HRUP—In this city, March 2, to the I. H. Northrup, a daughter. HREY—In this city, March 2nd, to of C. P. Humphrey, a son.

DEATHS.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Friday, Feb. 28. r Cheronea, for Cape Town via Nor-

aisian, Vipond, for Liverpool via Halifax. Sunday, March 3. or Hugin, 1332, for West Coast England, Scammell & Co.

CANADIAN PORTS.

sld—Str Hilldur, for Santiago and Ja-BRITISH PORTS. nock, Feb 27-Sid, stmr Brazilian, for

Glasgow, March, 2—Sld, stmr Lucania, from Liverpool for New York.

Brisbane, March 3—S S Mona arrived here from Vancouver morning of March 2.

Glasgow, March 2—Ard, str Alcides, from St John and Halifax.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Boston, Feb 28—Ard, stmrs Kansas and Lancastrian, from Liverpool: King Frederick, from Progresso, Mex; St Croix, from St John via Eastport and Portland.
SId—Stmr Boston, for Yarmouth.
City Island, Feb 28—Bound south, stmr Manhattan, from Portland, Me; ttig Gypsum King, from Mt Desert, towing schrs Gypsum Smperor, Gypsum Queen and Calabria, from Vindsor, N S.
Constantinople, Feb 28.

Windsor, N. Constantinople, Feb 28—Ard, stmr Celtic, from New York (en cruise).

New York, Feb 28—Ard, schr Standard, from southern lumber port; Normandy, from Fernandina; J H Parker, from Charleston.

New York, Feb 28—Ard, ship Nanan, from St. Michael; Andreta, from Rio Janeiro; Ems, from Demerara via Mayaguez; schrs Harry Prescott, from Fernandina; John Price, from Norfolk; Wm H Sumner, from Satilla River; Gladys, from Brunswick.

Cid—Stmr Manhattan, for Portland; schr Demozelle, for Grevedle.

Sid—Stmr Hebe, for Tangier, N S. Portland, Me, Feb 28—Ard, stmr Turcoman, from Liverpool; Sardinian, from Glasgow.

Cid—Stmrs Cape Breton, for Louisburg, C B; North Star, for New York.

Vineyard Haven, Mass, Feb 28—In port; schr Winnie Lawry, from New York for Portland.

sboro, N. S.
y Island, March 2—Bound south, stmr.
h Star, from Portland, Me.
w York, March 2—Ard, stmrs La Bree, from Havre; Trave, from Genoa,
tes and Gibraltar; Umbria, from Liverand Queenstown; bqes Abiel Abbot,
Manzandila; Teutonia, from Batavia
Pedang

for New York.

-Stmr Turcoman, for Liverpool.

-Stmr Cape Breton, for Sydney, N S.

-Sunday—Stmrs Hurona, from Algoa
ria St Vincent, C V; Manhattan, from hliadeiphia, March 1—Ard, sumr Sellasia, rdy, from Pernambuco. Boston, March 3—Ard, strs New England, am Alexandria, Naples and Gibraltar; Pocam Alexandria, Napies and Gibrariar; Poca-tas, from Palermo. Id—Strs Mystic, for Louisburg; St Croix, Portland, Eastport and St John; schs pah and Minto, for Lunenburg, ucksport, March 3—Sid, sch Hunter, for Lobn.

ohn. Cape Henry, Va, March 3—Passed out, str lolyrood, from Baktimore for Portland. City Island, March 3—Bound south, str 3enedict, from St John's, NF, and Halifax. New York, March 3—Ard, sch Ira D Sturfrom Norfolk.

Portland, March 3—Ard, sch Grace Darleft, from Weymouth; Julia & Martha, from ilais for New York, Edward W Perry, from ilais for New York, Edward W Perry, from ilais for New York, Edward W Perry, from

lais for New York; Edward W Perry, from John for New York.
John for New York.
Cld—Strs Sardinian, White, for Glasgow; anhastan, for New York.
Fhiladelphia, March 3—Ard, str Abessynia, rom Hamburg via Portland.
Pyvincetown, March 3—Ard 2nd, schs C Pilnt, from St John for Stamford; Claya, from Ingraham River for Bridgeport.
Vineyard Haven, March 3—Ard, sch E C tes, from New York for St John.

