station together her thoughts were very corner.

What could George haze been thinking about when he spoke of this child as 'nice looking?' Why, the words are sian rugs and furs thrown on the floor. heresy when used to describe her face! Poor soul! I am sorry for her! Such side the ivory tollet table, and gazed at beauty in her station of life does not mean happiness."

Audrey found herself speaking quite naturally and easily to this kind mannered woman, and answered all the questions Mrs. Thorngate put to ber in her fresh, clear voice and refined tones.

But whatever the vicar's wife was turning over in her mind it was never permitted to ripen, for just as they were passing in at the rectory garden-a pretty place even in the chill Feormary weather-a young lady, mounted on a bay borse with black points, and attended by a smart groom, rode swiftly along the road. She drew rein as she saw Mrs.

"Good morning," she cried, in a clear, rather hard voice. "Have you seen anything of Lord John? They tell me he came a cropper just by Delf Woods, and went back by train to get another mount, as he had lamed old Hector. You have out hunting, Maxse. Birchain, you have not seen him, Mrs. Thorngate? Dear me, told her everything?" how tiresome! The day is quite hot, and we shaped the have such a rattling

"It is a pity," Mrs. Thorngate assented heartily, for in her youth she had been a first rate sportswoman, and she sympathized with the girl's disappointment warmly; "but can't you carch them up long, ivory-mounted duchesse mirror, and somewhere, Miss Fraser? Where was put herself into Bircham's hands to have the meet?"

CHAPTER III.

Sheila Fraser explained everything in turned figure sitting easily in the saddle. at the small, oval face under the straight at the nape of the neck.

How pretty this Miss Fruser was! Her teeth were so even and so white, her cheeks so rosy warm in color; only her eyes seemed cold and hard. They moved about quickly, and to Audrey were just

like sharp needles. "I rode back to inquire after Lord John at his mother's request, because come one said he was really hort. Now, I wish I had not been so quixotic. I really don't quite know what I shall do.' Miss Fraser tapped her small foot with her whip impatiently, and then frowned. The wind had blown the veil over Audrey's face again, but she could see through it easily, and she did not like that frown, it made the eyes more sharp and cruel than before.

"I suppose it is no use noking you to have some luncheon with me, Mrs. Thorngate said, and then, all at once, she remembered Audrey, and attered an exclamation. "I very nearly forgot," she said, turning to Miss Fraser, "your new maid has arrived. This is she."

Shella Fraser looked carelessly at the slender form in its black clock and ail. "Oh!" she said shortly; she paused a moment, and then addressing Audrey, "you had better go up to Dinglewood at once; ask Bircham; she will tell you what your duties are, and-r-what is your name?"

"Maxse-Audrey Maxse," Mrs. Thorngate replied, quickly.

"Well-er-Maxse, you must alter your dress. That funeral closk and veil are simply absurd. Please see to that at

Miss Fraser bent from her saddle to ask one or two questions conjidentially of the vicar's wife, and then her face flushed. and she uttered an exclamation of pleas-"Here he is, after all!" as a horse

man came fleetly toward them. Jack Glendurwood pulled up with a "Halloo, Sheila, you here? Why, I

thought you would have been at Sherwood Downs, at least, by this time." He was thoroughly well cleansed of

hat and greeted Mrs. Thorngate. "Heard you had a cropper, and, as your mother was anxious, I rode back to see what was left of you," Shella replied in a curt, somewhat mas uline man-

Miss Fraser herself, as he removed his

"Poor mother." he said, lightly, "Well, the best thing we can do is to tear down to Welland! The hounds went through where a few minutes ago, I heard; I thought I might catch them up here, but

as they have not come this way, we are pretty sure of tumbling in with them in that direction." He looked eager to be off, and his eyes never went toward the gate where Audrey

stood, shrinking back shyly, in her black garments. A few more words exchanged and the two young people rode off, and Mrs. Thorngate came up to Audrey. "Well, how do you like your young

mistress' looks?" she asked, k'rdly. Audrey paused for a moment, then in a numb sort of way she answered: "She is very pretty, I think."

"Miss Frase is the acknowledged beauty of these parts—she is an heiress. Dinglewood is a lovely place. I hope you will get on well with her, my dear, and be happy in your new home.

