To hear the mayls singing. The rain-drops is the buttercups, The mist upon the clover, Still lingered there in beauty rare To show the storm was over, And from the woods a breeze came past A breath of flowers bringing, But o'er it all, and passing sweet,

A summer glory filled the air, The grass waved low before me, The sunlight fell and like a spell A rong came floating o'er me; In Nature's untrained harmony A bird's clear notes were ringing, While leaped my heart in one long thrill To hear the mayis singing.

I beard the mayis singing.

-Ernest McGaffey, in the Curren

A SEQUEL TO MATHIAS SANDORF AND DOCTOR ANTEKIRTT.

# By Jules Verne.

AUTHOR OF "JOURNEY TO THE CENTER OF THE EARTH," "TRIP TO THE MOON, "AROUND THE WORLD IN RIGHTY " MICHAEL STROGOFF, "TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA," ETC., ETC.

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#### CHAPTER XXII-CONTINUED.

Suddenly the Doctor stepped up to a small brasero which stood on a tripod in a corner of the room. In this brasero were a few fragments of paper that had been destroyed by fire, but the incineration of which had not been completed.

Had Sava written them? And surprised by the hurried departure had she burnt the letter before she left Tetuan? Or rather-and that was possible-had the letter been found on Sava and destroyed by Sarcany or Namir!

Pierre had watched the Doctor's look as he bent over the brasero. What had he found?

On the fragments of paper that a breath would reduce to dust, a few words stood out in black-among others these, unfortunately incomplete: " Mad - Bath -

Had Sava attempted to write to her as the only person in the world to whom she could appeal for help not knowing and not being able to know that she had disappeared from Ragusa?

Then after Madame Bathory's name another could be deciphered—that of her son.

Pierre held his breath, and tried to find some other word still legible. But his look was troubled. He could see no more.

But there was one word which might perhaps put them on the girl's tracka word which the Doctor found almost

"Tripoli !" he exclaimed. Was it in the Regency of Tripoit, his

native country, where he might be absolutely safe, that Sarcahy had sought refuge? Was it thither that the caravan was bound ?

"To Tripoli!" said the Doctor. That evening they were again at sea. If Sarcany had already reached the capital of the Regency they were in hopes that they would be only a few days behind him.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

THE PEAST OF THE STORKS.

On the 23rd of November the plain of

loung-Ettelate, around the walls of Pripoli, afforded a curious spectacle, In that day no one could tell if the dain were barren or fertile, for its sursee was hidden beneath multi-colored ents adorned with feathers and flags, niserable gourbis with their roofs so tattered and patched as to give very insufficient shelter from that bitter dry wind the "gibly," which sweeps across the desert from the south; here and there, groups of horses in rich oriental trappings, meharis stretched on the sand with their flat heads like halfempty goat skin bottles, small donkeys about as big as large dogs, large dogs as big as small donkeys, mules with the enormous Arab saddle that has the cantle and pommel as round as a camelhump; hersemen with guns across their shoulders, and knees up to their stomachs, and feet in slipper-like stirrups, and laving double sabres at their belt. galloping among men, women and children, careless of whom they might run down as they dashed along, and natives almost uniformly clothed in the Barbary "haonly," beneath which the women would be indistinguishable from the men, if the men did not fix the folds to their waist with a brass pin, while the women let the upper part fall over thei. faces so that they can only see with the left eye a costume which varies with the classes, the poor having nothing on but the simple linen mantle, the more affluent having the waistcoat of the Arabs, and the wealthy having splendid patterns in white and blue over a second haonly of gauze, a glossy silk above the dead-white of the gold-spangled shirt-

Were they only Tripolitans that had gathered on the plain? No. The environs of the capital were crowded with merchants from Ghadames and Sokna, escorted by their black slaves; Jews and Jewesses of the province, with ancovered faces; negroes from the aeighboring villages, who had come from their cabins of rushes and palms to assist in the general gaiety, poorer in linen than in jewelery, large brass bracelets, shell-work collars, strings of teeth, rings of silver in their ears and their noses; and Benoulies and Awaguirs, from the shores of the Syrtes, to whom the date-palm of their country



SANDORE FINDS THE BURNT LETTER IN THE HOUSE AT TETUAN.

its preserves. Among this agglomeration of Moors, Berbers, Turks, Bedouins and Mazaffirs, who are Europeans, were pashas, sheiks, calls, all the lords in the land walking through the crowds of ranyas which opened, humbly and prudently, before the drawn swords of the soldiers, or the truncheous of the police, or the zapties as there passed in haughty indifference, the governorgeneral of this African eyelet, of this province of the Turkish empire, whose administration belongs to the Sultan.

