FLED TO LAND OF PLENTY.

Coukhobors, Penniless Six Years Ago

Now Wealthy Community.

exiled from Russia, their houses and

lands were confiscated, and many of

them were sent to the Siberian mines

on account of their religious belief.

Six years ago the Doukhobors were

A RACE AGAINST TIME.

By George C. Wallis.

I believe, and with strong hopes of utes," I said to the driver. "Can you

in life made my aspiration to her ing at the fireman. "We'll get you hand appear foolish and presumptu- there, you'll see. No. 149 has fiver,

clerk in a prominent bank in a cer- we must be in Liverpool by 7.39.

"Higher prices? Biess your soul, man,"

he said sweetly to the coal man.

"Put them up, and keep a-putting just as swiftly as you like.

Tell me not in mouraful numbers of the fear that haunts your siumbers, of the famine in the coal bins if the miners go on etrike.

You who sell me all my fuel, mention not the coming due!

Between capital and labor that the summer asys may see:

And the meat man sau; "Poice will go up this summer?" Thus he murmured to the plumber,

To the tinner and the tinker, to the man who puts ou paint:

"It will view the operation with the calmness of a saint.

I will rise will go up this summer?" Thus he murmured to the plumber,

To the tinner and the tinker, to the man who puts ou paint:

"It will view the operation with the calmness of a saint.

I will view the operation with the calmness of a saint.

The warning rumor

That expenses will be greater—and you've got me up a tree.

At the time of the incident I am

tain northern city, fairly industrious,

with a charming girl whose position

dorsement-Cramp & Co.'

ventured, in despair.

anything -

Don't lose a moment!"

"There can't be anything wrong,"

was smoking a cigarette carelessly."

at first were all right, you say.

minable crawl. It was nearly 5 when

grave when I told them all

me, sir," I said, looking at Lucy.

early promotion. I was also in love manage it?" -

On my not too extravagant sal- you bet."

had to support my mother, and

"More for steaks?" he asked the meat man.

Jou want to raise your price, man,
Go ahead and put it higher, and I will
not say a word.

I am merely the consumer; I have heard a
baleful rumor.

That the cost of ice this summer will go
soaring like a bird.

Balse it hourly, daily, weekly; you will
find I'll stand it meekly.

For I'm learning to be patient with the
irking things that be.

Show me no consideration; give your price
the elevation—
Do your worst. O Ms. Iceman, and, I
beg you, don't mind me!"

And the iceman said: "I won't."

"Higher prices." Rises your soul gean."

"Thus."

Tell me not in mournful numbers of the fear that baunts your slumbers.

Of the famine in the coal bins if the miners go on strike.

You who sell me all my fuel, mention not the coming duc!
Between capital and labor that the summer days may see:

Go ahead and boost the prices to the figure that suffices

For your perfect satisfaction, and, I beg you, don't mind me!"

And the coal man said: "I won't."

To the tallor and the grocer—"Put them up, for well you know, sir, I will view the operation with the calmness of a sain!

I will view the operation with the calmness of a sain!

The well you know sir, I will view the operation with the calmness of a sain!

I am merely the consumer; I have heard the warning rumor

That expenses will be greater—and you've got me up a tree.

Go ahead and boost the price to the figure that suffices.

For your perfect satisfaction, and, I beg you, don't mind me.

And the others said: "We won't."

And the others said: "We won't."

-Chicago Tribune.

Allowing a quarter of an hour to get

"Seventy-five miles to do in 70 min

"Just try her, sir," he said; wink

there is but little doubt that he would That was the end of my race

against time. My success in recover ing the money, added to Mr. Winter' kind intercession on my behalf, saved me from dismissal, and the promo tion, though delayed, came at What Lucy said to her father about me she has never fully divulged yet. but it must have been very persuasive, for his previous coolness disappeared I became a constant visitor at Aca dia Villa, and Lucy is now Mrs. Hemsworth.-New York News.

BURNING TROLLEY CARS.