Miss Fraser came home very tired about 6 o'clock, and found Bircham, her first maid, carefully instructing the newcomer in the various duties expected of her. Audrey, mindful of her mistress' commands, had put on her only other gown, a thick gray one of rough material, with neat collar and cuffs, and a blackribbed apron. Her hair was brushed straight off her face, and rolled in a huge knot at the back of her exquisitely shaped head. She was pale, but her eyes were shining with admiration and surprise and some excitement. Never, in Ler wildest broke her silence, and, turning, with a

Mrs. Thorngate was waiting for her, dreams, had she conjured up so many and came up to her at once. At the first lovely things as were massed together in glimpse of her sweet, motherly face Au- Shella Fraser's apartments, with their drey's nervousness went. The vicar's silken hangings, their dainty furniture. wife spoke cheerfully and xindly to the costly ornaments, and the hundred and girl, and as they walked out of the one appointments which dnished every

> "It is like fairyland," Andrey said over and over again in her bewilderment. She hardly liked to tread on the Perand she held her breath as she stood bethe brushes and array of bottles and other knickknacks in old Dutch silver.

"If Jean could but see them!" was her thought. She was quite dazed with all the love iness about her, and gave little cries of

surprise and delight as Riccham lighted the pink-globed lamps and stirred the fire into a blaze, She felt it must be some delicious, beaven-sent dream, and that presently

she should wake and find herself in her cold, hard bed at the home, the bell clanging the time to rise. Sheila's arrival dispelled this feeling. and, as the young lady entered, she seem-

ed to bring a rush of cold air with her

that destroyed the illusion of fairyland. "My bath at once!" she ordered, sharply; and then, looking across at Audrey, she added: "You must remember to have it always ready for me when I have been

"Yes, miss, everything." "Let her remain here and watch you

to-night." Audrey stood in a dusky corner with her hands folded, as Miss Fraser, having plunged into her bath and thus refreshed and invigorated herself, sat before the her halr dressed.

Audrey thought she had never seen anything so beautiful as Sheila Fraser's hair; every thread seemed of burnished her sharp way, and Audrey, standing gold as the brush went through it, and modestly in the background, looked in the lamp light shone on it, and when by the lamp light shone on it, and when by admiration and surprise at the neat, well and by her young mistress shoot adorned for dinner in a black crepe gown, with diamonds glittering in her wavy tresses hat brim, and the coil of red gold hair and around her white throat, the girl was quite dazed.

It had been such a long, wonderful day. full of such agitation and so many new experiences.

CHAPTER IV.

Audrey woke with a start the next morning, and her first thought was how angry Miss Irons would be that she was late. The faint, golden rays of the February sun were streaming in through the sides of the blind; the bell was not ringing. She looked about her in a dazed, mechanical fashion, sitting up .a bed, with her mass of black hair tossed loosely on her shoulders.

Where was she? Surely that was not Jean's bed in the other owner? Jean never snored like that. She rubbed her then was wide awake. She was not in her old bedroom, but in her new, and that sleeping form across in the other corner was not Jean's small, thin one, but the large-boned, heavy frame of

Bircham, her fellow-servant. She shut the door quietly and went down stairs, and brushed away briskly at the riding habit and other garments for a good half hour; then, with a shy laugh, she determined to go on to the servants' quarters and reconnoiter.

"I must meet the others sooner or later," she thought. A rosy cheeked housema'd was busy with her broom and stopped to courtesy as she saw what she took to be a guest coming down the wide oaken staircasethere were always two or three strangers at Dinglewood. Andrey was gazing out of her lovely dark blue eyes with deep pleasure and interest at the fresh wonders that met her gaze at every turn; her young, buoyant, nervously excitable heart thrilled as with delight at the carved oaken panels, the full-langth costume portraits, the figures in armor that stood in their niches, as though guarding the old house as their dead and gone wearers did in the days of yore. The bousemaid's respectful courtesy first provoked a smile and then a little sigh.

"I want to find the kitchen; am I going wrong?" she said, and then she put all mud, and looked as speck and span as out her hand. "I am the new maid, Audrey Maxse! Shall we be friends? What is your name? If it is like your face

it is sure to be nice." The housemaid stared at her in amaze ment; but when she saw that Andrey still held out her hand, she put her own rough palm into it, while she grinned good naturedly.

"I baint bad frens with no one, I baint, and I likes you! Why, I took you for a lady. There! My name's 'Lisa. What's yourn, did you say?"

Audrey explained all that was necessary, and then Eliza showed her the way to the housekeeper's room, the servants hall and the kitchen.