If there are more than 1,500,000 in Tripoli, with 6000 soldiers-1000 for the Diebel and 500 for the Cyrenaic-the town of Tripoli itself has not more than from 20,000 to 24,000 souls. But on this occassion it appeared as though the population had been at least doubled by the crowd of spectators, coming from all parts of the territory. These rurals had not, it is true, entered the capital of the Regency. Within the walls of the fortifications neither the houses. which through the worthlessness of their materials soon fall into ruins, nor the neighboring mole with its consulates, nor the western quarter inhabited by the Jews, nor the rest of the town inhabited by the Mussulmans, were equal to such an invasion.

But the plain of Soung-Ettelate was large enough for the crowd of spectators attracted to this feast of the storks, | Hazam for three days, whose legend always receives due honor in the eastern countries of Africa. This plain-a small fragment of the Sahara, with its yellow sand often invaded by the sea, during the violent. winds from the east-surrounds the town on three sides, and is about 1000 yards across. In strong contrast is the casis of Menchie, with its whitewalled houses, its gardens watered by the leather-chain pump worked by a skinny cow, its woods of orange-trees, citrons, dates, its green clumps of shrubs and flowers, its antelopes, gazelles, fennees and flamingoes—a huge patch of ground in which live not less than 30,000 people. Beyond is the desert, which in no part of Africa comes nearer to the Mediterranean, the desert and its chifting sand hills, its immense carpet of sand on which, says Baron Krafft, "the wind raises the waves as easily as on the ocean," the Lybian ocean with its mists of impalpable dust.

Tripoli - a country almost as large as France is bounded by Tunis and Egypt and by the Sahara at a distance of one hundred and ninety miles from the Mediterranean coast.

It was in this province, one of the least known in Northern Africa, and which will be, perhaps, one of the last to be thoroughly explored, that Sarcany had taken refuge after leaving Tetuan. A native of Tripoli, he had returned to | armed and equally ready for the defenthe country which had been the scene of his earliest exploits. Affiliated to the most formidable sect of Northern Africa, he had sought the powerful protection and solid, and bound with iron, and of the Senousists, whose agent for the could not be easily forced, and once acquisition of arms and ammunition in forced could not be easily entered, foreign parts, he had never ceased to be. And when he arrived at Tripoli he had taken up his quarters in the house of the mogaldem, Sidi Hazam, the recognized chief of the scotnries of the district.

After the capture of Toronthal in the road to Nice-a capture which still interested in his success. remained inexplicable to him-Sarcany had left Monte Carlo. A few thousand francs that he had kept back from his earliest winnings had enabled him to pay his passage, and defray his expenses. storks, as the Tripolitan police knew He had good reason to fear that Toronthal would be reduced to despair, and urged to seek vengeance on him, either by revealing his past life, or giving information as to the whereabouts of Sava. The banker knew that the girl was at Tetuan, in charge of Namir, and hence Sarcany's decision to leave Morocco as soon as possible.

He resolved to take refuge in Tripoli. where he could avail himself, not only of the means of action but of the means of defence. But to go there by steamer. or the Algerian railway as the Doctor had suspected-would have been too dangerous. And so he joined a caravan of Senousists, who were on their way to the Cyrenaic, recruiting as they went in the chief villages of Moroeco, Algeria and Tunis. This caravan, which would quickly travel the 500 leagues between Tetnan and Tripoli, following the northern edge of the

desert, set out no the 12th of October. And now Sava was entirely at the mercy of her captors. But her resolu-

yielded its wine, its truit, its bread and tion was not shaken. Neither the threats of Namir nor the rage of Sarcany had had any effect on her.

