

THE CHARITY GIRL

By EFFIE A. ROWLANDS

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued.)

Audrey fortunately knew nothing of the dialle and anger she was causing. By and by she found the atmosphere very close, for an awning had been raised on deck that formed an impromptu ballroom; and bidding the few around her a hasty "good-night," she slipped away, heedless that Beverly Rochford was watching her and was following close behind her.

Once outside the awning Audrey drew a deep breath. A few couples were strolling to and fro, but she passed them and went swiftly aft.

Had she been less dazed and weary she might have wondered at the sound of a slight cry quite close, but she was thinking of Jack, and all else was lost upon her.

"I will just breathe some air and then go below," she said to herself. "It was stifling in there!"

She stood looking over the moonlight waters for a moment, and then turned to go. As she did so, she was suddenly blinded, a sense of horrible fear and helplessness came over her, a strong, sickly smell penetrated to her brain. She tried to scream, to struggle—in vain. Her limbs lost their strength, her brain reeled—she knew no more.

There was great commotion on board the Mona that night. By some mischance Lady John Glendworth had lost her footing, and had fallen overboard into the still, deep waters below, and, by a miracle of mercy, Beverly Rochford had been near at hand, had plunged into the water, and, at risk of his own life, had succeeded in saving her.

This was the news that was telegraphed to John Glendworth up in Scotland, and which caused his cheeks to turn ashen gray, and then made him rush wildly to the station, en route for the south, while Audrey lay still and white on her luxurious cabin bed, carefully watched by Mrs. Hungerford and Lady Daleswater, whose usually impassive countenance was pale and perturbed.

"The shock to the nerves has been very great," said the doctor, who was summoned hastily; "but for Mr. Rochford's bravery, my dear Lady Daleswater, her ladyship would not be alive now."

In a dim, far-off way Audrey heard all this and pondered over it. She tried to ransack her brain to account for the accident, but in vain. Even when Jack came, and she felt his arms holding her close to his beating heart, her memory did not clear; she could tell him nothing, for she knew nothing herself; it only troubled her to think about it. So Jack took the doctor's advice and refused to allow any more questions.

"She is saved, thank heaven, and that is all I care for," he said, rather brokenly, to his sister, and then, when he found himself face to face with Rochford, he went straight up to him. "Rochford," he said, quietly, "hitherto I have judged you harshly; henceforth I will try and amend for that judgment. I owe my wife's life to you. Here is my hand. I only hope, some day, I may be able to show my gratitude to you and to repay you for what you have done."

Beverly replied by some graceful words, but as he was alone, he walked to the edge of the yacht and looked across the water.

"Here endeth the prologue," he said to himself; "now the drama is about to begin."

CHAPTER XIX.

The party on board the Mona was broken up. Audrey's nerves were shattered for the time, so that Jack was not happy until he could remove her from the yacht to the land.

"What do you say to a short honeymoon all alone with me before we go back to Craighlands?" he whispered to her persuasively, and his heart rejoiced at the smile and blush with which she received this idea.

And so, despite all Lady Daleswater could say, he carried his point, and three days after her accident Audrey left the Mona and went to the quietest and most solitary part of the island that was to be found.

She had one brief interview with Beverly Rochford, and her voice trembled as she tried to speak her thanks. Willie Fullerton was standing by, and somehow it pained and angered him to hear her doing this.

"Had I been on board I'll stake my existence it would never have happened," he murmured to himself, not understanding why so curious and strong a doubt of Rochford's bravery and honesty should cross his mind, but perfectly assured of its existence all the same. The day they left the Isle of Wight Jack seemed full of mystery.

"Now, I wonder if you have the least idea where you are going to, my lady?" he observed, merrily, as they reached London and changed trains.

"Home to Craighlands, of course."

"No, not to Craighlands just yet."

"I really cannot imagine, then, but, with a shy little blush, 'I—I don't care where it is as long as you are with me.'"

