The Scourge of Damascus

A Story of the East... SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

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CHAPTER IV.-(Continued.) Judah got down from the back of masters were left to me I should his horse, and having thrown the rein | choose to serve Julian rather than the over the branch of a tree, he started king of Damascus. I like him much after the volunteer guide. Half a mile the best. He is not such a terrible distant, at the edge of a thick piece of wood, the Israelite was informed is a kind, generous man, and I blame that he must submit to be hoodwinked. him not for his hatred of Horam." He made no objections, and the robdistance further, by a winding, tor- have to do?" tuous way; and when the bandage was removed, he found himself in a low determined. I shall follow you. Your vale, beneath a roof of thick foliage, commands must be my law. If you say and in the presence of a hundred armed men. One man-a handsome, noblelooking youth-arose and approached

had transpired. "Do you seek Julian?" asked the stately youth, looking upon the Israel-Ite with a searching glance.

"Yes, sir," replied Judah, as frankly and calmly as though he had been answering one of his own brethren.

"I am Julian," said the chieftain. quietly. "Then, sir," returned the newcomer,

with a low bow, "to you I present my petition."

"First,-who are you?"

a servant in the train of the king of Damascus."

is it?"

stripped off his tunic, thus baring his around.

quivering, and grinding his teeth. "Do | fall?" you see where the cruel lash has eaten into my flesh? Horam, king of Damascus, put that stain upon me. Do you wish me to say more?"

"I think you would be revenged upon the king?" said Julian.

'I would be placed in the very front of that force which is to strike at my love is not there. I would join my fortunes with those of Julian."

Informed Judah that he might remain where he was; and that, if he proved into full fellowship.

The Israelite expressed himself as their sports; and during that time he ther signal." knew that watchful eyes were upon on the third day he was counted as one of them.

camp, who gave his name as Osmer, and who said that he had escaped from | sultation. a tyrannical master in Aleppo. And he furthermore said that he had a comthe forest. Before noon said companso harmonious, and so frank, that they made its appearance. were suffered to remain; and finally they were allowed to perform the

that his further plans should be carefully and surely laid.

Ah! Julian little dreamed of the danger that was creeping upon him!

CHAPTER V.

Caged. The circumstances which might have led another to hasten his operations, led the Israelite to greater care and reflection. He had not supposed that Julian would take the two black men to service so near his own person, and when he found that such arrangement ture. had been made, his first inclination was to hesitate least a suspicion of the slaves' honesty had led the chieftain to place them thus near him. However, after the lapse of a few days, Judah was satisfied that no suspicion was entertained against himself or his companions, and he began to turn his attention to the work he had in hand.

On the morning of the fourth day Julian announced his intention of moving, and gave orders that his men should be in readiness. A spy had arrived during the night with intelligence that a large caravan was on its way from Tyre to Damascus, and the chieftain had determined to intercept 1t. Some wealthy merchants from Rome were in the approaching train, and it was probable that they bore wealth for Horam.

Just as the sun was rising, while Judah was in the wood after his horse, he was accosted by Osmir, who had been out on an errand for the chieftain.

"Ah, my master." said the black, whether you meant to carry out the I think she is what she represents her-

plan which brought us here." "Why have you wondered at such a

thing?" asked Judah. "Because," replied Osmir, "I have

made up my mind that if the choice of

"Well, sir," said the Israelite, speakber proceeded to bind a sash over his ing quickly and sternly, "do you think eyes, after which he was led some of turning your face from the work we

man as he has been represented. He

"No, no, my master. I am not so

proceed I am with you.'

"And how is it with Selim?"

"You have nothing to fear, my mashim, to whom his guide reported what ter, from him. The two men whom you selected to accompany you will not betray you. Selim thinks of this robber chieftain as I do; but he is bound to his duty, and will perform it."