At its departure from Tetuan the caravan already numbered fifty of the brethren, or Khouans, under the leadership of an imam, who had organized it in military fashion. There was no intention of crossing the provinces under French influence, or the journey might give rise to difficulties,

The coast of Algeria and Tunis forms an arc up to the western coast of the grand Syrtes, where it drops abruptly to the south. The most direct road from Tetuan to Tripoli is along the chord of this are, and that does not run higher than Laghouat, one of the most discant French towns on the border of the

The caravan, on leaving the empire of Morocco, skirted the boundary of Algeria, and in Beni Matan, in Oulad Nail, in Charfat-el-Hamel, secured a goodly number of recruits, so that when it reached the Tunisian coast at the Syrtes Magna, it numbered more than three hundred men. Then it followed the coast, recruiting Khouans in the different villages, and on the 20th of November, after a six weeks' journey, it reached the frontier of Tripoli. On the day, therefore, that this feast of the storks was taking place, Sarcany and Namir had only been the guests of Sidi

The megadden's house, which now Sava's prison, was surrounded by a slender minaret, and with its white walls pierced with loopholes, its embattled terraces, its want of exterior windows, and its low, narrow doorway, had very much the appearance of a small fortress. It was in reality a regular zaouiya, situated beyond the town, on the skirt of the sandy plain and the plantations of Menchie, with its gardens defended by the high wall running up on to the

Its interior was of the ordinary Arab design, but with three courtyards instead of one. Around each of these courtyards was a quadrilateral of galleries, columns and areades, on to which opened the rooms of the house, which for the most part, were luxuriously furnished, In the second courtward the visitors or guests found a vast "skifa," a sort of hall or vestibule, in which more than one conference had been held by Sidi Hazam.

The house was naturally defended by its high walls, and the defence was further assured by the number of servants who could be summoned in case of an attack from the wandering tribes, or even the recognized authorities of the province whose efforts were directed to keeping the Senousists in check. There were, in fact, tifty of the brethren, wellsive or the offensive.

There was only one door to the zaoniya, but this door was very thick Sareany had thus found a safe refuge in which he hoped to end his work successfully. His marriage with Sava would bring him considerable wealth, and if needed he could count on the assistance of the brotherhood, who were directly

The brethren from Tetuan and the vilayets on the road had been dispersed in the onsis of Menchie, ready for action at the first signal. The feast of the well, would be most convenient for the Senousists. On the plain of Soung-Ettelate, the Khouans of Northern Africa could receive their orders from the muftis as to their concentration in the Cyrenaic, where they were to found a regular pirate kingdom under the allpowerful authority of a cuiph. And the circumstances were highly favorable, for it was in the vilayet of Ben Ghazi, in the Cyrenaic, that the association already had its greatest number of

ndherents. On this day of the feast of storks, three strangers were strolling through the growd on the plain of Soung-Ettelate. These strangers, these muzaffirs, would not have been recognized as Europeans under their Arab dress. The eldest of them were his with that perfect case which only long custom gives. He was Doctor Autekirtt, and his companions Pierre Bathory and Luigi Ferrato. Point Pescade and Cape Matifou were stopping in the town, where they were engaged in certain preparations, and

probably would not appear on the scene

until they were wanted. The Electric had only come in the afternoon before and anchored under slielter of the long-rocks w, ich act as a natural breakwater to the harbor of as the voyage outwards. A three hours' stay at Phillippeville, in the little bay of Filfila, and no longer had been all that was necessary to procure the Arab dresses. Then the Electric had departed Gulf.

When the Doctor and his companions came ashore, not at the quay, but on the rocks outside the harbor, they were no longer five Europeans entering Tripolitan territory, they were five Orientals whose garb would attract no attention. Pierre and Luigi dressed up in this way close observer, but Pescade and Matifou, accustomed to the many dresses of the mountebank, were completely at their ease.

When night came the Electric moved and his companions ascended the rocks marine gate, and entered the narrow reasty for the sea. streets of the town. The first hotel they came to seemed good enough for a few days-a few hours perhaps. They seemed to be respectable folks. Tunisian merchants, probably, taking advantage of their journey through Tripoli to be present at the feast of the storks. As the Doctor spoke Arabic as correctly as guages, there was no danger that his speech would be ray them.

The innkeeper with great cordiality He was a large man and very talkative, And so in encouraging him to talk, the Doctor soon learned certain things that interested him greatly. In the first cently arrived from Morocco in Tripoli, a coffer dam can be made to serve very that Sarcang, who was well known in the Regency, formed part of the caravan, and that he had availed himself of the hospitality of Sidi Hazam.