They smiled and chatted on, happy and serene, till they reached their journey's end.

"Now do you know where you are?" Jack asked as they drove through some dingy streets in a cab, leaving Murray at the station conveying her disgust to her fellow servant, the successor to Henry Downs.

was as sweet, as dear as ever, and how beautiful!

Jack, after cordially greeting his girl-wife's friend, left them to themselves for a moment; and then, after he had chatted with Mr. Luilworth, who gazed with mingled awe and deference on Audrey, scarcely believing his eyes, he turned to the two girls.

"Now, Audrey, I think, if you make inquiries, you will find that Miss Thwait's trunk are all packed and that we can take our departure together."

"Jack!" Audrey paused for a moment. "I am to come back with me! Oh, Jack! You darling!"

Mr. Luilworth discreetly turned his back, but Jean looked on with fearful yet joyful eyes as Audrey flung herself into her husband's arms and kissed him warmly.

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most interesting. My father—

But Mrs. Fairfax drew back her chair. This low-born creature actually had the effrontery to be laughing at her.

"I—really don't think I will trouble you, Miss Thwait."

"Well," declared Jean, as they drove away, "so those are the manners of the aristocracy, are they? Give me plebeian ways in future. What a horrid woman, Audrey, and did you see her face thick with paint?"

"She is certainly very disagreeable to me. Why should she have said that about Jack?"

"Because she is a cat, my dear child, and she felt she must scratch."

"Well, I was really most grateful to Mr. Rochford. He came to the rescue most gallantly."

Jean was silent so long that Audrey at last laughingly inquired the reason.

"I was thinking about that man, Audrey, you were quite right to fear him; he is dangerous. Mrs. Fairfax is a vulgar cat; her warfare won't harm you; but her Rochford is a snake, and he will sting you when you least expect it. That is my humble but firm opinion. I may be wrong, but I don't think so. He warned, my darling, trust to your first impulse and shun that man!"

(To be continued.)

Trackless Trains Go Everywhere.

Locomotives without tracks, drawing behind them long trains of cars, and speeding over the highways, are to-day familiar sights in Europe, from France in the west, to Turkey in the east. Under the caption, "Trackless Trains Go Everywhere," Donald Burns, in the Technical World Magazine so writes. Wherever the ordinary four-wheeled vehicle can go, the trackless trolley can go likewise. The author describes one particular model, known as the Renard train, as follows: "This latest product, the Renard train, is a train of passenger or freight vehicles, headed by a steam or gasoline locomotive which travels over country roads and town or city streets. The ordinary railway train calls for steel rails and a special right-of-way; the Renard train has no necessity for either of these, but shares the common highway with the horse-drawn vehicle."

Further on, the writer says: "In France the Renard train has been used for military service with marked results. A convoy so transported occupies one-eighth the space of one drawn by mules, or horses, and it travels at a speed of ten miles per hour." Even Turkey and Persia, two countries which are noted for their backwardness in most things, have been quick to take up the new ideas.

Simple Pleasures.

The stage-coach driver, who had pointed out many things of interest to his solitary passenger, flicked his whip toward a sign at the foot of a short, steep driveway. "Happy Brook Farm up there, you see," said he, genially.

"Stock farm?" inquired the traveler.

"Well, yes," said the driver, ruminatively, "yes, I callate that's what 'tis. They keep three cows an' make butter. Folks don't banker much for it after the first try, but I don't know as that's either here or there."

"Where's the brook?" asked the traveler, craning his neck.

"Well, now, the brook is off a quarter of a mile or so," and the driver looked apologetically at this fact, "but I callate when you name a place you can't get everything cut and dried just as you want it. An' if you'd seen that whole family and the outlying relations looking at that sign when they first got it up, I guess you wouldn't have felt to cry and criticize."

"If ever there was a set of folks well pleased with themselves, then they were."

Economy.