TO PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS

SOME EXERCISES WHICH WILL INVIGOR-ATE AND STRENGTHEN

The System--Canadian Association Issues Pamphlet Which Will Be Found of Interof Fresh Air, Sunshine and Good Food.

As soon as the intelligence of the grow ng child will permit, it should be taught ing child will permit, it should be taught to breathe deeply, and later on be taught to take the following breathing exercises, which the child should learn to love as the average boy or girl loves general gymnastics. In front of the open window or out of doors assume the position of the military "attention," heels together, body erect, and hands on the sides. With the meets alone these adam instructions of the nerve tissue of the brain. It is popularly called "staggers" or "mad staggers," because of the prominent symptoms shown.

The symptoms are those of a brain disease. The animal appears blind that is, breathe in all the air possible) nd while doing so raise the arms to horizontal position; remain thus holding the air inhaled for about three seconds, and while exhaling (breathe out) bring the arms down to the original position. This act of exhalation, or expiration, should be a little more rapid than the act of inspiration. When the first exercise oughly mastered and has been practised for several days, one may begin with the second exercise, which is like the first, except that the upward movement of the

several times a day for a few weeks, and until an evident improvement in breathing and general well-being has been observed. We will endeavor to make this third exercise, which might be called a dry swim, more comprehensible. Take the military position of "attention," and then stretch the arms out as in the act of swimming, the backs of the hands touching each other. During the inspiration move the arms outward until they finally meet behind the back. Remain in this position a few seconds, retain the air, and during exhalation bring the arms forward again. This somewhat difficult exercise can be facilitated and be made more effective by rising on the toes during the act of inhalation, and descending during the act of expiration.

ing the act of expiration. shoulders, making a rotary backward movement during the act of inhaling; remain in this position, holding the breath for a few seconds, and then exhale while moving the shoulders forward and downward, assuming again the normal position. This exercise can be easily taken in the

What are the modern methods to treat and cure consumption? It is not cured by quacks, by patent medicines, mostrains, or other secret remedies, but solely and exclusively by scientific and judicious use of fresh air, sunshine, water, abundant and good food (milk, eggs, meat, vegetables, fruit), and the help of certain medicinal substances when the just-mentioned hygenic and dictic means do not suffice in themselves to combat the disease.

The thorough and constant supervision

The thorough and constant supervision of the pulmonary invalid, the imme intervention when new symptoms manifest themselves or old ones became ag fest themselves or old ones became aggravated or do not disappear rapidly enough, the prescribing of proper food and drink, can only be done by the thoroughly trained physician. Therefore, right here let us sound a note of warning; namely, that not the most beautiful climate nor the most delightful resort can cure the consumptive ration if he is not

nor the most delightful resort can cure the consumptive patient if he is not wisely guided in his treatment. Sometimes this class of patients think they feel well enough no longer to need to submit themselves to the control of their physician. They think that they may eafely pursue pleasures, some times even excesses, or take up work just as even excesses, or take up work just as well as healthy people. Such carelessness on the part of a recovering consumptive

ANGLICAN COADJUTOR BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Much Interest in Election Today in Montreal -- The Probable Outcome.

Montreal, March 3-(Special)-The elec ion of an Anglican coadjutor bishop of Montreal, which will take place here toest in Episcopal circles. It is generally thought that the Very Rev. Dean Carnichael, D. C. L., the present rector of St. George's church, will be the choice of the diocese. If Dean Carmichael is elected it will probably render necessary the ap Toronto, unites the offices of dean and bishop and performs the duties connected with both dignities himself. In case he should relinquish the deanery of Montreal, however, it is probable that the new appointee to that position will be either the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, who is the senior dignitary in the diocese exclusive of Dean Carmichael, or the Ven. Archdeacon Morton, rector of Montreal. The nomination of either of these reverend gentlemen will leave an archdeaconry vacant, and it is possible that the Rev. Canon Ker, rector of Grace church, may be asked to fill the

Dr. Marcus Jastrow, of Germantow Pa., after more than a quarter of centur of painstaking research, has completed manuscript the dictionary of the Talmud which has been awarted with great interest by Biblical students and oriental

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's Signature is on each box. 25c.