And hence that evening the Doctor, Pierre and Luigi taking such precaution as ensured their not been observed, had mixed with the crowd of nomads encamped in the plain of Soung-Ettelate. As they strolled about they took careful notes of the moquidem's house on the skirt of the oasis.

There, then, Sava Sandorf was a prisoner. Since the Doctor had been at Ragusa the father and daughter had an impassable wall lay between them. To get her away Pierre would have consented to everything, even to agree to Sarcany's terms, Count Sandorf and he were ready to abandon the fortune which the scoundrel coveted. And this, although he did not forget that justice ought to be done on the betrayer of Stephen Bathory and Ladislas Zath- one end.

## TO BE CONTINUED.

# The Nation's Dead.

A recent report shows that the nation's dead are buried in 79 national. cemeteries, of which only 12 are in the Northern States. Among the principal ones in the North are Cypress N. J., which contains the remains of 2,644 unknown dead; Gettysburg, Pa., with its 1,967 known and 1,608 unknown dead; Mound City, Ill., with 2,505 known and 2,721 unknown graves; Philadelphia, with 1,909 dead, and Woodlawn, Elmira, N. Y., with its 3,090 dead. In the South, near the scenes of terrible conflicts, are located the largest depositories of the nation's herole dead:

Arlington, Va., 16,264, of whom 4,349 Beaufort, S. C., 9,241, of whom 4,493 are unknown.

Chalmette, La., 12,511, of whom 5,674 are unknown.

4,963 are unknown. Fredericksburg, Va., 15,257, of whom 12,770 are unknown. Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 11,490, of whom 2.006 are unknown. Little Rock, Ark., 5,602, of whom 2,-

337 are unknown. City Point, Va., 5,122, of whom 1,374 are unknown. Marietta, Ga., 10, 151, of whom 2,963.

ere unknown. Memphis, Tenn., 13,997, of whom 8,-817 are unknown.

Nashville, Tenn., 16,526, of whom 4,-01 are unknown. Poplar Grove, Va., 6,199, of whom 1,001 are unknown. Richmond, Va., 6.542, of whom 5,700 re unknown.

Salisbury, N. C., 12,126, of whom 12,-32 are unknown. Stone over, Tenn., 5,602, of whom SS are unknown.

Vicksburg, Miss., 16,600, of whom 12.704 are unknown. Antietam, Va., 4,671, of whom 1,818

re unknown. Winehester, Va., 4,559, of whom 2,-365 are unknown.

In all, the remains of 300,000 men who fought for the stars and stripes find guarded graves in our national cemeeries. Two cemeteries are mainly devoted to the brave men who perished in the loathsome prisons of the same name-Andersonville, Ga., which contains 13,714 graves, and Salisbuy, with ts 12.126 dead of whom 12.032 are unknown.

Of the vast number who are interred in our national cemeteries 275,000 sleep beneath the soil of the Southern States and 145,000 rest in graves marked unknown.

It is not pleasant to contemplate that an American woman, and a smart one, Lady Churchill, is helping the wrong side in the British Parliamentary campaign, but when Brother Beecher unlimbers his home-rule battery Ameri and will be better represented in the fight - Washington Republican.

#### A MARINE COFFER DAM.

The Work of Repairing the Steamship Werra at South Boston.

The ocean steamship Werra, which was disabled in her recent passage to Tripoli. The passage had been as rapid this country by the breaking of her shaft, is in the New England dock at or obtained the following information South Boston for repairs, says The Roston Advertiser. The shaft was broken short off at the outside of the stern mental rock of the earth's crust, and is immediately, and its presence had not post, and the propeller and that part of | nearly always found in its perfect state even been detected in the Numidian the shalt which extended outside the in mountainous regions. To be sure, it stern post fell out and were lost. The repairs to be made, accordingly, con- rock in flat or rolling plains, but most alsist in putting in a new propeller and a new shaft of the full length, which is twenty-four feet.

