

CHAPTER XI

Horam is Caged.

Carefully the three men emerged miss your step." from the dungeon; and when Osmir daggers in their sashes.

always kept," answered Osmir; "and his head." our only hope is that we may be able to fall upon the sentinels, and overance enough for a general alarm."

"Whatever can be accomplished by strength of arm, we will accomplish," said the robber; "and I think we can | return." be shrewd enough not to strike until we see that the blow shall fall sure-1v."

"You can depend upon us," added Osmir, stopping while Selim opened a door. "We have already placed our lives in jeopardy, and only a success- ed whisper. It was Selim. ful exit from the palace can now save + is danger in the way"

"You have counted the chances?" "Yes.

"And are you ready to bide the result?'

"Yes."

"Then let us meet the worst. If you, to set me free, are ready for the risk, I should be much more so."

At this juncture Selim, who had opened a door, and gone on a few steps in advance, came hurriedly back, with a look of alarm in his face. "I hear footsteps in the passage

overhead," he said, in a whisper. "Are you sure?"

"Yes. I heard them very plainly." "What is the passage of which you speak?" asked Julian.

"It is one through which we must pass," replied Osmir, "and one in which we had expected to find no obstacle.

"It may be," suggested Selim, "that a new guard has been set there."

"That cannot be," asserted Osmir. "I came through there only a short time since, and the place was empty. Hark -I hear the steps from here-and I think they are coming this way. Hold, a moment. Remain where you are, and I will find what this means."

Thus speaking, Osmir glided away into the darkness, towards the point where the stairs led down from the

"But," urged the captain, "the way is rough and dubious, and you may

"Out upon thee for an ass!" cried the had closed and bolted the door behind | king, indignantly. "Do you think my | them, Selim went on ahead with the step is growing feeble? I tell thee it lantern. They were armed with good | was never stronger. I will go the rest stout swords, and the blacks wore of the way as I have said. I shall find Selim at the door of the dungeon, and "In what direction must we pass he will render me such assistance as I out?" asked Julian, as they came to may need there. I must see this pristhe end of the first valuted passage. oner alone. He possesses a secret "We must pass up where a guard is which I must fathom before he loses

"I beg thee, sire, be careful."

"Peace, good Benohi. Don't fret on come them, without creating disturb- my account. I know what I do. I'll find out the story of this robber's life, quickly. Stay you here, and await my

Thus speaking, the king moved on, and when the sound of his uncertain, stumbling footfall could be no longer heard, Julian reached forth until his hand touched one of his companions. "Who is this?" he asked, in a hush-

"There is no time to lose. The capus. But, as I told you before, there | tain must be disposed of quickly. Uncover your lantern, and I will throttle him.'

> Selim did as directed, and as soon as the rays of light fell upon the captain, shall be torn limb from limb!" the latter started to gaze about him. But his free-will movements were quickly terminated by a blow from the first of the robber chieftain, which felled him to the floor, and before he could move or cry out, he was securely bound, and Osmir's sash passed over his mouth.

"Now," cried Julian, "for the king. He will be an easy subject to dispose

"And how will you dispose of him?" asked Osmir.

For an instant a dark thought struggled through Julian's mind. Here was an opportunity to put his worst enemy out of the way, and, at the same time, free the world from a ruler who had ceased to do justly. But the thought purple robe, and that golden chain was not long entertained. The soul and I must have the jeweled crown of the chieftain was above the doing from your head. Come-I have no of such a deed. Osmir noticed the time to waste." hesitation, and tremblingly asked:

"Will you kill him?" "No, no," was the quick reply. "That would be too cowardly. He is a poor dares to disrobe the king?" foolish old man, whose continued life must be the greatest curse. We will ber, sternly and quickly, at the same put him where he put me, and let his time taking a step forward. "Remov slaves find him after we are gone. the garments instantly, or I shall Come-I will lead to this event, and then you shall lead to the next." Without further remark the robber moved on towards the dungeon where he had been confined. Selim going by his side with the lantern. Pretty soon they saw the king ahead of them, whereupon Selim was suffered to go on in advance. Horam had reached the door of the dungeon just as Selim came up.

curiosity to know what this meant, "Stay a moment where you are," he said, addressing the blacks; and thus speaking he passed into the dungeon just as the king had discovered that no prisoner was there

"Ho! Selim!" shouted the monarch, turning his face to the door. "What is the matter here? Is not this the-" He stopped, for the light of his lantern, falling upon the face of the man who had followed him in, revealed another face than that of Selim.