"You come down the wrong stairs," she said. "Them's the ones you must use," pointing to her right. "Here's the kitching. My! Don't the brekkus smell nice? Ain't you 'ungry? You must eat a lot, and then you'll get red cheeks. Here's Mr. Downs!" and Eliza broke off to giggle, as a young man—a very good imitation of a gentleman-sauntered in through the open doorway that led to the courtyard, thence to the stables and the kitchen garden beyond. "He's Lord John's valley," she whispered in a loud

voice to Audrey, "and such a swell!" Mr. Downs smiled with much superiority as he caught Eliza's ingenuous tone of admiration. He was soon chaffing and joking with her, while Audrey, who felt an indescribable vexation and dislike arising within her at the man's presence, went to the doorway and walked out into the courtyard. It was so clear and fresh in the cold morning air that she soon lost her vague discomfort, and began to make friends with the half dozen dogs of every sort and description, who came from the stables to inquire into the new arrival. A voice from behind frown, she saw that Downs had followed

"You'll get cold out here, miss," the young man said, fixing his eyes on her exquisite face with astonished admiration; "and you're much too pretty-

Audrey drew herself up. She was very young, and she had never had occasion to feel the sort of augry resentment that this man's bold stare awakened in her breast. She was too necrous to make any reply, but she turned round quickly and went indoors before he knew-what she was doing.

"Oh! That's her sort, is he" observed Mr. Henry Downs to himself. "Who's she, I'd like to know, though she is so pretty, to give herself airs the a queen? Well, we'll soon take that out of her, or ny name ain't Downs."

And, dispensing a few kicks to the dogs, the man walked away down the ourtyard to give his master's order to

message had come for her to go to Miss raser's room at once. Shella Fraser was lying in her luxuriant ted, her redgold hair thrown over the pillows in pleturesque confusion as Audrey entered. "Light my fire at once," she ordered, sharply; "then pull up the blind, and give those papers and letters, Maxse,"

Andrey stirred the smallering embers esto a blaze, threw some wood on to it, and then drew back the silken curtains. Miss Fraser took the letters and stared at the girl.

"I don't think I shall "ke this girl," she said to herself. "She is evidently stupid, and stares at one in an uncanny fashion. Go to Mrs. Fraser's roomyou know where it is give her my love. and ask how she is this morning," she said, shortly,

She lay quite still as Audrey went ay, then, with a sudden movement, she slipped from the bed, went across the rich carpet to the mirror, and gazed silently at her own image. Never before, in the whole of her life, had she ever viewed to be out of reach. her own reflection with saything but Of course, cattle pleasure. What was it that jarred her should not be where now? Not only the lack of symmetry in feature, the difference in coloringwas it not a certain air of unaccounta ble refinement—a something that bespoke the patrician in Audrey's face, and that was wanting in her own?

She was not patrician boen-she was of the people. Her father had been a hard-headed Scotch merchant, born of respectable Scotch tradesfolk; her mother shown in the illusthe rich and only daughter of a Cumber- tration. It is made land brewer. They were wealthy, they had land, they had retinues of servants. but still they were beyond the sacred inner social round. Shella could remem ber distinctly the days before her mother's death; she was only a girl of eight, but she was wonderfully snarp and precoclous for her years. Mrs. Fraser had no other children. She was an unloved wife, her ambitions did not keep pace with those of her husband, and the rift, begun almost immediately after the marriage, widened and widened until they were virtually separated altogether. George Fraser neither felt nor pretended to feel any sorrow when his wife died. He was considerably enriched by her for- to this post.

(To be continued.)

His Mistake. Fred-The ways of women are past all understanding.

Jack-What's the trouble new? Fred-While I was in the parlor

Jack-Huh! You ought to have known that negatives are always developed in dark rooms.

Courage Promoters.

"Women," remarked Wedderly, "are great incentive to manly courage." "What's the explanation?" queried his friend Singleton.

"Well," replied Wedderly, "since I've been up against the matrimonial game and had a few little tilts with my wife, the prospect of a scrap with the toughchild's play to me."

Slow March of Music.

It takes time for some operas to come to England, but Gluck's "Armide," beloved of Marie Antoinette, probably establishes a record in this respect. To be exact, "Armide"-produced at Covent Garden last night-has taken 120 years to reach our shores since its initial production in Paris.-London Daily Mail.