The shaft has been ordered by cable to be shipped at once from Germany and might betray themselves to the eyes of a former is on board the steamship Donan, which is due in New York on the 25th inst., and the propeller is expected to arrive on the Liverpool steamer due on the 28th. It will take at least one day more to forward these from round to one of the creeks on the other | New York. The intervening time will side of the harbor, where she ran little not be more than comfortably suffic ent risk of being observed; and there she to remove the remnant of the old shaft remained ready for sea at any moment, and make such adjustments as will be As soon as they had landed, the Doctor necessary for putting the new apparatus into place expeditiously. Ten er that skirt the coast until they reached twelve days from the present time will the quay leading to Beb-el Bahr, the probably clapse before the vessel is

This work of restoration is of special interest Lecause it is to be done by means of a coffer dam. Notwithstandng that Boston is praised, and justly, for the many facilities which the port offers for ocean steamer traffic, one very important matter is lacking, and that is a dry-dock long enough to contain a first-class ocean steamer. The he did the other Mediterranean lan- Werra is 450 feet long. The longest dry-dock is that belonging to the United States government at the Charleston navy-yard. This is but 370 feet received the five travelers who did him long. It was planned and its constructhe great honor of selecting his house. I tion was begun in 1827, and at that time the idea that the merchant service would ever surpass the naval service in the length of its ships was doubtless quite out of the range of the mind's place he heard that a caravan had re- vision. In the absence of a dry-dock well in the work now to be done, but the use of it is somewhat of a novelty, to the general public at least, and a good many people visited the dock vesterday, prompted by curiosity about the coffer dam.

The dam is a structure of strong timbers and planks, and its shape or form is that of the bottom, two sides, and one end of a square wooden box. The bottom is settled low enough in the water to pass under the keel of the ship as she lies affoat. It is set under the keel about half the length of the coffer dam. Cha as are dropped from the after bulwarks of the ship, and are never been so near together. But now hooked to the sides of the dam near the upper edge, and drawn perfectly taut by means of a combined shackle and screw attached to each chain. All being well secured, the operation of putting in the bulkhead of the dam is begun. This, when in place, will make the other end of the lox already des r bed as having two sides and only

This end or bulkhead is built in tw parts and the inter edge of each part is shaped to fit exactly the convex and concave line of the vessel's hull below have said." the water. In the present ustance this shape has to be ascertained by taking molds of the interior of the hull at the proper distance from the stern port, making allowance for thekness of the Hills, with its 3,786 dead: Finn's Point, smooth side comes from putting a lay- New Brunswick. er of sail cloth or like material into the bulkhead as a part of its construction.

This part of the work of shaping the edges of the bulkhead was well done. and both parts were soon put into place and held there by the diagonal thrust of timbers or jost secured against the inner sides of the dam. Before the work of pumping out was begun, or before it had progressed far, shores were set resting at one end upon the bottom and what may be called the gunwale of the coffer-dam and against you've probably noticed that they don't

the ship's hull at the other end, The tug-boat William Sprague began the work of pumping out, and latter in the day the tug Curlew was also engaged. The water in the dam is drawn out through huge pieces of Chattanooga, Tenn., 12,962, of whom suction hose, these being connected with the pumps of the tug boats. With the withdrawal of the water within the dam, an immense upward and lateral pressure is made by the water without, and the joint of the bulkhead against the ship's side by the pressure becomes practically water-tight. When the coffer dam is free of water, a hose attached to one of the pumps of the steamship will keep it clear without

d fliculty. The work of putting the coffer dam into position was begun at 8 A. M. yesterday, and by 4:30 P. M. the dam was sufficiently clear of water to expose the ship's stern nearly to the slepth of the keel. The end of the broken shaft was visible. It was made with a hollow core of ten inches diameter, and was of rough steel. The strength was of course, very great, but the question was debated somewhat by the scafaring men present whether it would not have been stronger if wrought solid. The depth of the bulkhead from its gunwale is twenty feet. its width is thirty feet, and its length thirty-five feet. The sweep of the propeller blades corresponds to a circle of twenty-two feet diameter.

## A Plain, Simple Man.

"Gentlemen," he said to the reporters, as the sheriff put the knot where it would do the most good, "will you grant me one last request before I

The reporters, to a man, said they would. "Then write me down as having been

simply 'hanged,' not 'launched into etern'ty. I'm no dude," The request caused some consternation among the younger reporters, but they all kept their word - New York

Sun. First Wayfarer-"Well, but if you're a Dublin man how came you to be born la Cork!" Second Ditto- Sure it was just this-I was Way through the dog. - Newman Instaving there at the tolme."-Judy.

#### GRANITE.

How It Is Quarried and Prepared for Use-Where the Stone Comes From.

