A TERRIBLE CASE == By ETTA W. PIERCE.

the sea

days.

regretfully.

"Whatever is the sailor gal going to

"Bess might ha' married well las

remember the Portland gentleman tha

that war one of the owners of her fa-

ther's old ship. Middle-aged, but rich,

Marthy Bray told me. He hunted

Captain John's darter out, and fell in

ove like a flash. But Bess she said

"Bess was never the gal to look arter

The arrival of the stage put an end

Only one passenger scrambled out o

that ancient vehicle tonight, and so

swift and agile was he that by the time

the fishermen reached the grocery door

he was already striding off toward the

"Who's that 'ere chap. Tom Duff?"

"Dunno. I didn't ask his name. He

door stood open. In it Martha

said Captain Ira to the stage driver.

off toward Hillyer's Cove.

gain.

And now Caleb he's up and

ome down here to shoot birds-hin

CHAPTER XXXV. The Last.

That feverish, restless life had indeed gone out. Rose Hillyer was no laid beside Rose in the family tomb by

As she lay in the darkened drawingroom at Windmere, more beautiful in do now?" the old fishermen asked each death than in life, her hands full of other, one September twilight, as they lilies, a smile of unearthly sweetness frozen on her lips, Mrs. Ellicott came the evening stage. "Live on at the and wept bitterly over her. Paget cove with Martha Bray, or go off into Fassel came, haggard and speechless, the world to seek her fortin'?" the flower-filled hands, and staggered from the silent presence, as though he had received a mortal hurt. tain Ira. "In course, she's got to leave Bess Hillyer came, sad and pale, and the cove! left on the fair face a kiss of pardon and a tear of sorrowful love. Last of all, Lepel Ellicott came, with a face like a mask, betraying nothing that was in his heart. But how can resentment live in the presence of death? He, too, forgave her, and remembered

her sins and follies no more. They carried her back to Cape Deso lation, and laid her to rest in the old No, which was shortsighted of her. Hillyer tomb on the sandy roadside, If she'd taken him, you see, she might where, on a certain summer night, years ha' lived in ease to the end of her before, a gay yachtsman, Andre Gautier, had first looked on the girl's fa- died, and what's to become of her?" tal beauty. The play was played outthe curtain had fallen on the tragedy her own interests!" sighed Captain Ira, of another life.

"Time driveth onward fast." Again the old Common was green

Birds twittered in its budding treetops. A brave show of hyacinths filled the florist's windows Through the narrow Boston streets an east wind blew, bringing the freshness gray cloud came a sudden pattering of rain. Edith Fassel, making a leisurely tour of the shops, on some errand for Aunt Latimer, looked up in dismay at sot inside, and read a book 'bout all the the sky, and down at her new spring costume, fresh from Felix.

The carriage and Aunt Latimer were several blocks distant.

For one moment she stood, with th big drops pelting smartly upon her the next an umbrella interposed betwixt her and the downpour

"Permit me," said Nigel Hume The two had not met before fo

weeks and months. She gave him a smile like Apri sunshine. "I am very glad," she said, "to se

you again.' "Do you mean that?" he asked, in

a shaken voice. "It is hardly polite to question such a plain statement."

"I did not think," he answered, with a touch of bitterness, "that Miss Fassel could say anything as kind to rejected lover."

At the corners of her classic mouth

suspicious dimple appeared. "Did I ever reject you, Dr. Hume? think you have reversed the facts of the case. It was you who rejected

"Edith!" "That day at the Symphony you went away before I could answer you

at all. Had you remained a little lon-Pale with astonishment, or som

deeper emotion, he caught the words eagerly from her lips.

"Had I remained, what would yo have said to me, Edith?"

"The truth-the whole truth, and nothing but the truth!" she answered. her words mingling softly with the tion were plainly visible. "From the first I was strong, honest, uncompromising nature recognized your sovereignty only tool us, and called it my wealth and you poverty, my pride and position and your obscurity, and all the time behind oh, I was hurt and amazed, but I loved ing Caleb's nets. you the more for that. Your own pride was tenfold more cruel than mine, for it would not let you sue for me as oth-

"Edith-darling! Stop a moment! cannot believe my ears. Have I been such a dolt-such an idiot-all this

"You have been very blind, Nigel, and very proud-in fact, the proudest. blindest creature that I ever saw in

Overhead the April rain splashed and scurried, but under that umbrella the very light of heaven was shining.

married "I forgive your past obstinacy, Nigel," said Mrs. Ellicott to her nephew "since you have done exactly as I wished you to do years ago. For into the porch, and showed him th Edith's sake we must have no more glitter of tears on her pale cheeks.