For nice distinctions in the use of the English language even the Philadelphia lawyer might learn something from certain street car conductors of Boston. Thoughtlessly and lightheartedly I said to a conductor the other day: "Do you go to Blank street?" The answer came: "No, but this car passes that street."

Bright Modern Thievery.

A new idea in stealing was reported to the Kansas City prosecuting attorney. A woman gave her feather beds to a cleaner, weighing the feathers before and after, and found that they came some thirty pounds short. It is not possible that there could have been claimed that that amount was stolen.

Perhaps. She-They say the darkest hour is

just before the dawn. Why? He-I think it has something to do with the increased difficulty experienced in finding the keyhole.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Usual Variety. Jaggles-Is his flying machine a suc-

Waggles-Half way so. It always comes down flying.-Puck.

No Tragedy. The engineer was asleep. Happily no tragedy followed. It was time to be off duty and he was

in his bed.—Philadelphia Ledger. The crown of Portugal is valued at soft foods for poultry. \$6,500,000, a world's record for crowns.



Pumpkin Sugar In lown.

Sugar from pumpkins will be the next source of wealth which will be developed in Iowa, for the authorities at the agricultural college declare highgrade sugar will be made from them by a process even more simple than that required to make it from beets. Experlments have resulted in the production Andrey, to her great relief, found that of a species of pumpkin which contains 4 per cent of sugar, and it is the prediction that in three years the sugar element will be increased to 12 per cent. This is equal to the quantity of sugar found in the best variety of sugar beet. Because pumpkins are easily raised and a tonnage may be produced to the acre which will exceed that of sugar beets, the new sugar pumpkin will open up a valuable field for the lowa farmers. The pumpkins may be planted in the cornfields, and the same soil which will produce corn may be made to produce a crop of pumpkins at the same time .-American Cultivator,

> A Tree Guard. Very often young trees, maples es-

pecially, are entirely destroyed by cattle reaching up and pulling the tops down, even when the tops would seem young trees are planted, especially fruit trees; but it sometimes happens that this is not practicable. When this is the case use

a guard such as is as follows: THEE GUARD. Take two pieces of board (such as have come off some old building), say about 7 feet long. breadth between S to 12 inches, Leave one of these boards intact. Cut the other into three equal lengths, and nail into the top of the uncut board, as shown in the illustration. Sometimes, if the fence is high enough, a short board, the one facing the fence, can be left out, and a cleat used instead.

The tree, before putting up the guard

should be posted, and the guard nailed

Best Sizes of Trees to Plant. We have always had the best success with planting out the medium-sized tree. In apples, cherries and plums we would rather have a two-year-old tree, 4 to 6 feet, that is thrifty than any other size. Oftentimes the larger trees, alone with Miss Plukleigh, she lowered 6 to 7 feet, do well when the conditions the gas, and, thinking it was a bint for are favorable, but if the conditions are me to propose, I did so, but she refused not favorable, following the transplanting of the trees of this size, they often get the backset from which it takes several years to recuperate, and the objection of planting out very small trees is that they are much more liable to be Injured by rabbits and broken down by cultivation than the larger size.-Twentieth Century Farmer.

Storing Carrots or Turnips. When carrots or turnips are stored outside they cannot always be reached when desired for use, and it will, therefore, be advantageous to store est citizen in town seems like mere them in bins, in a dry cellar. If packed in perfectly dry sawdust, oats, corn, or even dry earth, they will keep well and can be taken out of the bins at any time. It is the alternate freezing and thawing that damages all root crops stored away in winter, but as the packing material keeps them at even temperature this liability is avoided. The oats or corn used for the purpose will

> using the roots coming from the bin. Cheviot Sheep.

not be injured, and may be fed while

A Wisconsin man writes as follows of the Cheviot breed of sheep; The Cheviot breed of sheep is a comparatively small breed of a semi-mountainous character. They are sprightly and very active in their habits and are possessed of a fair mutton form, being low down and compact. The fleece is long and in fineness excels any of the down breeds. They are adapted to the more rough and broken sections of Wisconsin where the range is ample and pasturage scant.

Farm Management.

The farmer reduces the value of his own labor by keeping inferior stock or failing to secure large yields of crops, as the higher the prices and the greater thirty pounds of dirt in them, so she the production the better the remuneration for the labor bestowed. There are periods when the farmer cannot perform work in the fields, for which reason he should aim to get his crops under shelter as soon as possible, in order to do some kinds of work which can be performed inside the barn.

