"Listen! what 's that?"

At Larry's words all stop and endeavour to discover what he means. It is not at all difficult, for the night air is still, and the sounds are very distinct, indeed.

A vehicle of some sort is whirling along the gravelled drive leading to the palace gates. The loud voice of the driver can be heard as he urges his animals on. Then he stops, the gates, are reached, a voice roars out some ferocious order in the Turkish tangue. Our friends look at each other in the semi-gloom, consternation sizes Larry, while Jack shuts his tests with a snap.

The pasha has come!" he grinds out.

"Great Scott! that train made up the lost time!" hoarsely whispers Larry. This event seems to strike him in a more singular light than the ctual presence of their enemy.

There is still time enough for them to fly. The shore line can be reached before their foes may overtake them, and the boat, manned by the arms of stellwart British tars, will quickly them to the yacht.

Jack makes the attempt, even while doubtful en regards the result.

"We must fly," he says, grasping me of Aleck's arms.

"Leave me, my friends," begs the there. Great Scott! that train made up

clares Doctor Jack, drawing out the revolver with which he can put six salis at twenty paces in a circle of two inches in diameter—the Bennetts being his only rivals in all America. Here is a pretty kettle of fish. Aleck positively refuses to advance, and the pasha is raising Hall Columbia at the entrance. He must speedily get in, and then look out for squalls. What can be done? Jack has half a notion to pick Aleck up and carry him off like a rebellious hild. He is quite capable of it, but effains simply because he does not use to save a man against his will, and Aleck would be back here at the rat opportunity, determined to get adv or die.

puzzled—he does not know what to do, and precious seconds are flying all the while. Even now it is probably too ate. From the sounds that reach their cars they are informed that the pasha has gained an entrance, and is raging about, asking a dozen questions at once of his astonished and alarmed retainers, who probably imagine their master has gone crazy. Even while they, hearken a new cound adds to the clamour. Doctor ack gives a start as the truth breaks

pon us like a flash!' he cries. "'Pon 'onah! I hear them coming now," says Larry, without any ap-parent alarm. He, too, has drawn a revolver, which he places in readines to fire with a movement of his thumb Achmed, shrinking back for an in stant as the awful clamor of th stant, as the awful clamor of the gaunt brutes breaks on his ears, again braces up the line of battle, holding in his clenched hands the heavy iron has which was intended to raise the lungeon's grating, but which can doubtless be made to do good service to the line of a peace persuader, if it ever comes in contact with the cranium of a hound.

There can be no mistaking the fact

There can be no mistaking the fac that the dogs are advancing directly upon them, for the rush of the animals through the shrubbery is plain-in heard. In the darkness they may have trouble sighting their canine foes. Jack sees a light streaming from a narrow window, and guesses the friendly source from which it comes. Quick to take advantage of an op-portunity, he calls out in a low, strain-

Back a few paces. Get the lane of light in front, so we can see the brutes. Quick! for the love of Hea-

They are none too soon. Like a tor-mado rushing through a Western forest the pasha's pack of fierce wolf-hounds dart toward the little group. They utter a few yelps, but their eager sil-once is terribly suggestive. The sound nce is terribly suggestive. The sound

of their swift passage resembles the sweep of the wind.

A brief moment of suspense, and A brief moment of suspense, and then the dread event is upon them. Jack sights the first brute. His weapon is aimed, and the hand that never yet falled its master presses the trigger. One—the brute drops like a weight of lead, but the others flash into view all at once—revolvers rattle, there howis arise, and for a brief time a tremendous melee ensues.

It is a slaughter-pen for the wolfders, and yet by very numbers they make it hot work for the little party of brave men. Several manage to pass

dogs, and yet by very numbers they make it hot work for the little party of brave men. Several manage to pass the line of light. One Achmed belathe line of light. One Achmed bela-bours with the iron bar, another en-deavours to reach the throat of Doc-tor Jack. Poor fool, it meets that iron left arm on the way, the fingers close on its neck, he crunches the larynfff as though it were made of paper, and tosses the quivering body of the wolf-dog from him in a mo-ment.

corresponding parts of the human body says an exchange. The ears on the The rush, the whirl, the disaster-all same head are probably niore alik than any other of the twin organs c is over in an exceedingly brief space of time. Scarce forty seconds have elapsed since the first dog broke cover and attempted to cross that heavenment banner of light from the window, and now not a single member of that flerce pack is left. Achmed. the body. Nevertheless, they vary a regards thickness, length, shape an position most remarkably n different individuals. If the ear, however, c

Larry is ready to fall in behind, and as for Aleck, the cry enthuses him. He seems to regain his lost strength, forgets he is wounded from the fall he received in the dungeon, and presses on at the side of Achmed, who will go wherever his beloved master will go wherever his beloved master will go wherever his beloved master wills, be it into the grasp of death even, so long as Jack leads.