"Horam," spoke the chieftain, "you find the Scourge of Damascus not quite as powerless as you had expected. "What ho! Selim! Selim!'

"Easy, old man. Selim will not come at your bidding. Let me inform you that I am master, for the present, of this lower region, and Selim is my slave.'

"Mercy!" gasped the terrified king. "What ho! Benoni! Benoni!"

"Benonl is in my power." said Julian. "He is bound hand and foot, and as thou did'st hope to have me. Horam. I am thy master!"

The king's knees smote together, and the lantern dropped from his hand

"Mercy!" he cried. And then, as though remembering that he was king of Damascus, he clenched his hands, and tried to speak with the voice o authority.

"Vile miscreant," he said, "let me pass! If you dare to oppose me, you

"Easy, old man. I am your master now, and if you give me occasion, may do you harm."

There was that in the look, tone and bearing of the stalwart chieftain which caused Horam to quail. The lantern had fallen in an upright position, and its light revealed quite plainly the features of the two men.

"You will not kill me?" whispered the king.

"No," replied Julian. "I should scorn the deed; and I should despise myself if I did it. I wish simply to do this. I must leave this palace tonight and you must remain here in my place Some of your slaves will find you in the morning. You must strip off tha

"Ye gods of heaven!" ejaculated Horam. "how can this thing be! Who ever heard of such a thing! Who

"I dare to do it!" replied the rob

ING.

HOW WE COMPARE WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD.

In Wealth, Production and Consumption the United States, with 5 Per Cent of the Population, Equals Half of the Remainder of Mankind.

area, yet in many ways we equal or | world's debts. surpass all the rest of the world com-

Comparison of Present Status, Annual Production, Consumption, etc., Between rheumatic fever fluctuate in the same United States and Rest of World.

Figures are approximate. Where possible, official; otherwise, from most reliable authorities, dating January 1, 1901, or last fiscal or calendar year. Where last an-nual figures are abnormal an average is taken of recent years.