No person under 16 years of age is permitted to enter a theatre or tayern in Heli-goland.

MOLDY OR WORMY CORN.

A Cause of Disease In Horses In Kansas and Adjoining States. Serious losses in this and adjoining states are occurring at the present est--Breathing Exercises, Scientific Use time as a result of feeding wormy, moldy corn, either when it is fed as a grain ration or when obtained by pasturing in the stalkfields or when fed upon the cut corn fodder. The disease is an inflammation of the brain or spinal cord and its coverings (meninpopularly called "staggers" or "mad

The symptoms are those of a brain disease. The animal appears blind and only partially conscious. There is often a tendency to turn in a circle to the right or left and a staggering or a straddling gait. There is usually a trembling of the muscles. As the disease progresses the animal becomes delirious and easily excitable. In many cases the animal will stand with the head or breast against a wall or manger and push. Animals will often eat when badly affected apparently from force of habit, not because they are hungry. In some cases animals will die in a few hours after they are first The third breathing or respiratory exer- noticed ailing. Most of them die withrise, which requires more strength and in a few days. A few live a week, andurance, should not be undertaken until rarely longer. In a few cases the spinal cord is diseased, while the brain spinal cord is diseased, while the brain remains nearly normal. In these cases

placed where it will be comfortable ventive by avoiding the wormy, moldy corn. Care should be exercised in han dling a horse to avoid injury, as the animal is irresponsible and often in a delirious frenzy.

In some cases horses do not begin to die for a month after being turned into the stalkfields, and they may contract the disease a week and in some cases ten days after the moldy corn has been

Moldy or wormy corn does not seen to be injurious to other animals and can be fed to cattle and hogs without danger .- U. S. Mayo, Kansas Station.

Protection Against Wind and Cold. Many farm buildings permit the wind to sweep under them because

they have no tight foundation. Such a condition causes much suffering to the animals confined inside. -The Farm Journal suggests way to bank such a building strip of the is to lay down a ing paper that is now sold so

stout, red build- EASY WAY TO BANK A

cheaply in the manner shown in the cut. Tack the upper edge or put on laths along the upper edge and lay a narrow strip of board along the edge upon the ground. It costs but a trifle to go all around a building in this way.

American Agriculturist finds that several years ago alfalfa was tried in Louisiana by the experiment station and gave satisfactory results. When sowed in October on well prepared land at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds of seed per acre, a first cutting can be secured in March or April. As much as eight cuttings a year may be

This legume seems to do fairly well in certain sections of Ontario, but as a rule it is not generally satisfactory. The hairy vetch yields a much greater amount of green fodder and is in many ways more desirable. It is much more profitable than the common spring

Alfalfa grows well on various kinds of soil, provided the subsoil is open and porous. A rich, somewhat sandy loam, with a deep and loose or gravelly subsoil, well supplied with lime, is most

favorable. Alfalfa in New Jersey was best cur by leaving it in the swath long enough to become well wilted, then putting into shocks to complete the curing

Alfalfa will last four to ten or more years, depending upon the character of the soil, methods of manuring and cutting.

The Working Cow. In some parts of Europe they make a practice of working cows in the yoke as we do or used to do oxen, excepting that possibly as they want milk they are careful to feed well and not overwork. This led to a series of experiments at Stockholm, Sweden, in testing the milk of cows so treated, and they found that the milk was reduced

in quantity by the exercise, but its quality was so much richer in butter fat that the working cows actually produced more butter than cows equally good that had no other exercise than they found in gathering their food in the pastures. This opens up a new possibility, remarks American Cultiva-

TO AID IN DEHORNING.