The Right and the Wrong Way f Motormen to Act.

It is not an uncommon experience for a motorman to so overtax his machinery with an excess of current as to burn out a fuse. Fuses are put in for the purpose of protecting the motor from injury when the load is put on it suddenly, for an overload de velops heat, and the heat is liable to damage the armature of the motor. To avert the necessity for costly repairs, the trolley companies put in fuses, which work on the principle of a safety valve.

Ordinarily, the only effect of melting a fuse is temporarily to disable a car, but occasionally the electric flash which occurs when the fuse is destroyed has a chance to ignite com bustible material near at hand. Once about to relate occurred, I was a down to the docks at the other end, in a while, therefore, the car itself is set on fire in consequence. For the former class of accident the motorman is usually prepared. He has an extra fuse in his pocket, and puts it in the place of the one which has been "blown out." The other class of rouble, flowever, will generally take him by surprise. Very likely he never efore saw such a thing happen. He ets into a panic, therefore, and loses s head. Many motormen think that thing to do in such an emeron all speed and run

SLAVE TRADE BOOMS.

THOUSANDS OF VICTIMS SENT FROM PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

Thome and Principe Islands-Held on Alleged Five Year Contracts-None is Allowed to Return-\$150 for Grown Slaves.

Henry W. Nevinson writes as folows from London concerning the slave trade in Portuguese Africa: Just a year ago I was starting for

my walk of 300 miles across the Cuanza river and through the Hungry Country of Angola, the Portuguese territory in Central Africa, south of the Congo State. I had already come up from the West Coast by a roundabout route to the district of Bihe, and there I joined the path which has for centuries been one of the chief trade roads into the interior. It is merely a track, in most places so narrow that you have to walk like a naive, putting one foot exactly in front of the other, but it leads in almost a d'a ct line from the sea near Benguela across the thirsty mountain belt, through the pleasant valley of Bailundu, over the wet plateau of Bouro-Bouru across the Cuanza, full of hippos, through the Hungry Country; and the high watershed where the tributaries of the Congo and the Zambesi flow down on either side, ago, Portugal bound herself, in comacross the soaking Luvali flats, past Livingston's Lake Dilolo, through Nanakandundu, the home of the great Queen into Congo territory, to the the right of common humanity, copper ranges of Katanga, and so to which we have always claimed. I go the lakes and away to the eastern sea. about the world a good deal, and I And this little track, which turns and know only too well how much of her twists to avoid every tree stump and reputation for humanity and justice tuft of grass, has from time immem- England has lost in the last ten years. orial been one of the great slave routes of the world.

end, even he other

> use through party on the

ing through the Hungry Country no one

In most cases the slaves are originally obtained by natives, who that would be necessary. It is desir- buy them on some charge of witchcraft, or for debt, or for drink. times they are kidnapped, or captured in raids. Sometimes they are mere plunder of Portuguese traders. They are brought to the so-called gration agents," who are established at various points in the country under Portuguese regulations and are forwarded by them to the coast, where they are received by other agents, chiefly at Benguela, but also at Novo Redondo and Loanda. The prices naturally vary according to the slave's health and capacity. I have known woman who was taken from her husband and three children far in the interior, bought for twenty cartridges and sold in Benguela for about £18. In the district of Bihe, which is some 300 miles from the coast, an ox, a load of rubber (say 66 pounds) and a young slave are regarded as about equal value-say £7. But in Benguela, as nearly as I could estimate, the avere price given for emigration slaves is £16, though I have known a man give as much as £25 there for a really English kestrel, which can probably nice-looking girl. She, however, was

not required for emigration. Large numbers of the slaves are kept to work the plantations on the mainland or other industries along the shore. But I wish now to speak only of the export rade to the Portugues islands of San Thome and Principe in the Gulf of Guinea. The slaves are conveyed on the ordinary passenger steamers, which run about once fortnight. A day or two before the steamer starts they are collected in a of the export trade to the Portuguese

slaves, they go out as "contracted la-

borers." This is the process which

the Portuguese call "redemption." It

is a most lucrative process for all

concerned, except, of course, for the

slaves, who are only the merchandise.