| f | and and are action and | in million in | | | -Per cer |
|-------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Status and commodity | World. | United States. | Rest of world. | nited Res. |
| e | Status and commodity. Population | 1,600,000,000 | 77,000,000 | 1,523,000,000 | 4.8 |
| 127- | Area | 52,000,000 | 3,603,000 | 48,397,000 | 7 |
| u | Wealth \$ | | 100.000,000,000 | 300,000,000,000 | 25 |
| | | 320,000,000 | 80,000,000 | 240,000,000 | 25 |
| | Gold production\$ Stock of gold\$ | 4,841,000,000 | 1,020,200,000 | 3,840,800,000 | 21 |
| r | Silver production(a)\$ | 100,000,000 | 33,000,000 | 67,000,000 | 33 |
| I | Stock of silver | 3,820,000,000 | 650,000,000 | 3,170,000,000 | 17 |
| * | Paper money\$ | 3,000,000,000 | 340,000,000 | 2,660,000,000 | îi |
| | Corn productionbu. | 2,800,000,000 | (b)2,100,000,000 | 700,000,000 | 75 |
| đ | Corn consumptionbu | 4,800,000,000 | 1,900,000,000 | 900,000,000 | 68 |
| | Wheat productionbu, | 2,500,000,000 | (b)630,000,000 | 1.870.000.6.0 | 25 |
| h | Wheat consumptionbu, | | 430,000,000 | 2,070,000,000 | 17 |
| n | Oats productionbu. | 3,100,000,000 | (b)800,000,000 | 2,300,000,000 | 26 |
| | Oats consumptionbu. | | 770,000,000 | 2,330,000,000 | 25 |
| d | Rye productionbu. | 1,380,000,000 | 26,000,000 | 1,354,000,000 | 2 |
| e | Barley productionbu. | 750,000,000 | 90,000,000 | 660,000,000 | 12 |
| ~ | Hav productiontons. | 250,000,000 | 65,000,000 | 185,000,000 | 26 |
| | Potato productionbu. | 4,000,000,000 | 240,000,000 | 3,760,000,000 | 6 |
| d | Hops productionbales. | 1,050,000 | 200,000 | 850,000 | 20 |
| 87 I. | Butter and cheesetons. | 2,600,000 | 700,000 | 1,900,000 | 27 |
| | Eggs | 20,000,000,000 | 10,000,000,000 | 10.000.000.000 | 50 |
| d | Cotton production bales. | 13,500,000 | (b)10,500,000 | 3,000,000 | 78 |
| | Cotton consumptionbales. | 3.0, 100, 100 | 3,500,000 | 10,000,000 | 26 |
| • | Wool productionlbs. | 2,700,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 2,400,000,000 | 11 |
| 0 | Wool consumptionlbs. | | 450,000,000 | 2,250,000,000 | 17 |
| t, | Spindles in operation | 105,000,000 | 21,000,000 | 84,000,000 | 20 |
| Ŀ., | Number of sheep | 500,000,000 | 45,000,000 | 455,000,000 | . 9 |
| 8. | Number of milch cows | 62,000,000 | 16,000,000 | 46,000,000 | 26 |
| n | Sugar productiontons. | 8,550,000 | 210,000 | 8,340,000 | 2.5 |
| | Sugar consumptiontons. | 0,000,000 | 2,100,000 | 6,440,000 | 25 |
| it | Coffee consumptionlbs. | 1,700,000,000 | 790,000,000 | 1,210,000,000 | |
| ; | Tea consumptionlbs. | 450,000,000 | \$5,000,000 | 365,000,000 | 19 |
| | Food productiontons. | 350,000,000 | 150,000,000 | 200,000,000 | |
| n | Food consumption tons. | 000,000,000 | 128,000,000 | 222,000,000 | 37 |
| 0 | Agricultural products\$ | 15,000,000,000 | 7,000,000,000 | 9,000,000,000 | 44 |
| | Meat productstons. | 26,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 16,000,000 | 38 |
| | Leather and products\$ | A 111111 A 10100 MARKING A | 350,000,000 | 250,000,000 | 58 |
| d | Fish productstons. | | 1,000,000 | 2,250,000 | |
| | Forest areaacres. | 1,336,600,000 | 700,000,000 | 636,000,000 | |
| 0 | Forest products | | 1,500,000,000 | 1,500,000,000 | |
| 0 | Beer productiongall. | | 1,221,000,000 | 5,329,000,000 | |
| | Wine productiongall. | | 26,500,000 | 2,974,000,000 | .9 |
| | Petroleum productgall. | 5,000,000,000 | 2,500,000,000 | | |
|)- | Coal productiontons. | | 300,000,000 | | |
| le | Copper productiontons. | | | | |
| ie: | Iron oretons. | 90,000,000 | 30,000,000 | | |
| e | Pig irontons. | 40,000,000 | 15,000,000 | | |
| 11 | Steel tons. | 27,000,000 | | | |
| | Steam horse power. | 70,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 45,000,000 | |
| | | | | 05 000 000 000 | |

to learn some secret. Our hero had a REMARKABLE SHOW- in gold, wheat, oats, hay, butter and AGE cheese; one-fourth as much in hops and beer; one-fifth to one-tenth as much in barley and wool.

Reckoned in value, we consume twice as much corn as all the rest of the world, one-half as much wheat, one-third as much oats, one-third as much cotton, one-fifth as much wool, one-third as much sugar, one-half as

much fish, nearly as much coffee, onefourth as much tea, and about threefifths as much meat. We have one-A comparison of the United States much gold, one-fifth as much silver, parternity can be traced is not worthy with the rest of the world as regards one-tenth as many sheep, one-third as of the consideration of the medical fra-

annual production, consumption, pop- many cows, two-thirds of the railroad ternity, and people of quality will reulation, wealth and many other items mileage, twice as much life insurance, fuse to entertain it on any considerarelating to the question of comparative one-half as much savings bank depos- tion. Physicians of high standing deprosperity, shows some remarkable its, one-fourth of the export trade, one- clare that a good deal of evidence that facts. With less than 5 per cent of the tenth of the revenue and expenditures rheumatic fever is an infectious dispopulation and only 7 per cent of the and less than one-thirtieth of the ease has accumulated within the last