The country grocer was leaning instructions to his new assistant, a lad of 9 years.

"It's only by looking closely after the trifles," said the proprietor, "that a profit can be made in these days of close competition."

"Yes," came from the boy.

"For example," continued the grocer, "when you pick the flies out of the sugar don't throw them away. Put them among the currants."—Evening Wisconsin.

Natural Evidence.

Eva—Why, Katherine, your hair is all mussed up.

Katherine—Yes, dear; you—yes, see. Jack stole up and snatched a dozen kisses before I could scream.

Eva—But why don't you step in front of a mirror and rearrange your hair?

Katherine—Gracious! Why, I wouldn't do it for the world. Why, none of the girls would believe he kissed me.

One Woman's Wisdom.

"I suppose," said Mrs. DeStyler, "that we may as well send Miss Upson a solid silver teaset for a wedding present."

"Yes, that would be very nice," rejoined her daughter. "By the way, she told me she didn't intend to have the list of presents published in the papers, as she considered it vulgar."

"That being the case," continued Mrs. DeStyler, "we'll send her a set of plated spoons."

Old Story.

Gunner—During our courting days she said she would go through any thing on earth for me.

Guy—Ah, and now that you are enjoying wedded bliss has she made good?

Gunner—Well, no. About the only thing she goes through is my vest pockets.

Stalled.

Farmer Hardapple—Paye you right for automobiling on Sunday, neighbor. You know the way of the transgressor is always hard.

Chauffeur (of machine stuck in mud)—Well, old man, in this case the way seems to be extremely soft.

A Fine Link Chain.

Teacher—Is there any connecting link between the animal and the vegetable kingdom?

Bright Pupil—Yes, mum; there's bash—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Captain Fritz-Egger, a Swiss cavalry officer, has invented a method of horse-shoeing by fastening the shoe to the hoof with metallic bands.



Small Fruits.

Frequently two crops may be had on the same plot during the year, such as early peas followed by late peas, or turnips may follow onions, and the soil should be rich and well supplied with manure or fertilizer.

One of the best small fruits is the strawberry, which can be raised in a small garden, or in a dry season some of the crops can be watered by the use of hose or sprinkler. Inexperienced persons should not expect complete success the first year, but there is nothing so difficult to learn, and the second year should prove satisfactory if the same does not become too dry. The principal small fruits are blackberries, raspberries, and currants, but strawberries, currants and grapes are also included.

The most profitable fruits are those that receive attention during the entire year. The strawberry will thrive and bear well with little cultivation on some soils, and often receive no care after the plants have been set out, other than to run the cultivator down the rows once or twice, but it will yield well for any extra labor that may be applied, however. The largest berries are grown from plants in single rows, but the largest yields are obtained from the matted row system. The fundamental is to get the young plants in the ground as soon as possible, so as to find them an opportunity to grow and make headway before the dry season comes on. High winds and a dry soil will make quick work of young plants. The rows should be just wide enough apart to admit of the use of the horse hoe, and the ground should be kept very loose around the plants in order to guard against drought as much as possible.

Cultivating the Garden.

The majority of farmers give but little attention to gardening. They regard the spade, hoe and rake as implements which involve too much time and labor. If a farmer desires to grow a crop of any kind he prefers to do the work with a plow and cultivator, and in a wholesale manner. This repugnance to using the small tools, in order to grow a supply of vegetables has been the cause of depriving hundreds of farmers of luxuries that would have cost but little if they had considered the value of the crops from a garden, and also the real cost compared with a crop of grain or potatoes. But there are, however, some farmers and their wives who know how a garden helps to make a farm enjoyable, and they are the ones who will now enjoy the work of planting the seeds of the many different kinds of vegetables, for there is no portion of farm life so agreeable as that of preparing the ground in the spring for the garden. There has been an advance in the system of gardening. While the hoe, rake and spade still hold a place in the list of garden tools, yet they have been superseded mainly by the single and double wheel hoes and seed drills, which save time and labor and which can be used for doing good work.