Long before his union with Miss Fassel the old dame had become thoroughly reconciled to her nephew. In-

"What do I not owe to you!" she cried. "You have given me back my son-you have heaped coals of fire on must be next to Lepel's in my heart."

ly remained-her brother Paget. "When Mignon died," she said to be husband, "his heart received its death wound. He will never think of love

"Time works many cures," her hus

band answered. But Nigel Hume knew that his wife had spoken truly-that Fassel would walk the remainder of his earthly way

alone.

Important Matter Urged Upon the Attention of the Farmers.

bia, S. C.

ble." Only one of their number was missing-Caleb Hillyer, who had been lounged about the grocery, waiting for "I take it she's spent about all her money on her relatives," growled Capyear," remarked Hiram Duff, "You all

> sults in rot and country damage. When the cotton is ready for the narket it is picked up and offered for sale, the damage, as a usual thing, being disregarded until subjected to the buyer's inspection, who, in protecting his interests, will either dock for the lamage or have the cotton picked, reulting in great loss to the farmer Unquestionably it is to the farmer's interest to store his cotton in a reputaole warehouse, thereby protecting himself from loss from fire as well as lamage, and in addition he can secure warehouse receipt for same, which is

My object, however, is to impress upon the farmers to house their cotton as soon as it is ginned, whether it be in a warehouse, or in their barns, or dwelling, thereby reducing the element of damage to a minimum

came from the train at the terminusportant things the Farmers' Union and he Southern Cotton association could Through the chilly, grewsome gloamhandle is the caring for cotton after it ing the unknown was walking rapidly is ginned, and up to the time it is mar-The breath of balsam firs blew upon during the past ten years, about 300,000 im from the land, and the smell of bales of cotton of all grades and staorine from the vast, mysterious sea. He reached the beach, which stretched Texas and Oklahoma on the west, to Mediterranean, Persia and Babylonia. before old Caleb's small domain. The North Carolina on the east, I do think Bray's silhouette was visible against a intelligently of the item of damage, background of mingled fire and can-

The cape woman seemed gazing ou thousands of bales, varying from five for some one. Presently our wayfares to as much as three hundred pounds heard the rattle of oars in the rowper bale, all of which has to be pickocks, and a boat came gliding round a ed off before settling for and which is sunken ledge. Bess Hillyer, in a black caused by allowing the cotton to sit on one end or lie on one side in the mud and rain for months before being ofdory, and advanced to meet her visitor. "I did not suppose," she said, in of damage which is not so easily de grave wonder, "that anything earthly tected but which has a far more would induce you to visit this place reaching effect on the buyer, as well as

called country damage. wered Lepel Ellicott. "I was in the vest looking after some mining intero find you. She begs you to com without delay, and make your future ome with her. I am to remind you hat you are of our blood, and that my poor mother has been deeply grieved by your refusal to accept any favor She looked at him steadily. He was stalwart and handsome enough to please any woman's eye, but on his face the marks of past tribula

"Your mother is very kind," said er's old ship," coloring faintly, "have tomorrow I shall start for Portland." By this time they were walking to the cottage-they had reached the old to become my suitor, and you refused porch where Andy Gaff once sat mend-

Lepel Ellicott seemed deeply moved shall not-go! I need you, if my moth r does not. Believe me, I have pro you to me? Take the rest of the life which you cared for when it was not worth your care, and make what you will of it. Bess,' She had loved him long in sadn

and silence, through good and through Three months later the two were ill, but had never thought to hear yords like these from his lips

For a moment she stood dumb "Ress" said Lenel Ellicott "will you

she answered, faintly smiling.

from the living room. "Supper's waiting," she announced I thought I heerd a strange voice here Gracious Lawd! Is it Mr. Andy-no. mean Mr. Ellicott?-beg parding, sir. It's hard to reconcile the two, sir-the In Edith Hume's life one sorrow oneast and the present."

