The Destruction of the First Light-ho

Built on Minet's Ledge.

house establishment. The structure was an octagonal tower supported upon

four and a half feet above the rock, the

fastened to the lantern-deck, sixty-three

feet above the rock, a five-and-a-half-inch hawser which he had anchored to a

fury burst over the coast.
On Monday, April 14, 1851, there was

a strong easierly gale blowing. At that

poat put off for Cohasset and took him

they then rejoice in the accumulated fury of forty miles of wind-torn sea. By

the 16th it had increased to a hurricane

and the tower was so completely buried

could be seen by the group of anxious

watchers at Cohasset.
About 4 o'clock in the evening of the

Then the watchers knew that the water

night, when it was finally lost to sight.

At I o'clock on the morning of Thurs-

hat no sound rose above the din of the

storm. About 6 o'clock on the morning

a man walking along the shore saw a

chair washed up a little distance ahead of him. Examining it, he recognized it

as having been in the watch-room of the

tower. After this discovery no one had

any doubts of the tragedy which had been enacted behind the curtains of the

storm. When it lifted, naught was

seen over Minot's Ledge but the sea, its

It is believed by those competent to

judge of such matters that the destruc-

tion of the tower was due to the surface

which the platform constructed by the

keeper offered to the waves, and to the

strain of the hawser upon the structure

Every time this hawser was struck by a sea it actually tugged at the tower. There seems also little doubt that the

sum appropriated by congress for the

building of the lighthouse was insuf-

structure as the perilous situation called

CURRENT.

Many settlements in two of the Kansas

"An ungraceful rotundity of the back,

is one of the results of bicycling, says the

The sword Washington wore at the

time of surrendering his commission as head of the army, in 1783, may be seen at the Columbian Exposition.

Forty years ago, a lot of land in New York sold for \$50,000. Recently, it brought \$2,400,000. The sick get the

Under no-license rule, the arrests for drunkenness in Lynn, Mass., decreased by three-fourths, and arrests for assault

by one-half. Salem makes similar re-

Two tons of dynamite exploded under a sunken vessel in New York harbor to get it out of the way, lifed the water for about two acres fully two hun-

Paris has a fresh supply of water, through an aqueduot sixty-three miles in length, placing it ahead of cities in Europe in this particular. The allowance is sixty gallons daily for each inhabitant

Chili has welcomed with extra de-monstrations of gladness the new min-

We are Living Too Fast.

dred teet.

to this thing.

benefit, since it is hospital property.

ficient by about two-thirds for such

for .- The Century.

ounties have been aban

onths' want of rain.

London Medical Press.

ighthouse bell was heard.

On Tuesday the wind swung

time there were on the tower two assist ant keepers and a friend of the princip

into the rock.

On the braces, thirty-

"That don't help me in the least," grum-bled Fanferlot. "The idea of all my trouble and labor ending in this flat, quiet way! I seem to be born for ill luck!"

"Don't take your blighted hopes of glory so much to heart," replied M. Verduret. "It is a melancholy fact for you that "Case No. 113" will never leave the record-office; but you must bear your disappointment gracefully and heroically. I will console you by sending you as bearer of dispatches to a friend of mine, and what you have lost in fame will be gained in gold."

CHAPTER XXV.

CALDAS! Four days had passed since the events just narrated, when, one morning, M. Lecoq—the official Lecoq, who resembled the dignified head of a bureau—was walking up and down his private office, at each turn nervously looking at the clock, which slowly ticked on the mantel, as if it had no interior of striking any sooner than usual. intention of striking any sooner than usual, to gratify the man so anxiously watching its placid face.

At last, however, the clock did strike, and just then the faithful Janouille opened the door, and ushered in Mme. Nina and

Prosper Bertomy.

"Ah," said M. Lecoq, "you are punctual;
lovers are generally so."

"We are not lovers, monsieur," replied Mme. Gipsy. "M. Verduret gave us express orders to meet here in your office this morning, and we have obeyed."

"Very good," said the celebrated detective. "Then be kind enough to wait a few minutes; I will tell him you are here." During the quarter of an hour that Nina and Prosper remained alone together they did not exchange a word. Finally a door opened, and M. Verduret appeared.