lighters and herded forward. There

were 272 on the ship by which I came

among the planters who have requisi-

tioned the "Emigration Committee"

for them. The planters pay from £26

It is almost entirely for the culti-

vation of cocoa that the slaves are required; for the two islands, being

close under are equator and nearly

always veiled in mist and dripping

with moisture, are as good for cocoo

as they are deadly for human life

They are next taken on board in

official called the Curador. They are asked whether they are willing to labor on the islands for five years. Not the slightest attention is paid to their answer. A tin disk with a num ber and a tin cylinder containing a paper with particulars as to their names, etc., are hung round their necks, and having entered the office as

a bucket

If two kernels were added to each B. Ellis, Secretary of the State Board

last June, not counting babies, which One of the largest fines ever imposed perhaps numbered fifty. The average for attempted smuggling was recently during the last few years has been a little under 4,000 a year, but it is now rising, owing to the perpetual demand of the planters for more and more labor. After about a week's journey the slaves are landed on San Thome Okalunga, or the Island of Hell, as they call it-and they are distributed

Great quantities af cartridges were cent war. A single regiment at Liaoyang used 1,200,000 cartridges, an verage of 640 for each man, or about to £30 for a grown slave delivered in 50 percent more than the maximum good condition

at least so far as its appearance is oncerned, is in the National Library of Paris. The letters are cut out of tissue paper with a pair of scissors. Each sheet of blue tissue, out of which the cocoa trade is now of great and increasing value. I believe it amounts to about £1,000,000 a year. And the the letters are cut, is placed between two pages of white and so the matte value of the slaves is consequently so great that I think that their maxters try in most cases to keep them alive. Yet, as our consul. Mr. Nightin-

the death rate, where we can check it, is enormous. Among the slaves of Principe one in five dies every year, and where I have been able to test

equally high.

the rate on San Thome, it is almost

At the end of the five years the sur-

vivors are called up in batches of

about fifty before the Curador and are

informed that their contract has been

renewed for another term of five

years. They never go back. I have

sought in vian for a single case in

which a slave from Angola has been

returned to his home. A very few

escape over sea in canoes. A fe*

hundreds, especially on Principe, have

escaped to the forests, and are living

there like wild beasts. From time to

time the planters institute drives or

Since I published the account of my

ourney in Harper's Magazine one of

the great American cocoa manufac-

turers has written to me to say that

in consequence of my articles he has

stopped the importation of San Thome

cocoa. I think it likely that other

great manufacturers will follow his

give their reasons this may have some

effect upon the Portuguese heart.

example, and if they act together and

But as a nation we have the right

to interfere. In 1830 we paid Portu-

gal £300,000 to stop her slave trade

By the Berlin and Brussels Acts of

only twenty-one and sixteen years

mon with us, to put down the slave

trade from the Congo Basin and Cen-

tral Africa generally. We have also

Last year I despaired of any appeal

does seem now as though we were go

are clean again at last, we can en-

WHAT IS A HOME?

Does Your Idea Agree With Any of

These?

Sometime ago when the Brown Book

home, it received among others the

An inn, where love is landlord and

asked for some original definitions of

owing answers:

to such qualities among us. But it

battues and shoot them off. It was

described to me as fine sport.

To Work in the Cocoa Fields of San

It is so still. As I entered the Hungry Country I found slave shackles ing to wash our own hands and make hanging on almost every bush. They a fresh start. When our own hands are the wooden fetters with which the hands or feet of the slave are tied force such representations at night, or with which slaves are Portugal as she dare not resist. Or linked together on the march. On if she resists, I suppose we are still ching the Cuanza the shackles are strong enough at sea to send a cked off, because the slaves cruiser to arrest one of these legaliz ir of escape with that ed slave ships on its course and bring ingry Country be the abomination to an end.

tentment chief guest. The place where one is treated best rumbles most.