THE END.

to The Indian empire has the cheap st postal service in the world. fires of Vesuvius by flooding the volano with sea water through tunnels. At St. Augustine, Fla., the owner

same old fishermen gathered at night-fall to watch Captain Ira measure out the tea and sugar, and to spin the yarns which, by frequent repetition,

THE CARE OF COTTON. will be paid for same.

Hon, B. Harris, President Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union. Pendleton, S. C., and Hon. E. D. Smith, President S. C. Division Southern Cotton Association, Colum-

entlemen: The time for picking cotton having urrived, has it ever occurred to you to look into the question of damage brought about by a lack of care for the staple from the time it is ginned; to the time of marketing? Having lived on a plantation for twenty-one ating one, as well as being in the cotton business for the past ten years, I thought possibly that my observations along this line might tend to show the

cotton producing country. I desire to impress upon the farmer the necessity of caring for his cotton after laboring hard all the year to make it, and there by lessen friction between producer, buyer and manufacturer. A large portion of the farmers, as well as the carriers, treat the staple as though i were coal, allowing it to lie on the ground for months after ginning sub-

ject to climatic conditions, which re-

sires to do so.

To my mind, one of the most in argely caused by carelessness

In addition to the rotten cotton or he manufacturer. I refer to what

When cotton is allowed to stand in the weather after being ginned for any length of time, although the owner may turn it about from side to side affected just in proportion to the time it is allowed to remain exposed to climatic conditions To illustrate a bale of cotton ginned and packed December he first and allowed to remain in the weather until the first of March, will have about half as much country damremained in the weather until May the irst, and when the manufacturer opens sticking to the bagging and extending inward is practically without any strength of staple, and as a result all of this affected cotton will go in waste Should the buyer detect this country damage, the farmer, is the loser: er is the loser; in any event, dissatis faction is the result, all of which ould have been avoided by housing the The amount of country damage varies in proportion to the time the otton lies out in the weather, and will vary from three to twenty-five pounds

produced, the producer, the carrier nd the compress together, allow 250, ountry damage, and when you figure this at ten cents per pound it amounts o \$12,500,000, all of which could be the proper precaution against damage Three years ago a farmer brought twenty bales of cotton to the warehouse for storage in March, which had been out in the weather since it was ginned in the fall. Some of the bales vere so badly damaged and water sog red that they weighed one thousand pounds per bale. I asked him why he allowed his cotton to get in that condimaking preparation for another crop that he had not cared for what he had onditioned for market, he had about ten bales of merchantable cotton left much agility as it exhibited the other out of the twenty. A bale of cotton day when it encountered along the ginned dry and housed until marketed

ess the element of damage, and will also retain its strength of staple, even ee cotton sitting at railroad stations for market, and when marketed, the

to remain in the weather subject to

dimatic conditions, and will not pos-

not handle the cotton Owing to the seeming negligence displayed in the care of cotton after gin- Then the cow, flushed with success, of a hotel are able to heat its rooms ning, the buyer, when purchasing a lot began a second charge. with water which rushes, almost boil- of cotton, has to take into considera- Bruin, this time unhampered by his tion the element of damage, or he keepers, who had both climbed trees, idea that chickens could not live on Down at Cape Desolation autumn 7. What is claimed to be the tallest would rather send his classer to re-Down at Cape Desolation autuum winds were howling over the cliffs, would rather send his classer to repeated on his haunches, and as the standard consequently none were consequently none were would rather send his classer to repeated on his haunches, and as the standard consequently none were cons and the sea foamed high on the sunken ledges. In Berry's grocery the ledges, In Berry's grocery the ledges. In Berry's grocery the ledges and the sea foamed high on the sunken ledges. In Berry's grocery the ledges and the sea foamed high on the sunkthe amount of damage before payment the canal zone. Some of the Americans shoulders. en ledges. In Berry's grocery the Copper company, at Great Falls, Mont. is made. Where you find a section shoulders.

everything else being equal, a premium

The manufacturers will pay better prices for cotton free from rot and country damage, because his percentage of waste will be decreased. The point I desire to impress is; take

care of your cotton, handle it as though cannot put it in a warehouse where it is insured and you can use the receipt, ditions until you market it, and by doing this every pound will be spinnable er, buyer, and manufacturer will re-

There are some places in South Caradequate but are unfortunately not utilized. My own experience is that four lots of cotton out of every five not warehoused are badly damaged and as a result, heavy claims are made, and yet the best character of cotton, so far as body and staple is concerned, is produced at these places, and would be very much sought, were the element of damage eliminated.