Nina and Prosper eagerly started to-ward him, but he checked them by one of those peculiar looks which no one ever dared

resist.

"You have come," he said severely, "to hear the secret of my conduct. I have promised, and I will keep my word, however painful it may be to my feelings. Listen, then. My best friend is a loyal, honest man, named Caldas. Eighteen months ago this friend was the happiest of men. Infatuated by a woman, he lived for her alone, and, fool that he was, imagined that she felt the same love for him." "She did!" cried Gipsy, "Yes, she always

"She showed her love in a peculiar way. She loved him so much that one fine day she left him and ran off with another man. In his first moments of despair Caldas wished to kill himself. Then he reflected that it would be wiser to live and avenge

"And then?" faltered Prosper.
"Then Caldas avenged himself in his own
way. He made the woman who deserted him recognize his immense superiority over his rival. Weak; timid and helpless, the rival was disgraced, and was falling over the verge of a precipice, when the powerful hand of Caldas reached forth and saved You understand all now, do you not? The woman is Nina; the rival is yourself : and Caldas is ______

With a quick, dextrous movement h threw off his wig and whiskers, and stood before them the real, intelligent, proud

"No. not Caldas, nor Verduret any longer; but Lecoq, the detective!"
M. Lecoq broke the stupefied silence of

his listeners by saying to Prosper: all my plans, and made it impossible for me to be added during the process of cook-to keep my promise. I have nothing more

barred his exit. "Caldas," she murmured, "I implore you

Prosper departed from M. Lecoq's office alone. On the 15th of last month was celebrated at the church of Notre Dame de

Lorette, the marriage of M. Prosper Bertomy and Mile. Madeleine Fauvel. The banking house is still in the Rue de

Provence, but as M. Fauvel has decided to retire from business and live in the country. the name of the firm has been changed, and

> PROSPER BERTOMY & CO. [THE END.]

A Book For a Husband.

An amusing story of how a confirmed old bachelor, who combined with his bachelorhood the qualities of the bibliomaniac, came finally to marry, is told by an English newspaper. It appears that the lonely old book worm employed an old servant to take care of his rooms. Upon her fell the task of arranging and dusting the library, and she soon came to be smitten with a taste for reading. She began to spend all her earnings in buying books, and, strange to say, they were old books that she bought and read. One afternoon she came in with a parcel of volumes picked up from the bookcel of volumes picked up from the bookstalls. Out of curiosity the master turned over the leaves of her treasures, and we can well imagine the more or less supercilious smile that played upon his countenance as he thought of the humorous phase of this old woman turned bibliphile. Suddenly his face lighted up. "How much did you give for this?" said he, picking up a volume with great eagerness.

How to Dry Wet Shees.

The old creature was not to be cheated, and the book-worm at last offered one hundred pounds. It was a first edition, extremely rare, of Montaigne. He was a good buyer, but his servant would not take a fraction less than one thousand pounds, which sum was more than he could afford. That night the connoisseur dreamt of Montaigne. At last he could resist no longer. At any price he must have the old book. "This woman takes good care of me: she anwoman takes good care of me; she appears to be smitten with the same passion for old books," said he to himself

son for old books," said he to himself next. "Why should I not marry her? I should then have my Montaigne."

So he went to her the following day and "popped the question." She accepted him, and they were married.

The clever old dame brought him the book as a dowry.

The Method Distasteful.

Elder Sister-Come, Charence, take you powder like a man. You never hear me making any complaint about such

Clarence Callipers (sourly)—Ne ther would I if I could daub it on my race; it is swallerin' it that I object to.

"Mme. Fauvel is saved, and by the intersition of God, who has Himself punished THE HOUSEHOLD.

CAREFUL DIRECTIONS FOR PREPAR-ING PALATABLE SOUPS.

Some Housekeeping Hints-To Amuse Sick Children-To Dampeu Clothes for Ironing-Scraps of Knowledge.