Home is a corporation.

ferred stock is contented childre.

That place where the heart if Here is the sculptor's workroom to

shape men's destiny. Home, happiness, health, and heir. Home is where we express our worst

and best selves. Where we keep everything but temper, criticisms and advice. To some, a place to eat, sleep and

God's kindergarten, where souls are trained for humanity and heaven. A loving wife, a good table and a

A man's rest—a woman's joy—e child's paradise. Neat wife. Sober, industrious hus-

band. Respectful children. Out of debt Home is love's bank, and our account is never overdrawn

God's thought-childhood's refugemaldenhood's dream—woman's heaven -man's inspiration. Home is God, father, mother, babies, ove, education and eatables.

Maid sublime, meals on time, None scrappy-all happy. Home is where love rules; unselfishless, tact and barmony exist.

Home-"the centre of gravity in the sphere of life."

Home is the result of learning ear and forbear. Bright and cheerful place, pleasant wife, kiss at the door

Home is where mother is, be it hun le or great. Home is what we make heaven or hell. Father, mother, brothers, sisters

lenty to eat, wear and share. Home to mankind is as the hub to the wheel. My bappy little wife

Blue-eyed baby, And God, always. Home is where the heart finds greatest content.

Where loved ones "bunk" together The best school for making true men and women.

Where love reigns supreme And filthy dirt is never seen.

Strengthening the Nerves. The nerves are strengthened, first by being regular in all things, especially in a systematic change between work and recreation. Second, by providing enough rest

and sleep, which not alone strengthens the nervous system, but also re freshens the entire body. Third, to eat and drink moderately, also leave these so-called friends

whose only pleasure in life consists ate hours, and who are themselves physical wrecks. Last of all and most important of all is the will power, which is the

chief aid in restoring health Whoever wishes to lose his man need only to continue with life's un newing pleasure, and he will along with time and be wrecked with those who refused to heed the call of nature.-The Naturopath.

Nell-That horrid Mr. Hanscom Helle-Why didn't you scream? Nell-I didn't want to scare

ORCHARD and GARDEN

Potatoes which are damaged by rot or other causes may be fed to pigs with good results. The pig, so far as its relish for the potato is concerned, seems indifferent as to whether it is diseased or not, and experience shows that swine thrive well on potatoes showing considerable disease and without injury to the health of the animals. The best plan is to boil the potatoes and mix with corn meal.

Food for Plants.

Plants require food and drink and they have their preferences as to the kinds desired. If improper foods are supplied the plants will refuse them and seek in the soll for something the farmer has not supplied. When the food is suitable, the plants will make rapid growth and thrive, but when they are sickly there is something wrong with the food. Farmers can learn how to feed their plants as well as their animals -The Epitomist.

To Protect Corn From Birds.

A young Vermont farmer has successfully used the following method to get rid of crows and blackbirds, which were destroying his corn crop;

Take a mixing spoon full of liquid al tar, have it warm, then mix it with about one-half bushel of seed corn. Mix thoroughly. Then dry by mixing in land plaster or wheat mid-It works better if mixed a few days before planting. Too much tar may cause a little inconvenience in planting. If the planted brush gets coated soak it out in kerosene

Don't Lend Without Pay.

The day of borrowing and lending tools without making a charge for the use of the same passes away. We can remember when no man thought of charging a neighbor for the use of a tool not even to a corn planter to plant a hundred acres with. Now a price is affixed, and there has to be one. A man cannot afford to buy machinery for others to wear out without getting the cost price back. It isn't ousiness to let a costly tool go without charging for its use, and sometimes it isn't business to let it go at all,-in-

> To Fight Weeds. rules for keeping

preby improving

1st. Practice weeds follow certain crops; weeds get too strong change crops 2nd Change the method vating. Plow deeper or shallower, or use a different harrow or cultivator.

3rd. Cultivate frequently with light surface tools. 4th. Sow clean seed 5th. Don't let weeds run to seed on the manure pile or anywhere on the

6th. Hogs and sheep will clean up the weeds on foul fallow land. It is said that a weed will not germinate after a sheep has cropped it.-G. H.

