

nize them as forces. Baruch saw with the eyes of the soul. "And what do you see out for?" asked the girl, thoughtfully.

manly figure and threw back his young head. At this moment the luxurious silence of the palace was broken by a voice crying: "It was the clear ring—ringing of a girl's laugh."

Lazarus started and stared. What a laugh it was! Verily, he thought, in all his life he had never heard a laugh so merry, so merry, and wherefore, in this lovely place? Lazarus looked eagerly into the eyes of the girl who was laughing so merrily. A slight stir behind him attracted his attention and he started, standing between two pillars. He saw a pleasant sight.

IKE AND HIS MOTHER.

The Young Traveler Very Nearly Destroys a Thirsty Party.

MRS. PARTINGTON MEETS NEPTUNE.

Considerable Mystification About Crossing the Line.

THE SEVEN POLLES CASTS ANCHOR.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) CHAPTER IV.



er ralling at 12 o'clock, and was going to the cabin to work up his latitude and longitude, "we shall cross the line tomorrow."

As it was often remarked, what the "Donnerstag" jokers said was not very funny, but the way he said things gave them their effect, which was very fortunate for him.

"There ought to be electoral lists displaced," said Mrs. Partington, "so that the line could be seen, if it was reached at night. I shall be in a conundrum if we get over it."

"I have seen no such manner of man among my father's workmen. Don't do it," said Mrs. Partington, "I am a contractor," answered Lazarus, "I am a master mechanic."

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a new ring bolt. He alighted on his back, sending him sprawling on the deck. A cut from a bit of rattling stuff sent the young athlete howling, finding comfort in forming the man at the wheel with offers to help him steer, and boxing the compass, incurring a box on the ear for his interference.

Mrs. Partington was kept awake till late in the morning watch, by the snoring of the occupants of the outer cabin, and therefore she laid aside, until late, rushing down impetuously, cried out that they were most up to the line, and the captain wanted her on deck to meet visitors.

"No, 'tis a little misty, but Cap. says she'll be along in half an hour."

He darted upstairs and Mrs. Partington prepared for the visit of the passengers who he meant by "she." Could it be that it was some circus woman, who would use the line for "aromatic" purposes.

"Brig ahoy!" came in a subdued tone, from near the head of the vessel, seemingly from under her bow.

"Welcome, Your Majesty," Then there was heard a scrambling along the roof of the horses, and a comical sight they presented as the visitors dropped on the deck.

"The monarch extended a hard and tart hand, which the dame accepted, and said: "Glad to meet you, my dear lady, but I am not your Majesty."

"Thank you, but will you please do me the honor to give me your address?" "With the greatest reluctance," she replied.

"The Government wouldn't consent." But Te Kooti counted the days, and at the end of the two years applied to Captain Thomas for his release.

plied, handing him a card, printed in script, which he had in his pocket. "Thank you, my dear lady, but I am not your Majesty."

"The last part of the voyage were pleasantly away, with no very striking circumstances occurring, and all were glad when the slim gowns of the little polle schooner came in sight."

BOY'S EXAMINATION. Unique Answers by a Delicate Pupil to a Set of Questions. Teacher in London Spectator.

I had a young, delicate boy at my school, who, though not allowed to take part in the usual work, sat in the schoolroom during the lessons of the various teachers. When examination time came, and he heard the questions asked, he was quite sure he could answer them.

"What is evaporation?—A—If you get a little box and put a thinable lot of air in it, it will evaporate."

ESCAPE FROM EXILE.

An Exciting Incident of the Long British-Maori War.

GUARD OVERCOME BY PRISONERS.

A Brave Young Chief's Bloody Sacrifice to the East Wind.

THE MASSACRE OF HAPPY VILLAGERS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

The war between the British and the Maori or native inhabitants of New Zealand, which lasted, with some short intervals, for more than 20 years, was one of the most remarkable conflicts on record, and is more interesting in some respects, as a military study, than many of the most famous wars in history.

"The truth is, a Maori warrior in a fighting animal, while a British soldier in a fighting machine, which makes all the difference in the world. A pa, which the Maori built and fortified in a week, would defy the whole force of the Royal Artillery for a month, and after all was evacuated with flying colors, only when provisions and water were exhausted would he surrender."

Among the intrepid leaders of the Maoris was the young chief, Te Kooti, who, after a brilliant career, fell into the hands of the British, with 200 of his warriors. A long and painful experience had taught the Government that it was next to impossible to keep Maori prisoners by any other method than shooting them dead.

"The Chathams are a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, and are enjoying a mild climate and many other advantages. At the time when the Maori prisoners were sent there the population consisted of about 1000 people, engaged in farming, and as a rule harmless and fine-looking people supposed to be the remnants of the aboriginal inhabitants."