In conclusion, I would strongly urge that this matter be brought to the attention of all concerned, and thereby save twelve and one-half million dol-

lars per year to the southland. Very truly yours,

Jno. D. Frost.

ORIGIN OF VEGETABLES.

Many of Those in Daily Usage Were First Grown.

The potato, which was already cul tivated in America when the continent was discovered, is spontaneous in Chile. It was introduced in Europe orime mercantile paper, and can be in 1580 and 1585 by the Spaniards, liscounted at any bank, allowing the and almost at the same time by the farmer to sell his cotton when he de- English, who brought it from Virgina, where it had appeared about 1550. The sweet potato and the Jerusalem artichoke are also supposed to come from America

Salsify is found in a wild state i Greece, Dalmatia, Italy and Algeria. According to Olivier de Serres, it has een cultivated in the south of France since the sixteenth century.

Turnips and radishes came nally from central Europe. The beetroot and the beet, which have been greatly improved by cultivation, are onsidered as the same species by bo-The beet, only the stalk of ple, this cotton being shipped here from which is eaten, grows wild in the Garlic, onions, shalots' and leeks long been cultivated in almost uncertain. That of the scallion better known. It grows spontaneously in Siberia. One finds chives in a wild state throughout the Northern Hemis-

The radish, greatly modified by cultivation, probably had its origin in the temperate zone, but from what wild species it is derived is not exactly known.

The lettuce appears to be derived from the endive, which is found wild in temperate and southern Europe, in the Canaries, Algeria, Abyssinia and temperate western Asia. Wild succory is

throughout Europe, even in Sweden, in Asia Minor, Persia, the Caucasus Afghanistan and Siberia. Cultivated succory is probably a form of endive which is thought to have had its origin in India.

Corn salad is found wild throughout Europe, Asia Minor and Japan. Cabbage, like all vegetables which have been cultivated from remote is believed to be of European origin.

The artichoke is the cultivated form of the wild cardoon, indigenous to Madeira, the Canaries, Morocco, the south of France, Spain, Italy and the Mediterranean islands.

Asparagus had its origin in Europe ind temperate western Asia.

The origin of the egg plant is India, that of the broadbean is unknown, as also that of the lentil, the pea, checkpea and haricot. The last named appears to have come originally from America.

The carrot grows spontaneously hroughout Europe, Asia Minor, Siperia, northern China, Abyssinia, northern Africa, Madeira and the Canary

ern Asia, parsley from the south of Europe and Algeria, sorrel from Euope and northern Asia, the mountains of India and North America, Spinach supposed to come from northern

rosnes has been used. This little ubercle with fine savory flesh, which nas long been cultivated in China and Japan, is probably indigenous to eas-

tern Asia. The tomato comes from Peru, the ucumber from India and the pump kin from Guinea.-Revue Scientifique

COW AND BEAR FIGHT A DRAW Honors Even In Hot Mix-Up on

Long Island Roadway. When this cotton was dren of many Long Island villages, road a brindle cow belonging to Joseph will hold out better than one allowed Harrigan, of East Neck, Huntington. sharp pair of horns. The bear at first entertained little respect for the horns out he learned something.

Harrigan was leading the cow along oomed up in leash to a pair of Russians. The cow, at sight of the bear er owner's hand and charged the bear. nade no defense to the first onslaught. he result being a rip 14 inches long in his fur, from which blood dripped.

PANAMA CANAL.

Columbia Lady Interestingly Describes Immensity of the Work.