Rest of

s.world

62.5

bined, and taken as a whole, we are of the rest of the earth. In a few it has apparently gained some ground equal to one-half of all the remainder years we shall raise our own sugar, even this very spring. The Philadelof mankind besides ourselves. We silk, all fibers, tea, coffee, wines, and, phia Medical Journal refers to it as cannot help you. And, thou base, equal or surpass all the rest of the in fact, everything used by mankind. "the more generally accepted view," false man-thou, too, art in my pow- world in corn, cotton, eggs, petroleum. The conclusion then, is warranted to which the lactic acid and nervous er. Down in this deep dungeon, where leather products, copper, forest and that in another generation if the pres- origin explanations have given place and then his head shall come off right the light of day cannot come, and products. We produce two-thirds as ent system of Protection is continued, to some extent. One of the reasons where the noise of the upper world much as the rest of the world in coal, the people of the United States and for suspecting that this disorder might cannot penetrate, here I have thee pig iron, steel; three-fifths of the total Territories will equal or surpass in be infectious is that several cases will food and agricultural products and production, consumption and wealth, often occur in the same house, and it manufactures; one-half as much in the peoples of the rest of the world is peculiarly prevalent in large comsilver, iron ore, fish; one-fifth as much combined.

This is the age of microbes. The third as much wealth, one-third as disease that has no microbe to which

ten years, and while that theory is not We are today practically independent yet to be regarded as fully established,

> munities. Again, it has been asserted that the mortality and frequency of

way as those of erysipelas and scarlet fever. Now, infectious maladies are ail attributed to micro-organisms, and as soon as suspicion was excited the search began for bacteria which should prove to be characteristic of the malady in question. One expert hunted in the blood; another directed his attention to the tonsils; a third examined the synovial fluid, or lubricant of the joints; a fourth tested other secretions, including exudations from the heart. The first definite declaration of a discovery was made in 1891, when Bonchard and Charin believed that they had found in the joint fluid a certain well known organism hitherto associated with suppuration. This was the staphylococcus pyogenes albus. The presence of this microbe in the joint would not prove much, considered by itself, but in 1893 St. Germain succeeded in producing an inflammation of the joints by inoculating an animal with staphylococci. Of course, a single instance would not settle the question, but the experiment was highly suggestive, to say the least. Since that time several other investigators have found microbes in the blood or secretions. Sometimes these organisms were identified as the "aureus," or "citrus," instead of the "albus," but they were staphylococci. Occasionally, however, another microbe that is characteristic of pus, a streptococcus, was found. The latest

investigations which bear on this subject are those of Poynton and Paine,

and are reported in the Lancet of May

4, 1901. The Philadelphia Medical

Journal summarizes them without

comment. These men assert that they

isolated diplococci in sixteen cases.

Cultures were made of organisms

found in rheumatic nodules or swell-

ings and were injected into the veins

of rabbits. In consequence the little

MICROBES. OF

SCIENTISTS TRYING TO IDENTIFY

THE RHEUMATISM MICROBE.

Present-Day Investigators Do Not Attribute Acute Inflammatory Rheumatism to the Same Organism as Do Their Predecessors-NewlyFound Diplococcus.

upper passage. After an absence of a few minutes he returned, and his first exclamation told that he was excited. "The king is coming!"

"The king!" repeated Julian, in a quick, deep whisper.

"Yes-and two of his guards are with him. Some one else came as far as the nead of the stairs with them, but I think only the king and the guards are descending.'

"He must be coming to see me," said Julian.

"It must be so," answered Osmir; "for there is nothing else here for him to see, save pare damp walls and toads."

"Hark! Here they come. I hear their voices, and can see where the rays of their lantern breaks in the gloom." It was Selim who said this, and as he spoke he drew back, and hid his own lantern beneath the skirt of his tunic.