Give Your Horse More Water,

Water should be before horses at all times when indoors, and at least no meal should ever be offered and night lights ever turned out until every animal has had his chance at as many brimming buckets as he will take. The shy drinker may be tempted by many artifices, like mixing a little molasses, or sait, or oatmeal, or flaxseed jelly, or bran, etc., etc., with the wat er, and constantly varying the flavor Horses may even have all they want right after feeding, provided they have not been deprived of water for some time previous. Many shy drinkers, like shy feeders, who are generally nervous, take all nourishment best at night when it is dark and quiet, and morning finds the empty manger and bucket which it had seemed, by day, almost nauseated them.—Frank M. Ware in The Outing Magazine.

The Great American Hog. The possible profit that may resuit from intelligent hog breeding on a large scale is worthy of serious thought on the part of farmers, says Farming.

With the right conditions of food supply and market—the two important factors-it may prove to be the very thing that the farm is best adapted

The hog has always been a "fixture" on American farms. The early settlers raised a few that lived on the refuse of the garden dairy, and kitchen, and in turn provided the family with meat during the winter. The modern "American Hog" supplies, in his various products, many of the wants of the civilized world, not only the hams, pork, lard, bacon, but also illuminating and lubricating oils, combs, brushes, buttons, knife-handles, and

kinds of ornaments.

The hog is really one of the farmer's most profitable crops, and is worthy of more attention; he is useful to the dairyman because he will eat the byproducts of the dairy; he is useful to he grain farmer because he will convert the grains and grasses of the farm into money; so from either standpoint he will show a profit. The more care you devote to him the better he will pay you. One must get the idea out of his head that anything is good enough for a hog; the fact is that nothing is

Jersey Cow's Butter Record. Probably the blood of the Jersey is tricts of the United States, as well as ing family cows in the country at than that of any other breed

Many of our shrewdest dairy farm-ers have selected Jerseys as best adapt-ed to their special purposes, not only on account of the persistent milk flow

which they maintain, but because of their uniformity of reproduction, and their ability to furnish, under the proper care, a large flow of rich milk that tops the market and captures the fancy trade,

is small, while a relatively large part of her food goes to profit. She is a persistent milker, often a

dry more than six or eight weeks in a covers the profitable work of the average cow.* The Jersey is generally vig-

illustration of this superiority. Almost all this butter fat can be recovered in butter or cheese. The practical value of this advantage is nost appreciated by the dairy farmer.

is of the highest grade of commercial excellence. It tops the market. These traits of superiority are firmly fixed in her breeding that if fairly mated she can be relied upon to

Keep Birds About the House,

The value of birds to the farmer has

birds have exha

ein. We cannot run our farms, and

specially our orchards successfully

ithout bird allies.-E. P. Powell,

Agricultural Brevities.

out four months old.

ifraid to drink himself.

must not be overworked.

tock young.

Patest profit.

sustaining fertility.

of money on the farm.

n his path of progress.

inimal of ordinary character

Feed and kill off your cockerels when

Vinegar diluted in warm water is the

Fowls much improve the character

f the stubble land over which they

Replace one-third of your laying

ens every year so as to keep your

The shepherd should not expect his

heep to drink water that he would be

should be looked to occasionally to see

It is not so much a matter of breed

s a proper selection from any breed

Every grower should know what is

ight he can sell to bring him the

That kind of husbandry in which

heep of some kind do not figure is

acking in a most substantial means of

There is a better margin for profit

in a well fed litter of pigs than may

be found in any other like investment

The man who misses out on a little

il(alfa patch for the sows and litters

has a new mile-stone yet ahead of him

An animal of a fixed and long-in

scrited type will control the type of

the offspring when coupled with au-

The man who has a piece of ground

arge enough for a garden should most

ertainly improve it, and have a good

Circumstances and managemen

ave about as much to do to make

oution growing profitable as in turn-

upply of luxuries at a small cost.

paying weight with him, what

hat makes profit in the feed yard.

f they do not require trimming.

est liquid to clear stained eggs.