Miss Mamie Gasque is home at 815 Main street after a six weeks' visit to you thought something of it. If you the Isthmus of Panama, that slender strip of land which is today the most isthmus is really a place now inhabited 1859 and 1869. It is about 100 miles important undeveloped spot in put it in your barn, or shed room, or world and is, perhaps, one of the busianywhere to keep it from climatic con- est places on the globe just now. Miss the isthmus. It is true that everybody Gasque is a niece of Mr. Jackson Smith, and no dissatisfaction between produc- a member of the Panama canal commission, and during her stay in the canal zone she was at the home of Mr. Smith at Culebra, within a short dis tance of the famous Culebra cut. She was able to see the great work that is being carried on by the United States government close at hand and

thus became possessed of much infor-

has been the dream of nations for many years-the joining of the Atlantic and Pacific. "The first thing that strikes one i taking a first view of the work being done on the isthmus," says Miss Gasque, 'is the immensity of the undertaking. In the first place, I believe every one has an idea that the isthmu is a strip of level country and that i a canal to be dug through it. But this is by no means the case.

impossible to describe how great the undertaking really is and one is staggered when the situation is viewed. "An idea of the work being done may be gained, when it is known that 100 all the time. It is stated that 3,000,000 Uncle Sam's workers." cubic feet of earth and rock are re moved each month. But a better idea of the work is shown in that 500 train loads of material dug from the canal are being handled every day. In the afternoons the workmen begin to unload and when you think of 500 train loads passing your house you can imagine the noise. It is impossible to hear one another converse if you are

living anywhere near the railroad that

runs within the cut where the canal sbeing dug. "This Culebra cut is about the mos difficult feat that the engineers have met with in the construction of the canal thus far. The cut is through a high mountain and the bigness of this job at this point baffles description. One has to go and see the work being cutting through one of these mountains and the work is not nearly done yet. Another gigantic work is the building of the Gatum dam on the Colon-which is the Atlantic-side of the isthmus. Of course, it will be necessary to re build portions of the Panama railroad, which now crosses the canal at points and this railroad will be constructed throughout parallel with the canal. This is considered to be a big work that is yet to be accomplished.

"Of the working force of 33,000 per sons on the construction of the canal 5 000 are Americans, 7,000 are foreigners and the remainder are negroes, in cluding Jamaica negroes and Panamaians. Wages are good on the isthmus and when you consider the small living expenses the men are well off in that part of the world. And Panama is not so different from other parts of the globe. Before the work on the canal proper was started an army of workers were sent to the isthmus to build homes and provide for the coming of the canal builders. There are already in the neighborhood of 2,500 buildings, including office buildings, dwellings and store houses of every description. There are four water systems to supply the men employed by the government and those living in the towns on the isthmus. All the modern equipments such as electric lights, railroad shops, ice factories, great bakeries and other util-

ity plants are in the canal zone. Low Cost of Living.

With a fair rate of wage vorking on the isthmus are in good are not very high. In the first place the homes are furnished those in the employ of the United States governtogether with the house. There are married quarters and bachelor quarters in the canal zone and the bachelor homes are furnished just the same as the others. Meals are furnished at the hotels at 30 cents. This gives living expense of about \$30 a month.

"Panama City, the capital, is the largest town on the isthmus, having about 15,000 inhabitants. The other owns do not average over 1,000 inhab-The towns are built close together and one can stand on a moun- tory. Mr. Bennett said in part: tain near one of the cities and see the

others in the distance. "The isthmus is now in good condiion and as far as the health of the een known on the isthmus for sevtaken to keep away the dreaded dison the isthmus every one there would penters were at work for years buildof contracting the fever.

"It has been imagined for a long ime that vegetables could not be raised in Panama, but several crops have mportations of vegetables are growing ply not only the cities of Panama and fact, she is as sound as I am. She's Tomatoes, lettuce garden peas, beans and other vegetaare shipped to the isthmus in cold storage from New York and New Orleans for the most part. Canned milk s used, as there are no cows on the ing force of about 33,000 men. Of these the eye, explained: isthmus. The government has been operating there big truck farms for company: on the canal there are at legged veteran. I had her shod badly the past year. Eggs are brought from work about 5,000 Americans, between on purpose to take some greenhorn

this country. "There has always been a mistaken the balance negro laborers,

any from the states.