Our adventurers, from where they stood, could see the foot of the steps at the far end of the passage; and presently they saw two men descend, the foremost one bearing a lantern, and wearing the robes of the king, while the other seemed to be an officer of the household.

"I see now," said Osmir, as he gained a view of the approaching men. "I was mistaken. The guards have been left behind, and this is Benoni, one of the captains of the guard, who comes with the king."

The robber chieftain was for a moment undecided as to the course he should pursue. Once his sword was half drawn from its scabbard; but Osmir, who heard the movement, seemed to have a better idea.

"My master," he whispered, touching Julian upon the arm, "let us draw back out of sight, and allow them to pass. They will certainly keep on to prize is worth ten thousand times more the dungeon we have left, and we will follow them thither.'

"You are right," replied the chieftain. "They will be completely in our power when they have passed us."

Just back of where our trio stood was the door by which they had last passed, and upon one side was a deep niche in the wall, which had evidently been constructed for tht reception of rubbis" Into this they quickly glided, Selim in effectually cloaking his lantern that not a ray of light escaped. In a little while the king came near to the hiding place, with his lantern held carefully before him, and his head bowed, as though he was fearful that | The temptation to face his deadly he might make a misstep. He walked enemy, and let him know to what he slowiy, and his frame shook with a owed his disgrace, was too strong to perceptible tremor. When he reached the door he stopped, and turned towards his companions.

"Benoni," he said, "I think you may remain here. This is the last passage, take, was not to be passed by. And and I will go the rest of the way then the robber chieftain had analone.

"I had better accompany you to the end, sire."

"Nc-I prefer to go sione."

"Ha. Selim, is this you?" "Yes, sire."

"I did not see you when I came. Where have you been hiding?"

"I have not been hiding, sire; but have been doing my duty." "And the prisoner?"

"He is safe."

"Open the door. I would speak with him. He is securely chained?" "No mortal man can break the chains wherewith he was bound sire" "Then open-quick. His arms are

bound?'

"Like iron, sire." "And he cannot move from his

place?" "The chains all center upon the bolt in the floor."

"Then you may remain without, Selim. I wish to speak with the prisoner alone.

Selim had no particular understanding with his companions touching this movement; but he understood that Julian would act when he saw fit, so he proceeded to unbolt the door and Corporation Counsel Whalen, who was throw it open.

"We can shut him in and leave him," king about to pass into the dungeon. "No, no," quickly returned Julian. use for those royal robes which he wears.'

"By the gods!" cried Osmir, "the than I had thought. If you don those in safety from this place. By the blessed star, it is a lucky thought. Ha! He goes in. Shall I accompany you?"

"You may remain close at hand."

CHAPTER XII. A Royal Disguise.

Until the present time Julian had thought of overcoming the king without a word-of felling him to the pavement and binding him, and leaving him in ignorance of who had done it; but a different fancy seized him as he saw the monarch enter the dungeon. be resisted. The thought that he could now place his foot upon the neck of the king of Damascus, and grant the poor life which he had the power to the king, since the opportunity had thus unexpectedly offered itself. Horam had come on purpose to see him, Hudson River from New Jersey.

tear them from you. "No, no; you dare not rob your

king." "Peace, poor fool! Hesitate another minute, and I will smite you to the floor! Off with the robe!"

The trembling monarch cast one look into the face of the man before him. and then shrank back against the wall. He was as a mere child, and for the time, while unable to do evil, he seemed an object of pity.

"If I give you these things will you spare my life?"

"I told you once-yes. And once more I beg you to remember that my time is short. You will save yourself some trouble if you obey me."

This was spoken very slowly, each word dropping from the robber's lips with the weight of a death sentence; and the lowering of the brow, the swelling of the broad bosom, and the nervous working of the hands, told too plainly that the edict must be obeyed.

(To be continued.) HOME MADE HONEY.

Restaurant Man Captures a Stray Swarm of Bees.