Application of the Device Used by Rarey, the Horse Tamer. Clark Braly of California sends the following to Hoard's Dairyman: "I inclose you a tie for holding cow's

head at stanchion while dehorning. I think it the best tie I know. It may not be new to you, but as I have seen some inquiry in your paper in regard to dehorning I thought I would send it to you. I send you a small model to show how to use it. When the cow's head is fast in stanchion, the rope is dropped over her neck, the loop is caught on the under side and the rope, doubled, is put through loop and placed around the nose up far enough to not shut off her breathing; then pull the rope back to a post at side of stanchion, take one turn around post. A man



can hold the end and by placing his weight on rope hold the cow's head quite solid while her horns are removed. The rope is quickly removed by taking it off the nose and pulling."

practically the well known Rarey device for handling untamed and vicious horses, its application to dehorning purposes is new to us; and we thank Mr. Braly for bringing it to the attention of such of our readers as may have occasion to use devices of such a

Advance In Price of Milk. The advance in the price of milk caused by the increase in cost of food Of course, when out of doors one cannot always take these exercises with the movement of the arms without attracting movement advance in grain prices fifteen or twenty years ago or more. The rigid inspection of the milk supply compels the milk to be of a fixed standard, and neither farmer, contractor nor retail dealers can safely add much water to it to reduce the cost per gallon without danger of detection. The old joke about "the cow with the wooden tail" making up the deficiency when the others did not produce a full supply has gone out of date, nor can a farmer cut down his grain feed to his cows safely, for "poor hay and no grain" will not keep his milk up to the standard. We sold milk for several years, and we found it profitable to feed grain liberally, even when the price was high, as it kept our customers, and when other dealers could not supply theirs we received new ones, and if a short supply made it seem proper to raise our price a little we could always get the increase. We have even bought more cows at such times from those who thought there was no profit in keeping them when the feed cost so much. In selling milk or making butter we found it most profitable to give about as much grain as the cow could eat and digest without regard to its cost.



The weight of evidence from those who have grown green crops to feed when the pastures run short and have had ensilage left over to use in the summer seems to be in favor of the ensilage, says American Cultivator. There is no crop that will give as much value in succulent fodder as the corn crop. Nearly every one concedes that to be true. But the time when a supplementary feed is needed because of the failure of pastures may vary from May until October. We can remember severe droughts and a short supply of pasture feed in each one of those six months and in some years for two or three months in succession.

The soiling crops, useful as they are, cannot always be so planned as to give an abundant supply at all seasons. May is too early and October too late to look for a crop of sowed corn, though it may serve well from July until September, inclusive. But with a silo that will hold perhaps two months' supply for summer use the food is there when needed, be it early or late in the season. If not needed, it can be kept almost indefinitely. We have read of those who said it was as good after keeping three years as the next season after putting in, and if it will keep three years we see no reason why it should not be good after

six years. We do not wish to discourage any farmer or dairyman from growing green crops to feed in the summer, but we wish every one who has a silo for winter feeding would also provide another that would hold two or three months' supply for use in the summer.

Sile Too Large. 'A correspondent writes as follows to Hoard's Dairyman: "I erected a silo 14 feet in diameter by 20 feet high for about 16 head of stock. Now I find that my silo is rather large for my present amount of stock to feed two inches of surface each day. Can I with safety feed from one-half of the surface every other day?"

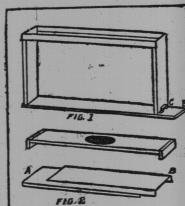
In answer The Dairyman says: "It is advisable in such cases to cover onehalf of the silo by means of boards or tarpaulin so as to keep the heat in and prevent molding. If this is done, there is no difficulty in feeding from alter-

AN OBSERVATORY HIVE. The Quickest and Best Way to Learn

F. G. Herman, who is an authority, on apiarian matters, considers that there is no way in which so much practical knowledge can be obtained about bees as by observing them working in a normal way through the glass sides of an observatory hive. You will see the field bees coming in with their loads of nectar and pollen and depositing them in the cells, the nurse bees feeding the larvæ and the comb builders making comb. You may also observe the queen in her arduous duty of laying two and even three eggs per minute. Mr. Herman therefore tells in The Farm Journal how to make such a

If you are using in your yard a movable frame hive, the matter is simple enough. Make the two end pieces, the bottom and cover the same length and height as the hives in your yard, but only wide enough for three frames of comb. Five inches inside measurement is about right. The sides should be made out of good, clear window glass. This constitutes the body of the hive.