"There is a nine months' rainy seaon in this region and during this pebefore Uncle Sam took charge. The works there, the majority being em-

curiosity to those who visit the isthnus for the first time. They are fond of bright colors. For instance, one I saw had on a red turban, a green skirt, yellow shirtwaist and a purple this canal. The United States paid the shawl around her neck. The men's eress is not so different from that in other countries, while the children \$10,000,000. mation concerning the canal itself and don't seem to mind at all about what ture of \$195,000,000 for the construction life upon the isthmus. Miss Gasque they wear. I remember seeing a bri- of the canal. The total amount extalks interestingly of the undertaking dal procession pass within a short dis- pended up to date, including the \$50,and brings close home the work that tance of our home at Culebra. The groom was dressed in the conventional propriation act carried for next year's black, with frock coat. The bride was pedecked in many colors, with long priations made to date are \$170,964,bridal veil and two little pickaninnies 468.58. Therefore within the original carried the train of her dress.

is not a pleasant place in which to that the canal will cost altogether anylive, having heard stories that the isth- way from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 mus is a death hold of fever, malaria No doubt there are men who will cry would thus be comparatively easy for and all manner of tropical diseases. But this is not the case now, the United States government having ren- the Suez canal in its beginning as a isthmus is a 50-mile stretch of rolling dered the isthmus a habitable region. hills and rocky land, and this makes It is now the region where some years the undertaking of building the canal ago the natives were able to live withall the more difficult. It is almost out work amidst the riot of luscious fruits, bananas, pineapples, oranges and other varieties. The fruits are still there in abundance, but there are other things which make the isthmus now a civilized, cultivated land and all mmense steam shovels are kept going that has been done is to the credit of and expense in the way of coal con-

South Carolinians' Part.

In the great work that is being caried on in the canal zone there are a umber of southerners who have taken prominent part. And South Carolina has furnished her quota, three of those who have been praised for the work on the isthmus being: Jackson Smith, former Columbian, and until recently nead of the department of labor quarters and subsistence; Maj. Gaillard, in charge of the Culebra cut; Henry Smith, employment agent, the only one now left of the three appointed by

President Roosevelt. Mr. Jackson Smith is well known in this city, having worked here in the office of his brother, Mr. C. M. Smith at the Atlantic Coast Line depot. Although Knoxville and other cities claim reer in Columbia, having come here from his home in Marion. Mr. Smith Mrs. H. D. Gasque. Before taking up his work in the canal zone as member of the Panama canal commission, Mr. Smith was passenger agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad com-

pany. Perhaps no other man at work in Panama has done so much as Jackon Smith with the single possible exception of Col. Gorgas, who became vorld-famous by his work of rendering the isthmus sanitary.

In accepting the resignation of Mr.

Smith from the Panama canal comnission, President Roosevelt said: "I can not permit this occasion to pass without expressing formally to you my appreciation of the earnest thorough and effective service which you have rendered in organizing the lepartment of labor quarters and subistence and in devoloping it to such a state of efficiency that the task of your successor will be comparatively an easy one. The supreme importance of the department of labor quarters and subsistence in the work of constructing is known to every one fa-

niliar with the work." A Great Work. It is estimated that the canal will be eight years in building from the point at which the work is now. Four ears of work under the United States labor done in digging out of rock and are ignorant. mountain this gigantic excavation. Mr. circumstances, for their living expenses Claude N. Bennett of Georgia, who is ow manager of the congressional bu- restrain her "old fogies." reau of information, has studied the situation in the canal zone thoroughly ment. This means that electric lights, and has given to the public some valfuel and other utilities are furnished, uable information about the work undertaken by the United States govern-

In an address delivered in Knoxville, Bennett spoke of the canal as being contact. paid a tribute to the southern men who fight is then Greek against Greek. It have taken such a prominent part in is the jockey against the horse doctor. the work and gave some figures in the course of his lecture that will show story? No? Well then, give ear. what a great undertaking it is to cut through this slender strip of terri-"Figures talk, and hence a mere re-

what it means to build the Panama at the end of the sale he approached densed milk, some prunes, rice, sucapable of lifting a ton of material, are made out. good as the average in any other part at work there; there are unloaders and spreaders and track-throwing maoitals at Panama City, where the sick chines; there are several hundred are cared for. Yellow fever has not steam engines, and 500 train loads of asked the gentleman. material are handled every day. That eral years and precaution has been little 50 miles of track, known as the Panama railroad, is about the busiest Should a single case break out railroad on earth. Three thousand car- man sought out the horse doctor. leave, so afraid are those living there ing houses. There are more than 2,200 buildings of every possible size and hopelessly lame mare? shapes; 24 different types of dwellings alone; office buildings; store houses, gray beard. hotels magazines and whatnot. There are four distinct water systems to sup-

factories, great bakeries and all the ply the necessities of an army of 44,000 had said. 7,000 are for the Panama Railroad .000 and 7.000 foreign laborers, and

Comparisons of Work.