> Feeding Fowls. While it is well to compel the fowls to scratch in litter, when grain is allowed, so as to exercise, yet the soft foods should be supplied from troughs in order to avoid the filth of the ground, the damp food easily accumulating dirt if thrown where the hens must walk over it and scramble with each other for their supply. Many cases of disease in flocks can be traced to the lack of cleanliness in the use of

Instructions in Datrying.

Dairy schools are now in operation in many States, and short courses of instruction on butter and cheese making are given at some of the agricultural colleges. It was long ago demonstrated that infector butter could not compete with oleomargarine, and that good butter of choice quality could always be sold at a fair price. The fact has also been demonstrated that there was much to learn in making good butter, and that cleanliness and the proper management of the milk were essential in producing the choice article. There has been a wonderful advance in methods of butter making, and oleomargarine is responsible for it. Consumers will not purchase the counterfeit arfficle if they can get the genuine, and poor butter is as much a conterfeit as any other imitation.

Cleanliness in the Datey.

The Kansas Experiment Station says very truly, in a bulletin: Cleanliness is the first law which should be observed 1141-Stephen defeated at battle of by every man who in any way manufactures or fiandles dairy products. Any condition which will promote this end effectively should be established. The simpler these conditions can be made the botter. Unclean dairy utensils are 1649—Charles I. beheaded. among the greatest sources of contam- 1781-Battle of Cowan's Ford (American ination of milk. This contamination is due to the presence of undestrable bacteria. The undesirable bacteria are those that produce taints in milk, and which exist principally in fifth todged on the surface and in the crevices of dairy utensils. They are minute organisms which have the power of multiply. 1811-Bell Rock lighthouse. Scotland, ing very rapidly under favorable conditions.

Feeding the Young Calf Milk.

A dairy farmer of experience gives his plan of teaching young calves how 1816—British transports Lord Melville to drink milk without trouble, and says in the Tribune Farmer that he lets the calf stay with the cow a few hours only, then he milks the cow in a few hours after removing the calf and puts the bucket of warm milk to the calf's nose so as to touch it, and in a minute or two it will drink, and the work is done. The calf has now learned to drink like other animals, and the trouble of feeding milk to calves is over. The mistake usually made is in allowing young calves to run with the cow several days, and so it has learned to suck, and it is hard to teach it any other

Negotiations for U. S. Cattle. in Berlin learns from a trustworthy source that the American tariff commissioners, who are now in Berlin conferring with the German tariff experts. regarding German-American commercial relations, are discussing with them the importance of importing live Amerlean cattle into Germany, via Hamburg, where they will be slaughtered. The meat will then be conveyed to all parts of the country in railway refrigerator cars. The journal adds that negotiations are going on between various Hamburg shipping firms and the Hamburg authorities for the erection of the necessary bulldings.

Scrubby Fullbloods Denounced.

A cattle breeder tells some sound 1880-U. S. Senate rejected extradition truth in the following: Breeders of pure-bred cattle would doubtless make more money if they would keep to sell for breeding only those individuals that are expert judges would pronounce eminently worthy of duplication and fit all 1891-President Harrison proclaimed others for the block. The first alone would sell for more money in the aggregate than all of them would, and it would be better for buyers to pay the 1892-Carlyle W. Harris convicted of higher price the good animals would command. The poor, or scrub, fullbloods have created all the prejudice that now exists against "registered and pedigreed" cattle.

Poll Evil. If possible scatter the enlargement so as to avoid opening it. A stimulating liniment applied to the poll will probably be beneficial, therefore secure the following: Four ounces of turpentine, two ounces of tincture of lodine. two ounces of tincture catharides, six ounces of tincture capsicum, one pint of compound sosp liniment. Mix up and 1897-Pennsylvania State caltel at Harapply to the parts dally until sore, then withhold for a few days and begin again. A cheaper liniment would be four ounces of alcohol, four ounces of eucalyptolin and a pint of water in the 1809-American flag raised at Guam. same way.

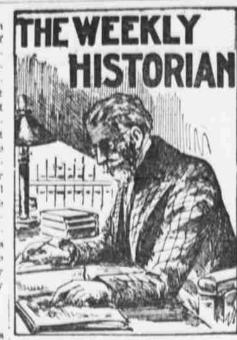
Ground Flaxseed.