The lower cut in Fig. 2 is a tube which is connected to the body at B, which will be explained a little further on. C in the first figure is a piece of tin that holds the tube in place. The bees enter the tube at A and crawl through the tube into the hive. The tube is made two and a half inches wide and half an inch high, inside measurement, The Dairyman says: "While the tie and about twenty inches long, or lonsent us, as seen in the illustration, is ger if necessary. The upper cut in Fig. 2 is the hive cover, which has a hole in the center two and a half inches in diameter covered on the underside with wire netting. This hole is for two pur poses. If the bees need feeding, a pint fruit jar can be filled with sirup, then covered with one thickness of cheese. cloth and inverted right on the wire, and the bees will do the rest. The other purpose is to ventilate the hive in very warm weather. This hole should at other times be covered with a small



FRAME AND ENTRANCE TUBE. dark hive suits them better. About six days after you have had a swarm go

to the parent hive you will find a num ber of ripe queen cells from which queens will emerge in a day or two. Take three frames of hatching brood, with one or more queen cells, covered with one of more queen cours, with adhering bees, and place them in the hive. Put on the cover and carry to the porch of your dwelling or other suitable place and adjust your hive in position. Some of the old bees will leave, but those that are hatching will make it their home.

For best results it is necessary to have on the porch a vine of some sort for a screen. Honeysuckle trained on chicken wire makes a splendid network of foliage that can hardly be improved

Nitrates In the Soil. The continuous growing of wheat or other grain or of a cultivated crop not only rapidly depletes the soil of organ ic matter, but causes the rapid forma tion of nitrates, which are likely to be washed down in the soil below the reach of the roots of plants. In experinents by Professor Ladd of North Da kota the largest amount of nitrates was found at a depth of three feet in bare fallow, while at a depth of seven feet the amount of nitrates was larger than at a depth of one foot. It is evi dent that the nitrates found were leached down from above. The impor tance of a proper rotation and of catch crops to take up and hold the nitrates

is thus shown. Good Absorbents For Hen Manure. Hen manure quickly ferments and will lose much of its nitrogen if not preserved with absorbents. Lime and wood ashes should not be used for this purpose. Dry loam or muck, moss lit- thing Hypnotic,' as soon as it is in type. ter from peat bogs, road dust, are all useful absorbents for the floor of the poultry house.

The receipts of flaxseed at the prin- that night. cipal primary markets up to Jan. 1, 1902, are estimated by the Duluth Record at 21,459,000 bushels.

The cotton crop of central Asia is re ported to have turned out unfavorably. The United States is one of the leading vegetable oil producers of the world. These in the order of their quantitative importance are cottonseed, linseed and corn oils.

According to a trade journal, the total consumption of sugar of all kinds in the United States in the calendar year 1901 was 2,372,316 long tons against 2,219,847 long tons in 1900. The production of potatoes in the United States is on an average not any probability of my being in New York

quite equal to the consumptive deter melens in this country are in Utah, in the great desert.

was a second at the second of the second of

"SOMETHING HYPNOTIC."

By F. A. Tiffany.

the breakfast table. Runne & Reed, the well-known publishers in New York, who have bought several of Bab." my short stories, had written to me a few days before, saying that they had not heard from me in a long time, and were anxious and pleasant-looking. to have the opportunity of examining anything that I might have written lately. I had replied, stating that I had no MS?. on hand, just at present-that I hadn't any ideas, even. I was afraid, I added, that I

was "pumped dry." Harrie, who knew of this correspondence, promptly replied:

"Why, it's plain enough! They mean to uggest that you should try your hand at a smoke?" short story, with hypnotism for the motive." "Ah! I see. A la Du Maurier? Some vengali sort of thing, eh?"