[To b. Continued.]

THE CENTURY.

Perplexing Controversies as to the Day the

Does the twentieth century Ends.

Does the twentieth century begin on January 1, 1900, or on January 1, 1901? This question agitated a great many people some time ago, and it seems to be agitating some now. And, as is the case with every question, it had advocates on each side. Those who hold that the twentieth century will dawn on January 1, 1900, reason that this is so because the first year of our era began on January 1, 100. Another argument is that the first century began on January 1 of the year 100, just as a child is said to be in its first year before it has reached the anniversary of its birth, when it enters its second year. This logic is applied to the twentieth century question, and those who use it hold that that era opens on January 1, 1900.

They argue further that December 31, '99, was the last day in our first era, and completed the first century, and that, therefore, January 1, 100, marked the opening of the second century. Any child will tell you, they say, that a person's twentieth year begins when his nineteenth b rithday is attained. So, they conclude, the twentieth century begins in the year 1900.

THE OTHER SIDE.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Jack makes the attempt, even while doubtful—so regards the result.

"We must fly," he says, grasping one of Aleck's arms.

"Leave me, my friends," begs the other,

"Not much. We came here to save you, and, Aleck, old fellow, you must come with us."

"I cannot," groans the wretched lad—liberty seems so close, and yet he will not stretch out his hand to grasp it.

"Nonsense! Perhaps we may at some future time save the girl. Remember Avis, Aleck."

"He takes a few steps, stops, and holds back.

"No, no, I have sworn. I cannot, must not, will not desert her. She has vowed to kill herself if I die or leave her—she loves me so. Go, I beg of you, leave me here to have one turn at that devil before they kill me."

His researing is worked out on various lines, but the conclusion is hardly correct. Much better arguments, quite our lines, but the conclusion is hardly correct. Much better arguments, quite our lines, but the conclusive in their stays one lines, but the conclusion is hardly correct. Much better arguments, quite our lines, but the conclusive in their staylows who hold that the twentieth century will begin on January 1, 1901. The weight of logic seems to be in their favor, and here are some of the points they make:—

A favorite argument advanced by those who hold that the twentieth century will begin on January 1, 1901, is that a certain year will not begin until its predecessor is enticely completed; therefore, that the twentieth century will not begin until its predecessor is enticely completed; therefore, that the twentieth century will not be until into the until mid that the twentieth century will not begin until its predecessor is enticely completed; therefore, that the twentieth century will not begin until its predecessor is enticely completed; therefore, that the twentieth century will not begin until its predecessor is enticely completed; therefore, that the twentieth century will not begin until its predecessor is enticely completed; therefore, the twentieth century will not be until into the until

loi. Suppose, it has been urged, a man starts to put 100 potatoes in a barral; if he adds another hundred to them the first potato of that hundred will be the 101st potato. Following out this reasoning, it is held the twentieth century will not begin till the year 1900 is fully completed. HOW THEY FIGURE IT. When you write December 31, 1896, says one on the 1901 side, you mean the

When you write December 31, 1896, says one on the 1901 side, you mean the year 1896 will be completed on December 31, 1896, and that on the following day the year 1897 will begin. When you say December 31, 1896, you do not mean 1896 years plus the days up to December 31 of the next year, but December 31 of the year 1896. Hence, they say, in rounding off their argument, December 31, 1900, will be the 1,900th year of the Christian era, and the last day of the nineteenth century, so the twentieth century will begin January 1, 1901.

As a way cut of the difficulty, conservative people suggest it would, be well to ascertain how the ancients regarded the question, and to do as they did. If at the beginning, they say, the ancients wrote January 1, year 1, then we, when we write January 1, 1900, mean that the 1900th year has just begun, and we must wait twelve months before we can write 1901. But it is not easy to ascertain what the ancients did in the chronological line in the year 1; so far as known they left no data as to their method of computing time.

He Took Chances.

He Took Chances.

Along in the afternoon a stranger mounted on a very fine horse came out of a cross road and joined me, and after we had traveled two or three miles in company he asked if I came from Hope well. I replied in the affirmative, and he continued: ontinued:—
"Any particular excitement down that

"And perhaps overhauled."
"That may be."
"And you know that means hanging "And you know that means hanging in this country?"

"It does. Yes; if they catch me they'll hang me."

"I don't see how you dare do it."

"No! Well, it's my trade, you new, and I take the chances. Excuse me, but do you see horsemen back there on that hill!"

this time it seems I've lost. Gentlemen the audience has now assembled and the curtain can go upon the play.

Some curious features are noted i the inequality in size and influence of

By St George Rathborne.

One stored from 1st page.

At the word Jack feels a chill—what he has expected is about to happen. He can jamin at close times of the continuous and the store the left elbow on the desk while writing, and to the equally prevalent practice of those who carry heavy burdens resting them on the right shoulder.