Judah knew the characters and dispositions of the two and he felt no un-

"My good Osmir," he said, with a smile, "concerning this Scourge of Damascus I feel much as you feel. I have long known that he was a noble, true-hearted man. But he is an enemy of our king, and we have promised to "My name is Judah, and I have been capture him. Just think, for a moment, what must be the result if we take him, and convey him in safety to "Ah,-is it so?" The chieftain may Damascus. Think what people will have looked a little more sharply into say of Osmir and Selim. Now the merthe man's face, but he batrayed no sur- chants of Damascus are in fear and prise. "You spoke of a petition. What trembling on account of this terrible Scourge, and the king sits uneasily Judah removed his mantle, and then upon his throne; but if we arrest the dreaded chieftain, and deliver him up, back to the gaze of those who stood the merchants will rejoice, and the king will be grateful. And upon whom "Do you see that back?" he cried, shall their thanks and their honors

This speech pleased Osmir, and fired him up to new zeal in the work he had undertaken. Judah moved out from the cover to observe if any one was approaching, and when he was satisfied that he was still safe, he returned and | ficult work than this; and you may gave Osmir such instructions as he deemed necessary. He was careful that Horam, or at anything belonging to all should be understood, and that each | deed was sure of its accomplishment. him. I am not of Damascus born, and projected movement should be so arranged that there could be no possible clashing. He knew the wit and tem-After a very short conference with per of his associates, and he had no some of his companions, the chieftain fear that they would disappoint him by any blunder or mistake.

"And now," said the Israelite, after the power to judge." himself worthy, he would be received his directions had been given, "if we are at all favored by fortune we shall most surely succeed. Thus far fortune thankful for the favor thus conferred has been upon our side. Your position and was soon allowed to mingle with near the person of Julian is most fathe members of the band. For two days vorable. Impart our arrangements he ate with them, and joined them in carefully to Selim, and await my fur-

Osmir promised obedience, and the him. But he was equal to the task, and two men separated, Judah going in search of his horse, while Osmir proceeded directly to the camp, where, On the fourth day one of the senti- having delivered a message to the nels brought a black man into the chieftain, he sought Selim, and in a little while the two were in secret con-

Toward the middle of the forenoon the robber train was in motion, and panion who was hiding somewhere in when it came night they camped in an open wood, between two hills, near to ion made his appearance, announcing the road which led from Caesarea Philhis name as Selim; and when the two ippi to Damascus; and here they were had been questioned, their stories were to remain until the expected caravan | She Has Had a Strange Life Among the

Sometimes Julian took his tent with him when leading his band upon long duties of body-servant to the chieftain, expeditions, but on the present occa-Judah could have asked for nothing sion he had left it behind, choosing better thus far; and he was resolved that the place of his encampment should be as little noticeable as possible. After he had seen his sentinels all posted, and given such directions as he thought necessary, he sought a place of rest beneath a large tree, where he soon sank into a dreamy slumber. It must have been near midnight when he was aroused by some one moving near him, and on starting up he was addressed by Osmir:

> "My master, I have a strange message for you."

The chieftain arche to a sitting pos-

"Is this Osmir?"

"From whom bring you a message?" "From one, my master, whom I had ittle expected to see here. As I walked forth a short time since, a sentinel informed me that some one outside of the camp wished to speak with me. I went to the spot designated, and there found a young bond-maiden of Damascus. Her name was Albia."

"Albia!" cried Julian, starting to his feet. "Why, such was the name of the maiden who attended upon the prin-

"Aye, my lord, she is the same." "What? Do you mean that the bond-

maiden of Ulin is at our camp?" "She is."

"What is her business?" "She wishes to speak with Julian." "But her business-of what does she

wish to speak?" "She did not tell me, my lord. She would only say that she was the bondmaiden of Ulin, and she desired to see you. I knew her not; but she seemed gazing carefully around to see that he so gentle, and so timid, and used your was not observed; "I am glad that I name so eloquently, that I could not have met you. I have been wondering doubt her. I think her story is true.

self to be." "Did she not tell you from whom she came?"

"No, unless her announcement that

cess Ulin may be taken in answer to the query."

"By the lyre of Apollo, she must have come from her mistress," exclaimed the chieftain, warmly. "The princess may be in trouble. She may need stout arms to help her. Lead me to this bondmaiden at once."

"She begged, my lord, that she might not be exposed.

"Lead on. I will see her."

The great road wound around the foot of the hill, and ere long the guard had reached a point so utterly shut off from the camp that his loudest cry could not have been heard by the robber sentinuls.

"Is the girl here?" asked Julian, as his sable guide stopped and turned.

"She must be very near here, my lord. I left her upon this very spot." The chieftain heard a slight rustling behind him; but, not being startled into quick action, before he could turn he received a blow upon the side of the head that felled him to the earth. He was for the moment stunned, and before his reason was clear enough to direct his movements, he was set upon by three stout men, who bound his arms and legs so quickly that his power of resistance was gone before he fairly knew what opposed him.