American, English and French philanthropists came to the assistance of these miserable people and sent them to Canada, where the government gave them homesteads, and in many ways relped them to become successful

The Jersey cow is a small animal and therefore her maintenance ration

perpetual milker, and ordinarily not She has an extremely long period of usefulness in the dairy. Five years

orous and at work when twelve to fifteen years old. Many are profitable when eighteen to twenty-one years She gives the richest milk, as nearly three thousand standard tests have proved. The recent demonstration at the St. Louis Exposition is a notable

This larger yield of butter and cheese

ransmit them to her descendants.

only begun to be appreciated. Ninetenths of the land owners and garden ers do nothing to attract the birds or to feed them. Some of them are ready for a law to permit the killing of robins. However, a better sentiment is steadily growing. A letter tells me that the writer "has a way of providing nests for useful birds." She says I put up such simple things as old tin cans in my apple trees. A tomato can serves a bluebird or wren admirably. Leave the opening small; punch a few holes in the bottom for trainage; and you will find that a large proportion of them will be occuoled." Many birds cannot find good nesting places. This is getting to be a serious difficulty with bluebirds, wrens, purple martins, and even the chickadees. "There are very few old rees left, into which they can bore and make nesting places that are safe and agreeable." A writer in "Bird Lore"

Under the leadership of Peter Verein, who spent sixteen years in the Siberian mines, they have proved the success of communism. Their various villages, each ruled by an overseer, have supplies enough for three years. They own twenty-three complete thrashing outfits, fifteen steam ploughs, six flour mills, seven sawmills and large herds of cattle, horses and sheep. All this has been amassed and paid for since their arrival in Canada in a penniless condition. They

are unalterably opposed to individual

ownership of lands, farm implements

and stock-all these being owned in

common by the people under the name of the Doukhobor Trading company. A combined school and church is being built in one of their villages, and competent teachers will be ob tained. P ggb nounces his intention in creeding schools and churches in all the villages as soon as possible, and he is considering several other large undertakings, including a narrow gauge rallway to connect the

various settlements, and also a tele phone system. In the spring the Doukhobors will be divided, some being kept to attend the crops, while others will be sent out on rallway construction, and the money obtained in this way will be placed in the common treasury. Their supplies are purchased at wholesale in arge quantities, and in this way the Donkhobors obtain their goods prac-

tically at cost price. Soon after theelr arrival in this ountry a large band of them created considerable excitement by stripping off their clothes and marching several hundred miles across the prairie seeking the Messiah, whom they expected to arrive and select them as His chosen people. Several hundred naked men, women and children marching across the prairie frightened the white settlers, but the mounted police had the fanatics rounded up and back on their farms.

Eccentric Sportsmen

As those who own shootings are aware, it sometimes happens that in spite of alluring advertisements they do not succeed in letting them. Farmer Partridge was in this enviable position, and after much consideration he decided to let it out by the day to whatever chance sportsmen come his way. One day a party d and paid a day's hire. Th

sly anxious

rmer to accom-, but he noticed the way they held their guns really prime places for nests, and I must supply and declined. Instead he gave them some dogs and ferrets, told them more. They insist on a thicket, such us is furnished by a big syringa bush where to find birds and rabbits, and I begin to think that it is not the hade them have a good day's sport. amount of food that birds can get, but There was a good deal of banging as uitable nesting places, that win them the day wore on, but in the afternoon to us. "Bird Lore" adds a groan, beone of the shootists returned to the cause the old farm homes, where there were lots of bushy trees and under-"Hallo!" said the farmer. "Shot brush are being brought up and scour-

all the birds?" ed up so that birds do not find their "Er-no," said the sportsman. old safe retreats near our homes. This "Been going for the rabbits, eh? an be compensated by artificial nests.