"Let us make a few comparisons, horse doctor again, he said:

and now it is hardly necessary to bring Has any one an idea what 3,000,000 of cubic feet means? It is a larger bulk than the greatest of the Egyptian pyr- The Feasibility of Telling Secrets to

riod the gardens are irrigated. Of dirt, if hauled by two-horse wagor ourse, all of this is due to American teams, would make a string of teams enterprise and there was no such thing with a foot of space between them, more by civilized people. And it is a notice- long and cost nearly \$100,000,000. We able fact that there are few loafers on are digging a Suez canal every year, ployed by the United States govern- 15,000,000 square yards of brush a year, drains a million square yards of "The native women are objects of swamp lands, keeps up 3,000,000 feet of ditches and fumigates 12,000,000

Cost of the Canal. "Let us see what it will cost to build expenses \$29,177,000. The total apprototal of \$195,000,000 there are left not "People imagine that the canal zone quite \$25,000,000. It is now supposed chimerical scheme, but it has paid from 12 to 17 per cent on the investment and there need be no fear that in this

respect history will not repeat itself in "What the Panama canal will mean to the world in the way of shortening distances in the matter of transportation and the consequent saving of time sumption and freight costs, may be realized when it is stated that the vhole distance from New York to San Francisco around Cape Horne is 13 .-000 miles. Through the Panama canal the distance will be only 5,000 miles, a aving of 8,000 miles, a distance equal to two and a half times across the United States. When the battleship Oregon made her famous trip from San Francisco to Santiago it took her sixtysix days. If the canal had then been built, she could have made the trip in fifteen days, less than one-third of the

WOULD-BE CLEVER GIRL.

Gives Advice on Every Subject and Knows It All. Many a girl thinks it clever to be

vhy she is unpopular. She has a gift of mimicry, and hinks it oh, so smart to touch up She is full of openly expressed

views that her elders are tottering on

the verge of the grave, and calls the girl who has been out two seasons a back number." She thinks knowledge was born with her, and graspingly refuses to redit others with a share

She believes she is attracting fa vorable notice by loud talking in public places, and scorns the suggesion that she is making herself conspicuous.

She gives advice on every known ubject and thinks those who do not ake it wanting in common sense. She blazons abroad the little she knows, foolishly thinking it will pass muster as a fine education. She poses as artistic or musical or

iterary, and bores every one with her ext-book opinions. She fancies that to be uncensorious s to be out of date, and makes her-

self a byword with her backbiting gossip She considers it clever to be supefor to her mother, and never imagines

that her hearers are ready to slap her for her silly conceit. She believes that eccentricity in dress is a sign of great originality, has wrought wonders and every expec- and fortifies herself against criticism tation has been exceeded in amount of by the lordly idea that her critics

> She thinks it smart to defy conven tions, pertly calling those who would

The Transaction Between the Jcckey

GREEK AGAINST GREEK.

and the Horse Doctor. secret service official was talking of the tricks of smugglers and other went to the cabin to change his wet Cenn., before the summer school Mr. lawbreakers with whom he came in "To outwit them," he said we must be very, very astute. The "Perhaps you may have heard the

"A gentleman at a country fair say jockey and a horse doctor haggling dreadfully over the sale of a mare. It interested him to see two such tricky ital in figures will give an idea of and shrewd characters opposed, and Over 100 steam shovels, each the jockey and asked him how he had gar and sausage. He also found a

> "'I sold her,' said the man. And he held up a five dollar note. "'But is that all you got for

> "Chuckling to himself, the gentle "'See here, friend,' said he. 'do you know you have given \$5 for a

"The horse doctor wagged his thir ''Lame she is, I grant you,' 'But hopelessly lame, no.

Colon, but the entire working force badly shod, that's all that is the matalong the line of the canal. There are ter with her. I saw it at a glance.' "The gentleman whistled at this He went back to the jockey news. other utilities that are required to sup- and told him what the horse doctor

"But the jockey, with a wink

KEEPING A SECRET.