As regards the arms and legs, there is generally but slight difference. In the size of the hands and feet there is commonly a great variation, and, curiously enough, while it is the right hand that is generally bigger, it is the left foot that often requires a larger sized boot or shoe. Glovemakers give the proportion of large right hands as 900 to 1000, which, by the way, approximates to the proportion of right handed persons in the community. The size of the hand is generally increased by labor. If ladies are to be trusted the human hand has grown smaller within the last twenty or thirty years. But glovers tell a different story. They confess to making all ladies' gloves a half size smaller than they really are. This, they say, is because ladies allowed the story in the story is because ladies allowed the story in the story.

most invariably ask for a size smaller glove than they should wear.

There is nearly always a difference in the size of the hands. This is so marked that the glove that fits the right hand will wrinkle on the left looking in fact, too large. The lett foot, as a rule, is the larger. While the right hand and arm are generally better developed and stronger, the or posite leg corresponds in those particulars. It is found that in athletic persons the advantage of strength is often with the left foot, That is the foot we habitually stand upon, and i is the left foot that leads off in the walking. A man uses the left foo most on the bicycle, and even more as in mounting a horse. While the con-stant use of the right hand is a matter of training (monkeys use both equally the more frequent use of the left foo would seem to be a general habit hence that foot is in many cases th

A Chinaman died, leaving his pr perty by will to his three sons as follows: "To Fuenhuen, the oldest, one-half thereof; to Nupin, his second son, one-third thereof, and to Ding-bat, his

stronger.

youngest, one-ninth thereof."

When the property was inventoried it was found to consist of nothing more nor less than seventeen elephants and it puzzled these three heirs how t and it puzzied these three heirs how to divide the property according to the terms of the will without chopping up seventeen elephants, and thereby ser-iously impairing their value. Finally they applied to a wise neighbor, Suen-punk for advice. Suenpunk had an elephant of his own. He drove it into the yard with the seventeen, and said : "Now, we will suppose that you father left these eighteen elephants Fuen-huen, take your half and de part." So Fuen-huen took nine ele phants and went his way.
"Aow, Nu-pin," said the wise man

"take your third and go." So Nu-pin took six elephants and traveled. "Now, Ding-bat," said the wise man,
"take your ninth and begone." So
Ding-bat took two elephants and
vamoosed. Then Suen-punk took his own elephant and drove him hom Query: Was the pro according to the terms of the will?

A Rare Stone Burned for Lime "While up near the Point of Rocks Frederick County, Md., some days ago," said a prominent geologist, "I visited the quarry from which the stone that constitute the famous pillars in the old hall of the House of Repres tatives, otherwise known as the National Statuary Hall, was quarried. The stone is known to geologists as breccia, though the common name is pudding stone,' from its peculiar formation. It is a limestone conglomerate, though nearly a true marble. It is a handsome as well as a remarkably interesting formation to geolo gists as well as to others, Strange to say, however, there is no demand for it, though it is easily sawed into slabs for table covers, etc.

"The day I was there I saw great quantities of it broken up and thrown into kilns and burned into lime. It makes a very desirable lime, and particularly for a fertilizer. What made me feel sad was that this wonder of the world, for it is found nowhere else in the world in such perfection, can not be turned into other uses. It seems a pity to have to burn it into lime, when there are any quantity of limestone that will do so well for such uses though there is but one such a find o breccia in this wide world."

An Object Lesson.
Teacher—Now, if I take your slat pencil, what can I do with it? Littl Boy-You can turl your hair.

"Any particular excitement down that way?"
"Not much. I believe that a horse had been stolen and bands of men were going out in different directions to search."
"Did you hear the horse described?"
"Why, yes. Let's see? He was a big black horse, with a white nose, two white feet and... Say, your horse answers the exact description!"
"Does he? Well, he ought to—he's the stolen horse!"
"You don't mean to say?"
"Yes, he is, and I'm the man who stole him. Splendid beast, isn't he! He's good for \$300 in any market. Handeom as a picture and sound as a nut."
"But I—I don't understand?" I persisted, feeling quite sure the stranger was guying me.
"Don't you?" he laughingly replied.
"Well, this is the horse, and I stole him, and I can't make it any plainer. I'm in the business, you see."
"But you will be pursued."
"Yery likely."
"And perhaps overhauled."
"That may be."

"In the man be."

"In SURANCE.

"Consumptive Mentone.

Konsumptive Mentone.

Forty years ago the inhabitants of Mentone and neighborhood were a healthy, happy race of splendid physique, to whom consumptive. The peasants left their farms and their healthy lives to wait on the wealthy invalide. Thousands of consumptives died there, impregnating the soil and the water with the garms of their disease. As the result the earth, air and water of Mentone are infected with the tubercie bacillus, and the once healthy peasantry are connumptives almost to a man and a woman No more complete or startling proof of the truth of the once derided germ theory of disease could well be imagined than this.

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