Ralph Gushee, the lessee of the Park Hudson at the upper end of Riverside drive, tells a remarkable story of how he obtained the honey which is one of the "specials" on his daily menu. "Two weeks ago," said Mr. Gushee to the host of a party of politicians at Claremont, "I noticed a swarm of bees whispered Osmir, when he saw the under the tree down there overhanging the drive just where the carriages stand at the dinner hour. I offered \$10 "I have another thought. I may find to anybody who would remove them and nobody wanted to take the offer until one of the policemen detailed to guard Grant's tomb heard of it. He said he knew all about bees and I told him to go ahead. He went down in the regal robes, Selim and I can lead you basement and got an empty sugar barrel. Then he demanded a sheet and borrowed a pair of buckskin gloves from a gardener. He spread the sheet on the drive under the tree and set the barrel, from which he had removed a couple of staves, on its side. Then he climbed the tree and gently shooed the bees down to the sheet, whence he gathered them up into the barrel. This was covered with the same sort of mosquito netting with which he had enveloped his own head and taken back of the hotel. There must have been three or four quarts of bees, and they settled into their new home as naturally as though they had come to Riverside Park for that purpose. They began to hive at once, and for the last two weeks I've been getting four or five pounds of honey right along and the bees are still at home and at work." Mr. Whalen remarked laughingly that as the bees were evidently taking goods is very much to the point and sweetness from the blossoms in the other reason for wishing to speak with park it would be in order for the city to increase Mr. Gushee's rent. It is supposed that the bees came across the

| Manufactures | : 40,000,000,000 | 15,000,000,000 | 25,000,000,000 | 91.9 | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-----|
| Railroad mileage | 475 000 000 | (c)195,000,000 | 289,000,000 | 40 | 6 |
| Spent for public education. | 500.000.000 | 200,000,000 | 300,000,000 | 40 | 6 |
| Life insurance in force | 18 000 000 000 | 12,000,000,000 | 6,000,000,000 | 67 | 3 |
| Savings bank deposits | 7.000.000.000 | 2,500,000,000 | 4,500,000,000 | 36 | 6 |
| Shipping tonnage. | 30,000,000 | (d)5,500,000 | 24,500,000 | 18 | 8 |
| Revenue | 5,600,000,000 | 600,000,000 | 5,000,000,000 | 11 | 8 |
| Expenditures | | 525,000,000 | 5,375,000,000 | 9 | - 9 |
| Exports | 7,750,000,000 | 1,500,000,000 | 6,250,000,000 | 20 | 8 |
| Imports | 9,000,000,000 | 850,000,000 | 8,150,000,000 | 9 | - 9 |
| | | 1.050.000.000 | 31,950,000,000 | 3 | 9 |
| (a) Commercial value: coi | ning value son | mewhat more th | han double thes | se amo | un |
| (b) Average recent vers | initia initia a a a | | | | |

(d) Average recent formation (c) Total track, 260,600 miles.
(d) More than four-fifths engaged in lake and coast trade.

COMMON SENSE.

Every Producing Country Cuts Prices on Its Surplus Goods When Exported. Referring to the circular issued by American Protective Tariff The League, urging a general response to the inquiry of the industrial commission relative to domestic and export prices of American-made goods, a well informed correspondent writes:

Your circular No. 171 is acknowledged. I am not a manufacturer, but a Mexican railroad. It was then the on goods shipped to that country. This practice, I believe, is common in all countries, and some of the British

goods for export. Sir Bernard Samuelamong others:

COTTON GOODS.

Export. Domestic. Manchester to London....21. Manchester to Liverpool. 6.10

GENERAL MACHINERY.

Leeds to Hull.....12.6 25. Leeds to Newcastle.....11.6 14.2 A like discrimination seems to be made in Belgium.

It seems to me the Industrial Commission should extend their inquiry, unless they wish it to be inconclusive and unrelated to well known facts governing the foreign trade of all producing countries. Unloading manufactured commodities on foreign markets seems to me a patriotic proceeding. It keeps mills running regularly. Hence the power to purchase in this country is increased by the consequent steady employment, and the increased production makes it difficult for foreigners to pinch our markets, as, for instance, in 1880, when they caught us short on steel rails, and for two months held the price at \$82 per ton. Yours truly.

EDWARD P. NORTH. New York, July 25.