"Not necessarily," Harrie replied. "Hypnotism offers a large field for the imaginative writer. You ought to be able to think of a hundred ways in which you could work up a plot of that kind." "Well, it's worth trying," I admitted

'I'll s:e what I can do, one of these days. I am not one of those fellows who work selves into a fever over a new idea. Usually, when I do get an idea, I let it take root in my mind, and germinate there of its ter," I explained. own accord. In this way, I frequently have a story develop and grow to maturity, without any conscious effort on my part. But, somehow, "something hypnotic"

didn't appear to spring up and bear fruit. The soil was sterile, or the seed was unpro-It bothered me, too, every now and large an amount?"

then, during the day, I caught myself reeating the words, "Something hypnotic," nd once or twice, at night, I started up from a sound sleep, convinced that some- just right." one was yelling in my ear: "Something I thought of a number of incidents and |

situation - ludicrous, pathetic and tragicossible to be brought about by means of hypnotism, for hypnotic suggestion; but I I can't lay my hands on the original."

The only progress that I made was in army story; I determined to call it, "Some- thing Hypnotic'?"

Ten days from the date of Runne & Reed's have the original?" last |letter, I received from the same firm another letter, the contents of which simply of it!" accounded me. They wrote :

'DEAR MR. RANKIN: Thanks for your story, 'Something Hypnotic.' Glad you' thought well of our suggestion. 'Something Hypnotic' is the best thing you have done yet. Brilliant in conception it bes boldly forward, with daring originality, to a startling yet logical conclusion. We have much pleasure in enclosing check for two hun-Please receipt and oblige, "Yours sincerely,

'Now, what do you think of that, Harrie?" I asked, passing the letter to my wife. We were at breakfast, as on the former oc-

64'Oh, you dear old Bob!" she exclaimed. "If I wasn't so greasy, I'd give you a kiss. Two hundred and fifty dollars!" Womanlike, she looked first at the commercial as pect of the matter. 'But why didn't you

"Tell you what!" I asked. "That you had written the story."

tation on my part. I don't dispute their "For the best of all possible reasons: have not written it!" "Then what do Runne & Reed mean by

this letter-and the check?" "You can search me!" I answered. "Hadn't you better write, and ask them f there isn't some mistake?" "I think not, Harrie. They ask me to

send them a receipt. I'll do that, with "You're not going to keep the money,

"No-that is, not for long." "What are you going to do with it?" "I know a little woman who wants a sealskin sacque, and I'm going to buy her

"Oh, you dear old Bob! Now, I will kiss Having first carefully cashed the check,

wrote to Runge & Read, as follows: "GENTLEMEN: I am glad you are pleased with 'Something Hypnotic' I thank you for your very liberal check, and enclose re-

ceipt, as requested. I shall be greatly obliged by your sending me proof of 'Some-"Yours faithfully. "ROBERT RANKIN."

"Did you ever know me to walk in my sleep, Harrie?" I asked my wife, at dinner "Why no, Bob? What makes you ask?

"You don't think it possible that I could ave got up and rattled that story off on my ypewriser, while I was asleep, some night, "Certainly not? You know how lightly

leep. It would be impossible for you to do anything of that kind without awakening "Well, it's the funniest little go I ever neard of!"

"Don't you care!" said Harrie, who hates lang-from other people. A few days later I had another letter from Runne & Reed, who inquired if there was

in the immediate future, as they would like I replied that there was no prospect of

my being in New York for the next three all responsible druggista nonths. We always have early dinner on Sunday;

"Dear Mr. Rankin: Why don't you try omething hypnotic?—Runne & Reed."