"Sir Robber," spoke the Israelite bending over the prostrate chieftain, 'you are my prisoner, and henceforth you are in my keeping until I deliver you up to my master. You cannot escape me, so do not trouble yourself with the attempt."

"You are Judah," said the chieftain. "I am."

"And these others are professed to be of Aleppo?"

"Yes." And you three serve the king of Da-

'You have guessed the truth." 'By the gods," muttered Julian, though communing with himself. should have guessed this before.

have been blind. I have acted like a

child. But I am not yet quite lost. I am still within the-The Israelite had been watching him narrowly, and when he saw that the chieftain had a disposition to call for

help, he sprang upon him and stopped

his mouth. "Do not blame yourself, Sir Robber. Judah of Damascus has done more diftake to yourself the assurance that when he set out upon his mission the Ah, here comes Selim with the horses. You shall have an easy ride and a quick one; and when you are in the presence of the king you can plead your case as eloquently as you please. I have not time to listen; nor have I

The Scourge of Damascus, in the full vigor of robust manhood, and possessed of a strength and daring beyond any of his stalwart followers, was a prisoner in the hands of three slaves-a prisoner within sound of his own camp-and so surely a prisoner that he had no way of escape. His steel-wrought muscles were powerless beneath the cruel bonds, and his mouth was stopped from the utterance of alarm. He was lifted from the ground and placed upon the back of a powerful horse, and in a few moments more he was being borne swiftly away from his friends and companions-away towards the city where dwelt his deadliest enemies.

(To be continued.)

WHITE GIRL AS INDIAN. Blackfeet.

The curious story of a white girl's life among the Blackfeet Indians for 16 years just come out through a suit brought by Alice Burke against Thomas Husson, a cattle rancher of Eastern Oregon to recover a ranch which once belonged to her father, and is now valued at 22,000 dollars, says the "Chicago Herald." Burke and old Husson started to cross the plains from Kansas to Oregon. Burke was detained and sent his girl, then two years old, with Mrs. Husson. Husson sold the child to a Blackfoot Indian Chief for 12 ponies, and when Burke arrived in Oregon told him that Alice had died. Six years ago Burke died, and the Hussons have been in possession of his ranch. Alice meanwhile grew up among the tribe, and when white people noticed her fine hair, the Indians said she was a halfbreed whose parents were dead. She gained the love of the son of a chief named Fleetwing, who was sent to Carlisle. When he was there Alice took lessons of the Indian agent's wife and kept pace with him in his studies. When the agent was removed she went with him to Boise City, but his wife died, and she had to take a place as a servant, and was a kitchen drudge for many months. Then Fleetwing sent her money, and she returned to the reservation. The revelation of her white blood came when she was an applicant for a place in a big tribal ceremony. Then young Husson appeared and told her the story, but offered her only \$100 for her father's property. She refused and investigated, and is now suing for the recovery of the land. When she gets it she is to marry John Fleetwing.

Topophone Prevents Collisions. An instrument named the "topo-

phone," has just been invented for the prevention of collisions at sea. The topophone registers even slight sounds far outside the range of the human ear, and by enabling foghorns to be heard at immense distances, will greatly minimize existing risks in thick

she was the bondmaiden of the prin- THE AMERICAN SHEEP built up the manufactures and weelth

MARKED INCREASE IN OUR DOMESTIC FLOCKS.

Census for 1901 Shows a Gain Alike in Number Owned and in Average Value Per Head Over the Splendid Spring of Last Year.

In view of the present low price of wool throughout the world, the lowest known for many years, and the great prostration now prevailing in the wool and sheep industry in every country. except the United States, it is interesting to know how the American sheep farmer fares. He fares best among all his competitors, very much the best. His industry has not been ruined; far from it. He is infinitely better off than are the sheep and wool producers of the rest of creation. Vastly better off he is than during the disastrous free wool period of 1894-97, and the advice that we grow more cheap cotsucceeding two years of a home market over-stocked for foreign wools brought here free of duty. So great was the glut of foreign wool under the Wilson tariff law that it was not until 1900 that our domestic growers began to feel the benefit of the duty on wool restored by the Dingley tariff. Even now there is on hand a considerable quantity of the free wool that was rushed in during the closing months of the Wilson law

A year ago the sheep census of The American Protective Tariff league showed some surprising results. Contrasted with the free-wool period of 1896 the census for 1900 showed a gain of 71.44 per cent in the total number of sheep owned and a gain of 121.59 per cent in average value per head. But this was before the bottom dropped then the great slump in wool values has taken place.