The instance cited by Mr. North of a systematic reduction by British railways of carrying charges on export entirely conclusive as showing the commercial policy of our greatest trade rival in placing a premium on export business. The same policy is pursued todar is Great Britain and by all the kills the insect.

creatures had pain in the joints and inflammation of the valves and cov-leading export nations on the conti- ering of the heart. The fluid in their nent. A recent consular report to the joints and some of the brain tissues state department tells of the marked revealed the presence of the diplococci. disparity between domestic and export Poynton and Paine think that the prices in certain lines of iron and nodules of rheumatism are a particusteel production in Germany. It is larly characteristic feature of that disthe regular practice of the Germans to ease. It will be observed that the rework off their overproduction by sults of this latest inquiry differ from means of cut prices on goods for ex- those previously obtained. Streptoport. Cut price goods from every cocci look like chains of beads of praccountry would now be dumped on the tically uniform size. Staphylococci sug-American market if the free traders gest rosaries, one organism longer and tariff revisionaries had their way. than the other occurring every so have purchased and shipped goods to it is the certainty of this result of often in the series. Diplococci are tariff tinkering that prompts the busi- usually half round objects and come universal practice to give a discount ness interests to vigorously oppose in pairs. They sometimes look like any and all meddling with the existing the halves of a pea, slightly separated. schedules of the Dingley law. They The pneumonia germ is diplococcus do not want this country flooded with and is pointed on one side like a raisin rallways are, I am told, by their char- cut price stuff from all creation, to the seed. But there are many other points Department restaurant overlooking the ters forced to give lower freights on infinite detriment of American pro- of difference besides those of form. ducing interests and American labor. One takes a certain kind of stain which son, M. P., F. R. S., in his report on They very much prefer, and so does will not affect another. One must be "Railway Goods Tariffs," December every level-headed, right-thinking man cultivated in a manner unlike that re-22, 1885, gives these British rates to keep American labor employed at quired by another and so on. But the high wages, and, when necessary to most important distinction, of course, secure outside markets, work off their is that between the effects produced surplus production on somebody else. on the human system when the latter

> are important only as means of identification. It appears, then, that Poynton and Paine do not attribute acute According to the Winona (Minn.) inflammatory rheumatism to the same Herald of July 10 Congressman Bab- organism as do their predecessors. cock objects to being classified as a Further study is essential, therefore, Free-Trader. He is quoted as saying to ascertain which of them is right. in a recent letter to a personal friend More experiments are necessary to clear up several phases of the matter. "Some of the papers try to make me The natural history of the newly out a Free-Trader, and claim that I found diplococcus should be fully indorse the Democratic idea that all worked out, so as to differentiate it trust-made goods should go on the free distinctly from all other microbes, and list. This is simply 'rot,' and I write if its responsibility for rheumatic fever this that you may know just what my finally be established it will then be highly desirable to try to make an

It would have been interesting and antitoxin that will have a curative very much to the point if more of the power.

light be thrown on "just what my views are." Enough, however, is made known to indicate that Congressman Babcock's ferocity as a smasher of Tariffs and trusts has undergone some amelioration since he introduced his famous bill last winter. He has had time to think it over, and while he probably doesn't understand the question any better than he did six months says

ago, he is at least better informed concerning what not to do.

"Muscadine" is a disease to which silk worms are liable. It consists of a fungus growth in the body, which breaks through the skin and speedily

This Woman Enjoys Mosquitoes. A woman of New Britain, Conn., who is a Christian Scientist. main-

tains that mosquitoes have brains and reasoning powers, that it is "outrageous" to kill the "little harmless insects," and that all that is necessary is to reason with them. She

"If a mosquito is troubling you just speak to him kindly and say. 'Look here, my friend, you leave me alone and I'll leave you alone.' Then believe that he won't bite you! Even if he does his sting won't hurt. I have done this for years and now enjoy having the pretty little things around and listening to their musical buzz."

That is the common-sense of the mat- is invaded. The other characteristics 36. ter. 10.6

What Not to Do. Export. Domestic.

> in Wisconsin: views are.'

letter had been quoted, to the end that