have a tall stump of white cut leaved "Well, not exactly," said the other. birch, in which the bluebirds have "What have you come back for, nade a hole and nested; while on top have a birdhouse in which the robins ind a good home. One thing is cer-

"Er-well, we want to know if you can let us have some more dogs and ferrets, we've used them all up." The farmer had ceased to let shoot ing by the day.-The Tatler,

Odd Things Rockefeller Has Done John D. Rockefeller, within the past 12 months, has done or said a number of things which have struck those who know him as being unusual. First of all, he got him an iron-gray

He invited the newspaper humor ists to his home in Cleveland and joined their jokesmiths' union. He walked barefoot on the dewy

grass before breakfast, He found a reporter in church one Sunday and sat down beside him and whispered to the scribe for five minutes, telling him that posterity would render justice to him

The brood mare can do farm work and breed a colt at the same time but He took to wearing a newspaper in-When the colt is growing the hoofs side his waistcoat to keep him warm. In the Fifth Avenue church, after service, he stopped in the lobby and

advised his friends to eat cheese. He stuffed potatoes with \$5 gold pieces and sent a bushel basket full to his Cleveland pastor, Dr. Eaton.-New York World.

Centenary of Steamships Next year will witness the centenary of steam navigation, which France proposes to commemorate by an inter national exhibition. The exhibition will be strictly appropriate. It will embrace everything relating to sea as the great highway of war and commerce. Even the art section will have reference to the sea. Oceanography will also be represented. The Bordeaux municipality had agreed to place the Quinconces esplanade at the disposal of the promoters from November of this year to the end of December, 1907. A lottery with \$800. 000 in shares is being organized to nover the cost.

If you want to be interested, visit family where there is but one baby and two or three old maid aunta. Sis ters always love each other in a way to attract admiration, and an old maid loves her sister's baby almost as nuch as the mother. And away the baby loves her as much as it lov its mother. If we could have our wh we would wish to be a baby in a fa-

ng the scale toward profit in any othr farm produc

Station. I told her it was strange, and meant to ask father about it. It must have been the man who person ated him." "It must," said Mr. Winter, consulting his watch. "In that case, Mr. Hemsworth, he's doubtless getting into the * Liverpool train leaves at 5.12 and gets in at 7.20. And a steamer leaves—let me see, we've the sailing list here—the Britannic, at 7.54. Cut his time pretty fine. Got ticket beforehand, I expect.

can telegraph; but if he's so clever "It making up, not much use." For a moment I despaired. I knew there was no other train until too late to catch the ship and possibly identify the thief. No other train;

"There is one way, Mr. Winter," I said, desperately. "If I can get special' within the next hour, I might to Liverpool soon enough after the 5.12 to catch the ship. I can pay "You know it will be difficult to get

st," sald Mr, Winter.

eried Lucy, so encouragingly that I should have blushed if I had been less excited. "But you mustn't waste any And I didn't. At 29 minutes past in clothes, I left the station on a

Yes, but do try, Mr. Hemsworth,

as to the end. The driver smiled at the telltale expression on my face, "Mr. Winter and opened the valve a trifle more.

came in twice, and the last time he She felt the effect at once and leaped forward. "Mr. Winter never smokes cigar-At Warrington we were three ininettes. You ought to have known that utes ahead, and at Sankey we had in-This is a cleverly planned forgery and creased that gain. At last, with the front red hot, we were swinging round the long curve into the second port of you let them out of your hands? Did the kingdom. Only a mile in front or tice which tends to produce a feeling the supposed Mr. Winter take them up again to look at them before he with a piece of cotton waste and be-

circumstances: "but I did not think only 7.35. "Told you she'd do it, sir!" he said. "Never mind; the thing's plain with quiet triumph. "Seventy-four anough. Off you go at once, after I've

