grew so angry at the Jews that were leveled at him from all parts of the kingdom that he had the unfortunate John Williams hanged, drawn and quartered.—Pearson's Weekly.

### Brick For Glass.

The demand for hollow bricks and building blocks for house construction has induced glass manufacturers to put hollow glass bricks on the market, and they promise to be used extensively for novel and artistic effects.

The first glass brick proved a failure on account of their cost, but the hollow glass brick can be made at much less expense. They are lighter and stronger than clay bricks, and are such excellent non-conductors of heat that they are being used for fireproof walls of both hot and cold. The bricks are sealed hermetically when hot, and are placed in walls with a colorless mortar made of special glass.

The bonding strength of the glass mortar is almost as great as the bricks themselves. For ornamental friezes, dados, string courses, and facades they are of special value, and add greatly to the artistic effect.

For those who might object to living in glass houses through whose walls anyone could see, it should be said that the hollow glass bricks are made both translucent and opaque. Furthermore, the old adage that those who live in glass houses should refrain from throwing stones has no application to the modern glass brick house, for the bricks are made so strong that an ordinary stone thrown against a wall of them would rebound without cracking any of the masonry.

As Clergymen were not allowed to marry in England till 1547.

### Paper Yarns For Weaving.

Paper garments have been used in Eastern Asia for many years, and paper vests, sheets and blankets are of commercial value in this country to cool the cold winds; but the manufacture of fine, strong paper yarns which can be woven into fabrics the same as cotton, wool, or silk is the recent achievement of an Italian, Professor Zanetti.

These yarns do not equal cotton or wool in their tensile strength, but they have been made with a breaking strength of from eighteen thousand to twenty-eight thousand feet. Cotton yarn has an average breaking strength of from forty-three to forty-seven thousand feet, and spun flax thirty-seven to forty thousand, and jute about thirty-two thousand.

But if not so strong as some of the other yarns, the paper withstands exposure to water better than jute or flax, and when tightly woven into fabrics offers better protection from cold winds. When combined with woolen yarns, the paper clothes can be repeatedly washed without injuring the surface. Owing to the difference in cost of the raw materials, sufficient material can be manufactured out of paper to make a suit of clothes at a cost of less than three dollars. The spinning of the paper yarns on ordinary looms is a simple matter.

So far the chief use of the spun paper fabrics has been for towels, wash cloths, bed and table linen, and for mattress coverings.

Remember that what your children hear at home takes wings and flies abroad.