Ground flaxseed is sometimes found on the market, but in very limited quantities. If the pure flaxseed meal is desired it is probably best for the farmer to grow the seed and grind it himself. It is often used to replace the fat in skim milk fed to calves. Both flaxseed and linseed or oil meal are laxative in their nature and for this 1905-Supreme Court declared combine of reason should not be fed alone, but should be mixed with other grains.

Remember to Salt the Cows. The carefully kept cows on the Detroit dairy farm receive four ounces at Boston, opposed everything that stands of salt daily mixed with their feed, for finality in religion. He said there They eat their food better, and the owner thinks they do better when they have this amount than when the allowance is smaller. The cows are fed three times a day, and the salt is di- has reached the end of theology? vided between the three feeds.

Increased Yield from Beets. According to estimates, the beet sufor the season of 1906-7 will exceed the

than those of the preceding season.



Lincoln

1327-Edward III, crowned King of Eng-1461-Yorkists victorious at Mortimer's Cross (War of the Roses).

Revolution). 1783 Dreadful earthquake in Calabria. 1798 Frigate Prosperine lost in the

Elbe; fifteen persons perished. 1801—Assembly of the first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

built by Robert Stephenson, first

lighted. 1814 Napoleon defeated the Allies at La-

Rothiere. and Boadicea wrecked near Kin-

sale; over 200 soldiers, their wives and children perished. 1842 Arrest of Hogan, implicated in the steamer Caroline affair,

1852 One hundred lives lost by bursting of Holmfirth reservoir. 1854 After eleven days without food or water the survivors of the Donx Dea,

1858 - The steamship Great Eastern launched. . 1859 Prince Napoleon Bonaparte married Princess Clotilde of Sardinia. ... Gen. Zulbaga abdicated presiden-

from Savannah, were rescued at sea.

ey of Mexico. 1860-Fifty lives lost in great fire in Elm street, New York.

The chief agrarian paper published 1861-Provisional Congress met in Montgemery and organized the government of the Confederate States of America:

1862 Inundation of the Danube, causing great distress. 1863-Polish provisional government is-

sued its first proclamation. 1864 The Prossians entered Schleswig. 1865 Slavery abolished in the United States. . . Surrey theater, London, destroyed by fire.

1870-British government took over the ownership and management of the telegraphs.

1874—Ashantee war ended, British army entering Coomassie.

1887-Interstate commerce commission established.

trenty with Great Britain. 1800-Sixth National bank of New York was closed ... Centenary of the Su-

celebrated. reciprocity with Brazil. . . . Troops suppressed a republican rising in Portugal.

preme Court of the United States

the murder of Helen Potts in New York ... Supreme Court declared James E. Boyd, Democrat, Governor

of Nebraska. 1893-American protectorate established in Hawaii Many lives lost by earthquake on the Island of Zante,

1894 - House of Representatives passed Wilson tariff bill Anarchist Vaillant guillotined in Paris. . . U. S. warship Kearsarge wrecked on Roncador reef. 1895-Ex-Queen Liluokalani formally re-

Hawait.... Wei-Hai-Wei taken by the Japanese.

nounced her claim to the throne of

risburg destroyed by fire. 1898-Germany demanded indemnity from China for murder of missionaries.

1900-Gov. William E. Goebel of Kentucky shot by assassin.... Hay-Pauncefore treaty signed at Washing-

1901-Henry E. Youtsey sentenced to life imprisonment for assassination of Gov. Goebel of Kentucky War . Department closed the canteens.... Funeral of Queen Victoria.

1904-William H. Taft succeeded Elihu Root as Secretary of War.

packing houses illegal. Against Finality in Religion.

President Eliot of Harvard, speaking to a meeting of Congregational ministers was an irresistible tendency toward the belief that truth cannot be fixed. If in all the range of philosophy and science no one believes that the end has been reached, why should the theologian imagine he

New Metal Processes,

Alfred Weaver of Montgomery, Ala., gar production of the United States and John E. Carney claim to have discovered the art of hardening and temperyield of 1905-6 by nearly 22 per cent, ing the precious metals, such as silver, the 1906-7 crop being figured, accord- platinum and gold. The details of the ing to latest exhaustive compilations, process have not been made public. T. at 345,000 tons of 2,240 pounds each. H. Whelan of Bath Beach, N. Y., has News emanating from sugar factories been invited by the Brooklyn navy yard scattered throughout the entire coun- officials to demonstrate his process of try indicates considerably larger crops plating steel and lead with silver without the interposition of copper or electricity.