Fruit Tree Planting.

For fruit tree planting, when the sub-soil is clay and apt to be water-logged, not only should it be well drained first, but the bottoms of the holes in which the trees are planted should have placed in them some coarse rubble, to act as drainage also. Apart from such material helping to keep the roots out of the clay below, it serves also to keep them fairly dry and aented, and that is very important for the future health of the trees. In making holes on such ground, throw out to fully three feet wide and twelve inches deep, into each hole then put four inches of old brick and mortar material, or clinker, or other hard, coarse material, well trodden and leveled. Upon that put, if obtainable, pieces of turf, upside down, then three inches of soil, and plant the trees. In that way not only will the roots be kept near the surface and be healthy, but because the trees are on slight mounds, they will be freed each summer with a much effluence. Too much trouble can not be taken in planting trees on stiff soil, to keep the roots near the surface.

Sowing Corn for Fodder.

The silo has opened advantages to dairymen in other countries where corn does not mature. In England, where the conditions are unfavorable for the production of matured crops of corn, the farmers sow corn for fodder, store it in the silo, then grow a crop of turnips on the land, from which they took the fodder. The same system can be practiced in this country, but our farmers are content with one crop, and thus are deprived as much from the land as is possible to be obtained. The land in England is high, and farmers pay high rents, but they do not hesitate to use manures and fertilizers freely, securing large crops in return.

Care of the Colt.

This is a season when attention can be given to the colt, and if found lost fall it may be weaned before spring work begins. A colt soon learns to eat ground oats, and it will thrive and grow if such is allowed, in addition to the milk it receives from its dam. Colts should be kept warm in winter, but should be given an opportunity to exercise.

Economizing Garden Space.

If you have early peas, sow them in a block rather than in long drills. As soon as they are harvested, plant squash. Hubbard does well after early peas if water is ample. If sweet peas are grown, a row of onions may be grown on each side of the peas without detriment to either. The green onion is particularly well adapted to this. On rich soil it matures long before the peas bloom and may be harvested. Late cabbage may be set in the rows of early onions and make their growth after the onion harvest.

Feeding Animals.

In the feeding of animals the farmer, by his knowledge of the difference between the flesh-forming foods and those that form fat, is enabled to so combine the different foods as to provide for all their wants. Knowing that the "albuminoids" (nitrogenous foods) produce muscle (lean meat) and milk, he should, in order to allow for heat and fat "balance" the foods for the purpose of avoiding too much of the one kind and not enough of the other. On an average, the proportion of nitrogenous foods to the carbonaceous is as one to six (though the proportion may vary, according to circumstances), or, rather, he should add six times as much of the carbonaceous as he does of the nitrogenous. The conditions, however, affect the proportions, as less carbon is required in summer than in winter, hence during the warm season the nitrogen may be increased and the carbon diminished; but, if the weather is very cold, the proportion of carbonaceous matter, on the contrary, should be increased.

Predicting Frosts.

One of the most important fruits of the establishment of the Mount Rose weather observatory in the Sierra Nevada near Reno, Nev., at an elevation of 10,900 feet, is the discovery of a rule by which the appearance of frost in the Truckee and Carson valleys below may be predicted with positive assurance from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in advance.

By comparing relative meteorological data for San Francisco and Reno at 6,200 feet elevation, and Mount Rose, 10,900 feet elevation, a constant correspondence is observed between fall in pressure and fall in temperature, enabling frost prognostications to be made with certainty. The station was established originally with the idea of gathering information which would be available in predicting the weather conditions for the districts farther east.

When Planting Seeds.