First, the meat to be used, and the bones, must be placed in cold water. The meat should be cut into pieces of moderate size, and the bones should be broken. The bones are used with the object of adding the flavor of the marrow to the soup; the fat vielded by this element is to be skimmed off later. As all fat must be taken from the soup in the process of making, there being no severer condemnation of the dish than to pronounce it "greasy," only lean meat should be used. Heat the whole slowly, to draw out the albumen before it coaguto draw out the albumen before it coagulates. Part of the albumen is combined with the other extracted elements; the with the other extracted elements; the rest floating on the top in the form of a film must be skimmed off when the water has reached the boiling point. Then add the vegetables and the spices needed to flavor the soup, and let all cook gently, simmering but not boiling, for several hours. When the vegetables are done they should be taken out, for what the soup wants is the flavor of what the soup wants is the flavor of these, and not any part of their dissolv-

Soups may be divided into four classes or kinds, as follows: Clear soups, thick soups, purees or bisques and cnowders. Clear soups include all modifications of the bouillon or broth. Thick soups have for their foundation the co rich broth, which is usually the bouillon reduced by boiling—whence the name, signifying perfected or improved—and with a thickening ingredient added. Consomme is a very rich and nourishing dish, and is to old men, says Professor Blot, what milk is to babies. It may be said generally that a cook who can make a good consomme can make any kind of

A puree is made by cooking the vege-table ingredients of the soup soft, and rubbing them through a sieve. A bisque is simply a puree of fish. Chowders are quite different from other soups, being compounds of any fish, flesh, fowl, or vegetables, in such proportion as may suit the ideas of the cook; the compound when complete should be thick, highly easoned and palatable, but the ingredints should not be cooked to the consist ncy of the puree.

Bouillabaise, the famous French dish, which so delighted the palate of the amous novelist Thackeray that he commany ways of spelling its name.

In making soups of all kinds, the slow, even prolonged simmering, not boiling, must be observed as all-essential to the good result. The French say that the soup pot should only "smile," that is, it should never show any bubbles on the surface, but should cook slowly, at an even heat, just below the boiling point. It is because our cooks and ousewives cannot, or rather will not understand this rule that the soup of the average American household is such "a mere pretender to the name." It is not enough, as certain blunderers seem to his listeners by saying to I tog.

"It is not to me alone that you owe your salvation. A noble girl confided to me the cook intessantly, never stopping for even a moment's time. Furthermore, even a moment's time. Furthermore, the soup should difficult task of clearing your reputation. I even a moment's time. Furthermore, promised her that M. Fauvel should never all the water needed for the soup should know the shameful secrets concerning his domestic happiness. Your letter thwarted loss of flavor is risked if more water has

A good, clear soup should be of a fine He turned to leave the room, but Nina brown color. The use of the best of materials, and prolonged boiling, will insure this attractive color, but should to have pity on me! I am so miserable! Ah, | these be lacking, several ways may be if you only knew! Be forgiving to one tried to supply the deficient hue. Brown who has always loved you, Caldas! Listen." gravy from a roast may be added, but this, even when strained, is apt to impair the clearness of the broth. A better way is to use a little caramel or burned sugar, or a very excellent preparation, to be kept on hand for the purpose of coloring soups, may be made

Take an earthen jar and fill it with alternate layers, first of moderate-sized onions, a clove stuck in each, then a layer of brown sugar, and a small piece of butter, and so on until the jar is filled. Put this into the oven in the evoning, when the fire is going down' and leave it there over night. Repeat this for a number of successive nights, till the onions have cooked down and a dark syrup is formed. Then put the jar aside and use its contents, a few drops at

a time, to color soups and gravies.

If a simple straining does not make a soup as clear as desired it should be clarified with the whites of eggs. The white of one egg is enough for three pints of broth. It should be stirred unbeaten into the cold soup, and the shell of the egg, crushed, should be thrown in also. Then put the soup on the fire, bring it to a boil, and let it boil rapidly for from five to the minutes. for from five to ten minutes. Then take it off, let it cool for a few minutes,

eagerness.

"Fifteen pence," was the answer.

"Fifteen pence? Why, this work is worth a thousand pounds," cried the collector. He reflected, when too late, how stupid he had been to speak, and in vain tried to recall his words. "I will give fifty shillings for it," said he.

"Sir, you have just told me it was worth a thousand pounds!"

How to Dry wet shees.