It was at last decided that they should be deported to the Chatham Islands, a small dependency of New Zealand, 400 miles eastward, out in the Pacific. Te Kooti agreed to it on behalf of himself and his people, and the Government was satisfied.

Eventually the trenches were brought near the pa, and the commanders, musingly looking at the map, decided to attack Te Kooti's stronghold by escalade. The fighting was most desperate, but the beleaguered Maoris, in addition to being bravely starved, were also being starved and worn out by watching. The British and their native allies succeeded in effecting an entrance into the pa and inflicting a terrible slaughter.

Yet, in the last extremity, Te Kooti and more than 100 of his warriors contrived to descend the precipice and take refuge in the fastnesses of the ravine below. A flying column of British troops, consisting of 200 men, were sent to give the enemy no rest and no quarter, and they obeyed them to the letter.

FOUNDED A LEADING FAMILY. A Broken Saddle Girl's Part in a Town's History. Lewiston Journal.

In a York county town, one of the leading families is that of the name of Walker, and the story of its foundation would afford material for a romance. It was 200 years ago and more when a young Brunswick lady of wealth, accompanied by her groom, galloped through on her way to Boston.

How Formality Wore Off While a Young Couple Took to Society. An exceedingly polite young gentleman handed a very pretty girl into the Capitol yesterday, and while looking for the keeper of the building to the door leading to the dome announced to the man in charge that he was a "Miss Allen."

NITROGEN FOR SOIL.

Leguminous Plants Take the Gas Directly From the Air.

THE PROBLEM OF FERTILIZERS.

No Danger of a Permanent Change in Climatic Conditions.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS OF MUCH INTEREST.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH BY WASHINGTON)

Prof. W. O. Atwater, Director of the Office of Experiment Stations of the Department of Agriculture, who is also Director of the Storrs School Experiment Station in Connecticut, has recently published the results of his experiments on the availability of atmospheric nitrogenous plant food. The results show that leguminous plants in general are able to acquire large quantities of nitrogen from the air during the period of their growth, and that there is scarcely room to doubt that the free nitrogen of the air is thus acquired by plants.

Among the practical benefits which may accrue to the farmer from these discoveries are the following: The ability of legumes to gather nitrogen from the air, and to plant the usefulness of clover, alfalfa, beans, vetches, and cowpeas as renovating crops, and enforces the importance of using these crops to restore fertility to exhausted soils.

The judicious use of mineral fertilizers containing phosphoric acid, potash and lime will enable the farmer to grow crops of legumes which are better fed than his stock will, with proper care to collect and preserve all manure, both liquid and solid, enable him to return a "complete" fertilizer to the soil, and thus to restore to his land. A further advantage of growing these crops is that the nitrogenous material, protein, which they contain in such abundance, is especially valuable for fodder.

This subject has also a wider significance. The food supply of the future depends on the amount of nitrogenous material in the soil. The fact that leguminous plants are able to gather nitrogen from the air, and to plant the usefulness of clover, alfalfa, beans, vetches, and cowpeas as renovating crops, and enforces the importance of using these crops to restore fertility to exhausted soils.

Work of the Topographic Corps. The season's work of the topographic corps of the United States Geological Survey at the Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in December, having proved, in all respects, an alant had bearing, a very successful one. Work has been prosecuted in 23 of the States and Territories, that in the arid region of the West being executed directly in the arid region of the West. In connection with the work, a very successful one. Work has been prosecuted in 23 of the States and Territories, that in the arid region of the West being executed directly in the arid region of the West.

Those who have feared a permanent change in our temperature, and climatic conditions generally, can allay their fears. The latter half of the past year was by no means abnormal for the entire country, the temperature being 1° above the average, and the temperature record in Europe covering the summer and autumn for 400 years have been examined, resulting in the conclusion that no change has taken place. An examination of the records of 150 years of rain and rainfall comprising 150 years at St. Petersburg reveals the same fact.

Carried Timber With Them. Captain Bourke has ascertained a fact which will give to the Indian houses falling into ruin somewhat less antiquity than they are believed to possess. He says the difficulty with the Indian houses is not that they are large enough for beams or roof timbers caused them when building new houses or when moving to a new locality to take all timber out of the old houses, and to use the same in the new ones. This, and not great age accounts for the absence of wood in those houses in dry countries where its decay would occupy centuries.

How Fire Was First Made. It has been discovered by Dr. Adler, of Johns Hopkins University, that the Accadian fire-god was represented by crossed sticks in the position in which they are held when fire is being made. As the records of these people are among the very oldest known, the method of making fire by twisting one stick on another may be regarded as the most primitive.

The Spark From Fire. The spark struck from two pieces of flint will not ignite tinder. In order to get fire by the use of a flint it is necessary that a piece of pyrites, iron or steel be used. As one has never found a piece of flint together with a piece of pyrites, it is safe to say that the Indians knew nothing of the method of making a fire.