"I wonder what they mean, Harrie," I lowing my last letter to Runne & Reed, said, as I passed this letter to my wife at | Harrie, who was standing at the window,

"Here's a gentleman to see you, I guest

She went to the door herself, and presently ushered in a middle-aged man, portly

"Mr. Rankin," he said, 'I am very pleased to meet you, sir. We have had quite a little correspondence in the last few years; but I have never hed the pleasure of meeting you before. My name is Reed."

1. "Why, Mr. Reed!" I said, grasping the proffered hand with cordial grip, "I am delighted to see you. This is my wife. Mr.

Reed, Harrie, Sit down, sir. Do you I gave him a ciger, and we smokedfin silence, for a few? moments. Then Mr.

Reed said: "There's s mething very extraordinary about that story of yours, Mr. Rankin." "Yes?" I returned; "'a brilliant concep-

tion'? "Oh, yes; certainly-a very brilliant con-

ception," he assented. ' 'Daringly original' ?' I suggested. "Yes-all of that, I grant you," said my visitor, a trifle coldly, as I thought. "I quote your own words-from your let-

"Oh, ah! Of course. Would you allow

me to see that letter, sir?" "With pleasure," I replied; and a moment later I handed him the document. "I see you quote correctly, Mr. Rankin. But didn't you think there was something wrong when you received a check for so

"No," I replied, "I didn't. I had often thought there was something wrong with previous checks. But I thought this was "I suppose," said Mr. Reed, after a pause,

"you make your stories in duplicate, when you typewrite them, Mr. Rankin?"

"I am glad of that. The fact is, you see, "Neither can I on the duplicate," I ad-

"Well, now, Mr. Rankin-if I may take the liberty of putting a plain question riving at a decision in regard to the title of Did you ever have a duplicate of 'Some

"No. Mr. Reed; I did not. Did you ever "No, sir. That is the extraordinary part

"It seems to me that my story is not so extra rdinary as your letter-and check." "Well, my dear sir, I suppose that; seeing that you never earned the money, you

will not make any objection to-er-in "On the contrary, Mr. Reed, I should have a very decided objection to disgorging. The fact is, that I have applied the money dred and fifty dollars in payment for story. to a particular purpose; and I don't happen to have the amount by me, to disgorge "
"Aren't you rather a hard man, Mr. Ren-

"I don't think so," I replied.
"But there is something about you-"Something hypnotic?" I suggested.
"Yes," Mr. Reed assented, "decidedly

so. You are the first man to hypnotise me out of two hundred and fifty dollars!" "You don't allege, I hope, that I have exercised any undue, active influence over "No, sir. But that letter, and the check,

must have been a somnambul stic manifes-

authencity; but I never, consciously, executed either. And I certainly never saw your story." "At one time, I thought I must have written the story in that way," I remarked. "No; I guess you never wrote it at all. And, still, you won't disgorge? Do you know, Mr. Rankin, you remind me of the man in the Bible-of whom the servant complained that he was a hard master; that he would reap where he had not sown. Don't

you think your husband is a little hard on me, Mrs. Rankin?" "Well," said Harrie, assuming a judicial frown-for she was thinking of her sealskin sacque-"I grant that, from your point of view, Mr. Reed, it does seem a little too bad. But I think I can find a solution of the difficulty that will be satisfactory to both of you. You see, Mr. Reed, you suggested that Bob should write a story something hypnotic'—and then, later, you sent him a check for the story supposed to have been written. Now, I would suggest that the best and fairest way out of the difficulty would be for Robert to write you a story, setting forth the very singular circumstances arising out of your suggestion. You were both thinking about this story; and there must have been some sort of telepathic communication between you, in regard to it, which caused you, Mr. Reed, to send Bob that letter and check, while you were asleep. Don't you think a very interesting little story might be made out of "It's an excellent suggestion, Mrs. Ran-

kin," said the publisher. He and I thereupon agreed to call it quits upon my furnishing him with the story saggested by Harrie; and this is the end of it.



A pontifical tiara of gold, valued at £40,000, is to be the jubilee gift of the English Cath-ofics to Pope Leo XIII.