Have American flocks decreased, and has their value per head declined along ing of June 17, 1901, the following with the sheep of Australia, South America and other wool producing board of directors, were by a unanicountries? Decidedly not.

On the contrary, the sheep census of 1901, just completed by the American Protective Tariff League, shows: Number of states reporting ... 707

Number of reports received ... Sheep owned, March, 1901....1,464,781 Sheep owned, March, 1900....1,256,738 Gain for 1901......208,043

Percentage of gain for 1900.....16.55 It is found that against an average value of \$3.90 per head in March, 1900, the average value for March, 1901, was \$4.04, an increase of 14 cents per head, or 3.59 per cent

It would appear that the American sheep raiser has a marked advantage over the flock masters of the rest of the world. First, he has in his favor a protective tariff, which fixes an irreducible minimum of market value for Unless the foreign grower sells his wool for nothing, he cannot compete with the domestic grower in the American market. The Dingley tariff takes care of that. Second, the average value per head of American sheep is kept up by the enormous demand for mutton and lambs for food purposes. The American wage earner, when busily employed at high wages, as he has been for three or four years past and now is, consumes from three to thirty times more meat than the other wage earners of the world. He is fond of good mutton and juicy lamb, and he is a tremendous consumer of these meats. In fact, he is the best customer the American butcher has. It is not the rich people, but the wage earners, that keep the butcher shops going. It is no longer possible, as it was in 1896, under Wilson tariff free wool to buy a good sheep for fifty cents. That day has passed, and will come no more as long as the tariff on wool protects the wool grower while the tariff on all lines of production makes times good, wages high and the consuming capacity of 76,000,000 people three to thirty times greater than the consuming capacity of the rest of

the people on earth. Condensed into a form easily read and understood, the sheep census of the American Protective Tariff league lican doctrine, sound protection, sound

for 1901 is as follow		
Number.	No. of sheep	owned in
of	March.	March,
State. reports.	1900.	1901.
Arizona 4	37,500	March, 1901. 32,500
Arkansas 2	265	530
California 7	27,015	30,470
Colorado 9	27,015 70,624	70,030
Conecticut 3	35	97
onecticut 3 daho 6	133,100	194,300
llinois 6	509	501
ndiana 59	8,351	7.616
ndian Ter 2	94	155
owa 8	268	1,029
Cansas 8	3,813	4,367
Centucky 55	1,712	1,643
ouisiana 1	10	
daryland 6	156	10
dichigan 49	4,309	303
linnesota 4	616	4,102
		935
	2,000	2,300
	4,033	5,646
Montana 83	481,520	530,010
ebraska 12	5,815	6,460
Nevnda 1	7,000	7,000 52,710
New Mexico 9	32,400	52,710
New York 17	1,054	1,279
North Carolina 28	1,223	1.051
North Dakota 20	31,236	32,747
)hio 29	21,929	25,735
Oklahoma 5	4,950	6,760
Oregon 32	25,159	28,917
Pennsylvania 4	842	974
South Carolina . 1	31	71
outh Dakota 17	29,533	37,378
Tennessee 1	172	98
Texas 25	58,587	69,069
tah 15	99,925	115.725
ermont 4	625	295.00
Virginia 5	135	360
Vashington 14	24,027	32,715
N'est Virginia . 53	3,785	
Visconsin 4	238	3,751
Vyoming 28		271
vaccounting or vivi an	129,102	154,505
Totals707 Sumber of states report	1,256,738	1,464,781
lumber of states report	ing	40
Sumber of reports rece	eived	707
	Namba	w Value
theep owned in March, theep owned in March,	19011.464.7	81 \$1.04
been owned in March	1900 1.256	38 3.90
		47.00
Gain for March, 1901.	268,0	943 \$0.14

Percentage of gain for 1901 0 1655 0 035 Commercial Isolation.

In an article deprecating the growcame kind of protection which has like lords.

of the world would be also good for that section of our country, the New York Times warns them that they 'in so doing lose sight of the fact that the logical result of protection would be commercial isolation."