In the home garden care should be taken to see that the soil is pressed down firmly after the seeds are in. The result will be to bring the moisture to the surface and hasten the germination of the seeds. As soon as the seedlings appear, however, the garden should be gone over with a rake to loosen up the surface and form a mulch, the purpose being to prevent the moisture from escaping. A smooth, hard surface will be followed by a loss of much moisture which will be brought to the surface by the capillary action. When the surface is constantly stirred and kept loose and free, this capillary action is retarded and the moisture is retained to support the plants. This point is a very important one, and amateur gardeners will find it to their advantage to bear these facts in mind.

Starting Early Potatoes.

As soon as the frost is out, I select a sloping piece of ground on the south side of a building and dig one or more trenches, 2 feet wide and 18 inches deep, in which I put about 8 inches of horse manure, well tramped down, and cover with 3 or 4 inches of soil. In this I firmly press half potatoes in rows 2 or 3 inches apart and cover with 3 or 4 inches of soil and with coarse straw or litter at night and during cold days, removing it entirely when the weather is warm and danger of frost is over. Water frequently with tepid water. When the sprouts are 6 or more inches high, take them up by running a spade under the manure, allowing all that will stick to the potato and roots. Transplant in a deep furrow in which has been dropped some potato fertilizer, D. M. Niver.

Line for Fun.

There is a fungus which sometimes attacks carrots and turnips, causing decay at the roots, or a misshapen growth, or a withering of the leaves. This may be prevented by a liberal sowing of air-slaked lime upon the soil, thirty or forty bushels per acre, and harrowing it in before the seed is sown, as the fungus lives in the soil. But it is usually better and cheaper to put the root crops on new land where this fungus has never appeared.

Swine Mange.

Mange on swine is caused by filth and unnatural conditions. It is due to minute parasites, which burrow under the skin. It cannot be easily cured, but if the animals are thoroughly scrubbed on a warm day, using carbolic acid in soap suds, then anointed with a mixture of four parts of lard and one part kerosene, two or three times, as well as given clean quarters, the mange will disappear if the animals are then kept clean.

Gleanings.

When farmers are busy in the spring they are liable to neglect many matters which should command their attention. Get the implements in readiness and sharpen the tools. The grindstone is a valuable adjunct to good farming, if thorough work is desired.

It is no easier to keep poultry than any other stock, as labor and proper management must be used to meet success. Less capital may be required with poultry, but it must be judiciously expended, or loss can result as easily as from any other source. Experience is of more value than capital in poultry raising.

The food left over on the ground ferments and decomposes in a very short time on a warm day, and it therefore becomes one of the main sources of filth in chickens and cholera in fowls. Gapes in the summer season should never be allowed. It is well to do away with troughs entirely, feeding only with whole grains and scattering the food as much as possible.

Ensilage should not cost the farmer over \$1 a ton, and fifty pounds a day is a large ration for a cow. This is forty rats per ton, at 2 1/2 cents a rat, and hence will provide for one cow for forty days. There is no food that can be produced at a lower cost. The ensilage is not of itself a complete food, as the best results are derived when it is hay and grain are also allowed; but it cheapens the cost of the winter, and provides succulent food in winter, when change occurs from grasses to the regular dry rations of that season.



Amateur Photography.

One of the most important lessons for a beginner to learn is to hold the camera in the proper position during exposure, says the Circle. Whenever there are corners of buildings or other objects which give vertical lines, the camera must be held absolutely level. If this is not done, the buildings in the picture will appear to be falling either backward or forward, according to the way in which the camera was tilted.

There are times, however, when the camera may be tilted to advantage—in some cases it is an absolute necessity. For example, in photographs of clouds, waterfalls, balloons, etc., the camera may point upward; while in taking pictures of people swimming or bathing, children at work or play, etc., it may be pointed downward. Very successful photographs of prominent speakers, parades, crowds, etc., have been taken when the camera was held upside down. It makes no difference in the negative whether the camera is right side up or not. By holding the camera in the way suggested many a photographer has secured good pictures, while others who tried to use the camera in the usual way made absolute failures. Often by holding the camera by the side of the body and pointing it backward, one may secure pictures of children at play and of older people in natural poses without the knowledge of any members of the group.