taken the number of these bills, so What that I can set the police at work The expression of his face changed I needed no urging, for if the matsuddenly, and he dashed to the hanter was not righted, ruin stared me in dies. In a few seconds we had slackthe face. Acadia Villa, Fulwood road, ened speed, and with the brakes hard was right on the other side of the city, on, came to a standstill several hunand the break neck pace of the handred yards outside the terminus. "Last signal against us, sir. Son som I rode in seemed like an inter-

hing wrong in the signal station, like-I'm afraid this will spoil our I got home, and found Mr. Winterand Lucy-at home. They both looked Every moment seemed an age, and "Clever trick!" exclaimed Mr. Win the hands on my watch seemed to ter, "Didn't see any difference between fly. One-two-five-six-eight-ten the impostor and myself? Hard lines -twelve-fourteen minutes passed for you, young man, I'm afraid. Disand then the signal changed to "clear," and we slowly forged in-too "I daren't think all it will mean to late, after all! I was in a dazed, numbed condition as we stepped out Before her father could answer

on the platform, conscious only of one thing-that after all our strenuous, "I think I can perhaps help you successful effort, victory had been little in tracing the thief, Mr. Hemssnatched from me at last. Just before you came in my A police inspector and two plain friend Doille telephoned to me from clothes men were in waiting for us. Coutt's Tea House-she's fond of that "Slight accident just outside the stasort of thing, you know-and casualon, sir; blocked the line and delayed mentioned that she'd seen father you," said the iuspector. "Very unwalking up the approach to Victoria fortunate, but I fear we shall be too late for the ship now. Shall you go on to Queenstown? By Jove! Friar John, glad to meet you! You didn't

expect to meet an old friend here, I presume? You're fly, but not fly nough for me, John!" There was a brief scuffle, a metallic snap, and, to my intense astonishment, my traveling companion, stood handcuffed and under arrest!

"No need to bother the ship now," said the inspector, as we made our way through the crowd to the cab that was waiting to take us to the police station. The prisoner, seeing that the game was up, confessed all with the reatest coolness, and I was soon in ossession of the facts, and, what was better, the money and the bills. Friar John-as he was known to the raternity and to the police-was out on ticket-of-leave, and the Liverpool inspector had recognized him as an old acquaintance, and at once divined his guilt. His original intention had een, as we had supposed, to leave the steel city by the 5.12, but he he changed his mind and personated a plain clothes officer in order to find out what we were doing in the matter. The idea of accompanying me to Livas a brilliant and daring coup and he

had trusted to putting me off the

or two of sand would probably be all able to avoid water if possible, but even should this be necessary it is not Still, I felt doubtful likely to do any permanent damage to the equipment. A breakdown which causes a fire usually means that the car must be pushed to the car shed by the next one behind, anyhow, as the motors are pretty sure to be pat out of service temporarily, for only when the car happens to be near the shed when the accident occurs can it hope to reach it before a complete breakdown takes place. Every prac-

us when the driver wiped his brow of insecurity on the part of the passengers should be avoided. This is gan to slow down as we rattled over

the multiplicity of points. And it was QUAINT AND CURIOUS. About two hundred oysters would be miles in 66 minutes is not bad-ch?

required daily to supply sufficient nour-The swiftest bird is either the vulare, which is said to be able to travel at the rate of 150 miles an hour, or the

equal if not exceed this speed. The stork retains its affection for ts parents to the close of life. After the relation of the next are broken up it will feed and protect them in old age, as it was protected and fed by

them in its youth. Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke discovered that the Metropolltan Museum of New York City possesses one of the most complete collections of antique laces in existence. The laces had, been

placed in a store room and forgotten. The manor house at Saltfleet, Lincolnshire, England, has what is said to be the first wall paper, which is like blotting paper in texture and has a cream colored ground and chocolate design, is fastened to the wall with

ear of corn grown in Missouri last year \$200,000 would be added to the value of the Missouri corn crop. This statement was made recently by Geo.

put on record in New York City. The smuggler tried to bribe a Customs official to admit \$2700 worth of suits, hats and haberdashery without duty; and his fine amounted to \$7000. wasted by Russian soldiers in the re-

allowance of a French infantry soldier.