Logic is defined as the science of the distinction of true from false reasoning. If the result of the Dingley tariff has effected the commercial isolation of this country the logical result of developing the manufactures and wealth of the south might be its commercial isolation. But the article in question is headed "Increasing Exports from the south." but the increase as shown has occurred since the Dingley tariff went into effect, and we all have been assured that if we don't buy we can't sell.

The fact is there is no logic in about, nor anywhere near the assertion that protection leads to commercial isolation. The editor of the Times has apparently mistaken Mr. Gladstone's ton and wheat for logic.

SOUND AND SENSIBLE.

Philadelphia Manufacturing Club

Strongly Opposed to Tariff Revision. The significance of the action of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia on the subject of tariff revision and reciprocity, taken in connection with the statement of President Search of the National Association of Manufacturars, given in another column, cannot but suggest itself to every mind. pear to others that what you were or It means that the Philadelphia organization, the largest and most influential of its kind in the United States, is unalterably opposed to tariff tinkering has to be learnt in five minutes from in any and all forms, whether by outright alteration of the schedules or out of the world's wool markets. Since which calls for a reduction of duties on competitive products. At a largely attended meeting of the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia, held on the evenresolutions, previously adopted by the mous vote ratified by the club as

Whereas, The great and acknowledged prosperity which this country enjoys today is directly traceable to the Protective system under which our revenues are raised and our industries have been developed and the conditions created which have given us a commanding position in the world's trade; and Whereas This country by popular yote has Whereas, This country by popular vote has many times and very recently recorded it-self in favor of the Protective principle, so self in favor of the Protective principle, so that this is no longer a mooted question; and that this is no longer a mooted question; and Whereas, Such imperfections as are inseparable from any Tariff law are more apparent than real, inasmuch as any Tariff schadule which may seem to be excessive or unnecessary becomes inoperative when the necessity for Protection ceases, thus automatically removing the burden; and Whereas, The disastrous experience caused by the agitation for Tariff revision prior to and during 1834 is still fresh in our minds; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia deprecates any attempt to revive Tariff legislation as a menace to our continued prosperity; and

tinued prosperity; and

Resolved, That should the alteration of any
part of the Tariff schedules seem necessary
in the judgment of the Industrial Commission now investigating the subject, the same the subject of careful revision by a non-partisan Tariff commission; and Resolved, That in adhering to the prin-Resolved. That in adhering to the principle of reciprocity as originally formulated in the Republican platform of 1900, to-wit: "We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets," and as expressed in existing laws operating through the Tariff, which provide for concession on articles not produced by ourselves in exchange for like concessions on our do-mestic products, having in view the preserva-tion of the integrity of our home markets, we have a valuable means for the expansion of our world trade without injury to our indus-

The whole question of tariff and reciprocity is contained in these resolutions. . In them the attitude of the great body of industrial leaders throughout the United States is, we believe, accurately defined. There shall be no tariff tinkering on the dishonest plea that the trust evil may be thereby remedied, or for any other reason now apparent. There shall be no experiments in the line of foreign trade expansion which take from any domestic industry the measure of protection guaranteed by the tariff law as it now stands; no displacement of American labor, no decrease of employment and wages through the increased admission of foreign made goods competing with goods of like character now being successfully produced in this country. Sound Repubpatriotism, sound practical, business common-sense!

A "Warning." The Protection organ, the Economist, if it has any discreet friends, will stop its calling Representative Babcock a traitor because he has expressed the opinion that it would be well to reduce certain duties. The deliberations of the National Association of Manufacturers and its resolution should be a warning to that element not to be arbitrary in affairs which concern the Republican party grather than the Economist.—Indianapolis than the Economist.-Indianapolis

Perhaps a careful reading of the statement of President Search as to what the National Association of Manufacturers did and did not do on the subject of tariff revision might the proportions just named. suggest to the Journal that the "warning" in question applies not so much to the friends as to the enemies of protection.

They Mean Business.

In 1894 we were producing 128,000 tons of pig iron per week. Now we are producing and using over 300,000 tons per week. Protection and pig iron are great friends, and both mean I, when I have to pay the bills for business, and the farmer is just as feeding the gang that you have here at much interested as the manufacturer and laborer.

Greatest Consuming Nation.