A reporter of The Lincinnati Sun, in an interview with an old-time contractin regard to granite: "In the first place, granite appears to be the fundais occasionally found as the superficial ways is found in hills, and mountains, It is the hardest to get of any, of the more valuable of the building rocks, but when uncovered and opened up is comparatively easy to work into rough shapes, but polishing is another matter.

"How is it discovered?" "Generally it crops out on the face of a cliff high up on a hill or mountain. hundreds of feet above convenient avenues of travel. The first thing to be done is to climb up and skin the quarry -that is, str p off the sod and soil and blast out a ledge for the workmen. Then the hunt for seams and dissures to lessen the work of blasting. Sometimes acres upon acres have to be skinned before a single seam or crack can be found. But when they find a seam they have solved the problem of quarrying because the seams show which way the granite will work most

easily. "Then granite has grain?"

"Yes, a sort of grain-enough, anyhow, to make it split accurately by proper manipulation. Frequently the seams traverse in parallel lines, in which case the workmen have a comparative pienic. First he drills long rows of holes from three and a half inches to ten feet in depth and from five to ten inches apart.

"Then he blasts it out and that's all

there is of it?" "Searcely. When he has drifted around a section ten or twenty feet wide by forty to eighty long he takes a lot of half round rons, pointed like the drills, and sets them in the holes in pairs, flat sides together, of course, Next he sets in his feathers, which are nothing but small, slender, and very tough steel wedges. He goes along with a light hammer and begins driving in his wedges with equal ferce, so that the strain increases evenly all along the line. Pretty soon there is a sharp report and the big granite rectangle jumps up out of its bed with a deep hollow on its under surface, there being no means of getting at the bottom center with half rounds and feath-

"Is the granite then hauled to the cities to be worked up?"

"No. Do you suppose they have derricks up there on the mountains big enough to lift two or three thousand toes?. The same process is renewed along the 'grain' to break the stene into long strips, and it is then broken apart laterally by sharp tools and hammers. Of course there is enormous waste, but when granite is found at all there is generally an abundance of it, so it isn't much of an object to save it. The difficulty in working it is what makes it cost. The granite blocks used in these streets are worked down from the great rectangular masses just as I

"Where does our paying granite come from, to be defin to

"Rockport and Quincy, Mass., and the coast of Maine are furnishing the most of what we are using here; but vessel's iron plating. Some aid in time paying and building granite is making a tight joint against the ship's found in the Theusand islands and in

"How is it shipped?"

"Pretty much as it's laid on the sidewalks, only not in as great a bulk. A box-car will hold 1,300 blocks, which are worth only about \$120 a car. So you see the railroads get a mighty fat thing out of the transportation, as compared with the value of the stuff."

"Where is the finest granite found?" "Aberdeen, Scotland. That is the red granite, which is full quartz. It takes on a magniticent polish, but carve it elaborately. If a man wants a monument of Scotch granite to hold his cadaver down he must be satisfied with very quiet designs. But it holds its sharp edges, when they're once on, for ages, almost. The Egyptians had the granite business down to a finer point than any other people on the round earth. They weren't satisfied with shining it up, but they carved it and worked it as a baker works gingerbread.

"Another thing the people don't generally know, is that many of the so-called precious stones are nothing but quartz one of the principal constituents of granite. Agate, amethyst, carnellan, cat's-eye, chalcodony, geode, and jasper are all quartz formations. and our pleasure traps and garbage earls are trundling over acres of such rubbish every day. Yet people call us Cincinnatians stingy. Science found a way to counterfeit these stones in paste, though, just about the same time she discovered how common is the natural article, so that the market is surfeited with both, and neither is wanted. 'Brazilian peddie' spectacles are made from quartz, and California diamonds, when not artificial, are worked from large, clear masses of quartz, which are found in Madagas-

## He Carried the Convention,

"Well, Charley, did you ask for the hand of old Slickmore's daugkter, last night?

You bet I did. I secured the nomination on the first ballot.' "So you are to be married soon."

"No. siree." "What!"

"It's a fact." "I thought you said you secured the

nomination! ·1 did. The old man gave me my choice between the toe of his boot and the mouth of his dog, and I nominated the boot, but they gave me the dog by acclamation. Fact is I scooped the whole convention. If you don't believe it look at my pants! They look like they had been through a threshing machine, but they didn't go near half dependent.