TERMS---\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

"There, now, I've told you!" said the married man. "I know I shouldn't about it, and I hope you are satisfied "It wasn't my secret," said the man, sadly. "That's the point, as I told you. It's Brown's secret. He confided in me as a man of honor. He trusted me, and now I've betrayed his

onfidence.' "Nonsense!" said the woman. "If he expected you to keep things from your wife he ought to be ashamed of himself. If he keeps secrets from Mrs. Brown I've got my opiinion of But what I don't understand

said that I wouldn't tell a living soul, that I would keep my word. He didn't think I was so weak that I would let you twist me around your little finger and worm the whole thing out of me.'

around telling everybody. That would "Would it?" said the married man.

"Of course, it would," replied his vife. "I should hope it would. But seems to me that you're making a great fuss about nothing. "I know you don't consider it any thing," said the man. "I have al-

Brown in the face when I next meet will think of me when he learns that I've broken faith with him?' "In the first place, I don't see how he's going to learn anything of the kind," said the woman. "In the sec-

word of-"Do you think I can depend upon you not to say anything about it to any of your friends?" asked the man, anxiously.

ond place, you haven't told me a

don't see why-'

"No, of course I won't but-" "Not if Mrs. Jamieson comes around with a choice tid-bit of gossip

I want to know is-" "Of course, she'll say that she'll man, disregarding her plea. "All the same, you musn't trust her. Remember, now. Not a word of it, or a hint."

to have it known. It will advertise his business." "I wonder!" said the married man,

"You wonder what?" "I wonder if that isn't the idea

"You're a mean old thing," said the woman. "I don't believe it's any secret at all, and I don't believe you would have told me if it had

The Upside Down Cruise of the Cap-

tain of the Erndte An almost incredible instance of the

gellandt He had sailed from Memel with a carload of planks for Oldenburg. The captain remained at the wheel during a gale which overtook the vessel

clothes. He had just got into dry underclothing when his vessel capsized, and he found himself standing on the roof of the cabin, the door of which

tunately some shelves of a high cupboard remained intact, and from them he collected some cans of con-For twelve days the master of the ship lived in his prison, eating as sparingly as possible and drinking

when it was day for a dim light penetrated the water. On the twelfth day the Norwegian steamer Aurora sighted the wreck and sent a boat to take it in tow. Engellandt had fallen asleep; but, hearing footsteps over his head, he began knocking with his hammer and shouting for help. The Aurora's men returned to their ship for tools, with which they bored a hole through the bottom of the Erndle where they had heard the shouting. When they drew out their drill, a man's finger followed, and they soon learned that Engellandt had food for four days

The Aurora towed the wreck safe-"At this the gentleman laughed by to Neufahrwasser, where with conloud and long. Hurrying back to the a huge crane, a plate was unloosen-

"I know. You don't understand, said the man. "You women never

"Why, how you do talk!" said the voman. "It isn't as if you had gone

ways been accustomed to regard a confidence as sacred, though. How do you suppose I'm going to look

"Do you suppose I'd dream of such thing after you've told me not to mention it? But, for that matter, I

"You won't whisper it?"

and gets all swelled up over it?" "You know I wouldn't. Now, Henry, I want you to stop talking a moment and let me get in a word. What

"I don't see what there is to be so secret about," said the woman. "I won't say anything about it if you What would it matter, if anybody in the place knew it? It wouldn't hurt anybody so far as I can see. I should think Mr. Brown would tell everybody himself. It's to his advantage

musingly.

Brown had when he told me. I expect he knows how hard it is for me to keep anything from you.'

been."-Chicago News.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

perils attending those who go to sea was the basis of a story told in a maritime court of Dantzic some years ago by the captain of the sailing ship Erndte. Nothing that Jules Verne, Clark Russell and H. G. Wells ever fancied in their wonderful tales surpassed the story told by Captain En-

next night and at 4 in the morning

the sea had hermetically closed. By loosening the boards of what was now the roof he got into the hold. which contained only loose sails. For-

sea water, which appeared to have no ill effect on him. He employed his free time in hammering on the steel bottom of the ship to attract the attention of passing vessels. He knew

more and wished to be towed to land. for it was impossible to release him in the open sea.