Another warning to beginners is necessary. Do not try to take a time exposure while holding the camera in the hand. Even if the camera is held against the breast and respiration stopped, the action of the heart is sufficient to cause the box to vibrate and spoil the picture.

CHURCHES ON WHEELS.



ONE OF THE CHURCHES ON WHEELS.

"If the people won't come to church, then take the church to the people," is the advanced view taken by a band of English evangelists who are trying to solve the problem of spreading the gospel. The churches are specially constructed wagons, fitted up as homes for the workers. The idea has grown until now there are eighty wagons in commission, carrying 180 evangelists. Last year 40,000 services were held from these wagons and thousands of country homes visited. To get from one place to another farmers are depended upon to donate the use of their horses. Housewives along the route help the evangelists' domestic economy a great deal by presenting them with home cooked bread, pies and cake.

PASSING OF "LAGNAPPE."

By agreement among the retail dealers of New Orleans, says a writer in the New York Evening Post, the time-honored institution of "lagnappe" has been abolished since the beginning of the new year. The word means something given "on the side," gratis, to a customer. It comes from the Spanish-American word napa, which means "to boot."

No matter how small the purchase, something had to be added "for lagnappe." Generally this something was a small delicacy—a piece of candy, for example. Increasing competition and never-decreasing greed made the shopkeepers devise all sorts of schemes for keeping up the custom with the smallest possible cost.

The children, who have been eager to run errands in the past just for the sake of the reward found in lagnappe, suffered from this deterioration of the custom to such an extent that the board of health finally had to interfere. And it was at the retail dealers at last decided to take the revolutionary step of abolishing lagnappe entirely.

Complaints have already been heard from numerous mothers that hereafter it will be very hard to get the children to do the errand-running. But that the change is for the better, no sensible person will be likely to doubt.

The custom thus wiped out was peculiar to New Orleans only through its particular form and by reason of the firmness with which it was established as an undeniable right. Department stores which give trading stamps are simply doing in another way what the merchants of New Orleans have been doing for more than a century.

The same custom was common in northern Europe as late as the seventies. It dates back to the days of plain barter, when it served as a sop to the feelings of the party who had the losing end of a trade.

Lives the Trolley Costs.

If along every mile of street railway track in the United States a headstone were raised for every death by accident the routes we daily travel would resemble one long-drawn-out cemetery. Within the limits of greater New York the total number killed last year rose to 227. For every person killed in 1908 carried 406,070,208 passengers. The total traffic of greater New York last year was a little over 1,100,000,000 passengers carried. These figures, however, include subway and elevated traffic, while the records of London do not. But even on the basis of a comparison of traffic the number killed in London is equivalent to about twenty-seven, against about 227 for greater New York. And this is no exceptional instance.

The Paris Clubs.

Election to the exclusive clubs of Paris is a very serious business. The proposer and seconder must not only know all about their candidates, but be able to bear witness to their antecedents and even to their forefathers. They must write to all their friends and ask them to support their candidates. When the election takes place, they must not only be in the room, but approach each member individually as he comes up to the ballot box and ask him for his support.

When the member has been elected, he arrives the first day as a kind of stranger and with his hat in hand. He is then formally introduced by one of his proposers to each member separately who happens to be in the room at the time. On the second occasion he has ceased to be a stranger and may leave his hat in the hall, but he is still expected to go around the room with one of his proposers and be formally introduced. This lasts for a week, by which time he is assumed to know all his colleagues, though a foreigner who is extra punctilious and insists on being introduced to every member of the club gains considerably in popularity. —London Saturday Review.

A Similarity.

"Did you ever try the stock market," asked the Eastern man.

"No," answered Bronco Bob. "But it's my guess that a deal in stocks is pretty much like a deal in faro. You want to fight shy unless you know the dealer." —Washington Star.

Apparently Lacked Confidence.