The population of the world is about coo 000,000; of the United States 77,000,000, or about one-twentieth. Yet we consume about one-third of the whole world's products. Why? Because we do forty-nine fiftieths of our ing conviction in the south that the own work, make big money and live

LET HIS CROPS ROT IN THE GROUND EVERY YEAR.

The Atlanta Constitution reports the death of L. N. Calvary, a curious character, near Fayetteville, N. C. Calvary was found dead of heart disease in his home. His age was 70. He lived alone. His body was found sitting in a chair. He was the most eccentric man in all North Carolina. He came there thirteen years ago from Newburg, N. Y., bought 100 acres, started a vineyard, built a large house, which he handsomely furnished. He worked on his vineyard and truck farm steadily, but never made a shipment. Each year's harvest was allowed to rot. He worked ten hours a day, timing himself as if working for hire. He recently returned from New York, where he had his bank account. In his house is much fine silverware. He had \$300 on his person when found. He sold a twelve-acre vineyard on the Hudson River for \$12,000.

The "Allce" Society.

There is a society in America called the "Alice" society, which obliges everyone to be thoroughly well up in Lewis Carroll's two books, "Alice in Wonderland" and "Alice Through the Looking Glass." The ceremony of initiation appears to be that the sentence, "Never imagine yourself not to be otherwise than what it might apmight have been was not otherwise than what you had been would have appeared to them to be otherwise" has verbal dictation. The society appears to have no particular object but that by a scheme of special trade treaties of fraternity. When a member of the "Alice" society goes into the country for the summer, and there discovers other members of the same fraternity, afternoon teas are got up, and one of the rules of this society is that when anyone gives a tea they must have something original in the way of refreshments. The society seems to be rather refreshing and unique.-The Onlooker.

Housewife Scalds a Rattlesnake.

Providence Correspondence of the Boston Journal: Mrs. Claus Peterson, a resident of South Auburn, had a thrilling encounter with a big rattlesnake today, and the ever handy kettle of hot water undoubtedly saved her life. As she stood in her cellar kitchen near the cook stove, she was startled to hear a rattling noise, the like of which she had never heard before. She was charmed at first and then terrified at the long reptile which was winding its way down the cellar stairs. When she recovered from her fright somewhat she started toward the snake with a rolling pin, and it curled into an ominous coil. Then its rattle rang out furiously and she retreated to the stove, and seizing a kettle of hot water threw it on the snake. The reptile writhed and soon died. Some time afterward Mrs. Peterson went into the yard and found her cow dead, killed by the snake.

Engines Using Petroleum Fuel.

The Southern Pacific company on its Pacific system has 779 engines, to which have just been added fifty engines, ordered last year, and to which are to be added 103, for which orders are now outstanding. The company now has ninety-five engines using petroleum fuel, while an order has been issued for the equipment of all engines for burning petroleum. Estimating the consumption of the engines at twenty-one barrels of oil each day for 300 days in the year, the consuming power of the engines will be 5,884,200 barrels. Compared with coal, the use of oil fuel, when established throughout the system, will represent a saving to the company of \$4,203,000 annually. as determined by previous experience of the road in the use of oil.

The Composition of Gas Mantels. The mantel used in the Welsbach

light is made of a combination or mixture of two rare earths, known as thoria and ceria, and to produce the proper effect they must be combined in a definite proportion, says the Philadelphia Record. If combined in equal quantities they give practically no light, the mantel merely becoming red hot. The effective combination is 99 per cent of thoria and one per cent of ceria. Why this very slight addition of ceria to the thoria should so enormously increase the light is not yet thoroughly understood. It has been found that a mantel made wholly of either earth will give only about oneeleventh as much light as one made of

Society Is Hollow.

"Oh, pa!" exclaimed the dear girl. her sapphire eyes brimming over with tears; "how can you say society is hollow?" "Why shouldn't I?" retorted pa, with a coarse, throaty laugh, that betrayed the fact that he paid more attention to making money than acquiring polish. "Why shouldn't your blow-outs?"-Exchange.

Agricultural Scientists Honored.

The authorities of the Paris exposition have awarded a gold medal to Professor W. G. Johnson of Springfield. Mass., formerly state entomologist of Maryland. The medal is bestowed in recognition of his scientific research in the interest of agriculture and as a collaborator on the exhibit of the United States Department of Agricul-