When, without overshoes, you have been caught in a heavy rainstorm, perhaps you have known already what to do with your best kid boots, which have been thoroughly wet through, and which, if left to dry in the ordinary way, will be stiff, brittle, and unlovely? If not, you will be glad to learn what I heard only recently from one whose experience only recently from one whose experience is of value.

is of value.

First wipe off gently with a soft cloth all surface water and mud; then, while still wet, rub well with kerosene oil, using for the purpose the furred side of Canton flannel. Set them aside till partially dry, when a second treatment with oil is advisable. They may be deposited in a conveniently warm place, where they will dry gradually and thoroughly. Before applying French kid-dressing, give them a final rubbing with flannel, still slightly dampened with kerosene, and your boots will be soft and flexible as new kid, and be very little affected by their bath in the rain, little affected by their bath in the rain,— Harper's Bazar.

Doing the Best. When the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards were ordered for duty during the recent coal riots, the men left their plumes behind them, as they always do when going on active service. So the colonel, wishing to let the men show themselves off, telegraphed to his adjutant for 100. A telegraphist, thinking plums were wanted, sent the telegram asking for "plume" instead of plumes. The adjutant replied, "Am sending 100 greengages, the best I can do."—United Service Gazette. THE LADY OR THE TIGER!

Mr. Stockton's Confessions With Resi to His Famous Puzzle.

Frank Stockton, after having been besought for years to tell the anxious public whether it was the lady or the tiger
that emerged from the cage in his famous story,says in the November Ladies'
Home Journal that he really doesn't
know. He never did know. Not being
either a woman or a semi-barbarian, he
said that it was impossible for him to
guess which door the princess would indicate to her lover. But he has received
any number of solutions of the mystery
from interested readers of his story, and
he gives some of them.
Robert Browning, in a letter to a
friend, stated what he thought, as follows:

-: According to your desire I read the story in question last evening, and have no hesitation in supposing that such a princess, under such circum-stances, would direct her lover to the

stances, would direct her lover to the tiger's door; mind, I emphasize such and so circumstanced a person."

A most ingenious version of the story was one in which the hot and jealous blood of the princess prompts her to indicate the tiger's door. That door is opened and the tiger emerges, not, however, with a roar and spring, but with a slow and easy tread. Gazing around the assembled multitude, he approaches the young man who stands alone in the young man who, stands alone in the arena, rubs himself confidingly against his legs, purring the while, and then, yawning to an extent which exhibits to all the spectators the possibilities of the might have been, he walks to a spot where the wall throws a shade upon the ground of the arena, and, stretching himself upon the sand, he falls into a pleasant nap. The reason for this ex-traordinary conduct on the part of the animal was easily discovered; having been half starved for several days, in order to make him more ferocious, he had become aware of the presence of a young and tender lady in the compartnent adjoing his own, and breaking down the partition between the two, he had dragged her into his cell and devoured the damsel, and then, his appetite having been fully satisfied, he walked into the arena without feeling any desire whatever for further refresh

One cynical man decided that the lover opened the door of the compart-ment which contained the lady, and accordingly married her. After a few months of wedded existence, however, he discovered that he had chosen both the lady and the tiger.

A rather interesting fact in connection with the problem is that when the quesposed a poem in its praise, is a chowder. We are told that there are no less than one hundred recipes known in France for making this famous dish, and as class of 24 at Vassar, 18 voted for the tiger. Which is an instructive lesson as regards the morbidness of the youthful

Outraged Friendship.



Mr. Rosenbaum-Mr. Hockheimer. 1 failedt in peesiness to-tay, and I vant to release you from your engagement to mein taughter. Mr. Hoc heimer (with anger)-Dot's

Since Jerusalem has become a railway terminus, eight hundred buildings have been added—dwellings, hotels, stores, Lieutenant Fritsche. of the Danish navy has entered the United States navy it! Dot vas schoost like some beoples. As soon as lev strikes lack dey vant to friendts a r goldt shoulter. for three years, the first instance of the

Tea-Dricking.

The Landon Hospital has been sounding a note of alarm regarding the extent to which the habit of tea-drinking is indulged, no less a quantity than 207,-055,679 pounds having been consumed in Great Britain last year. This paper states that "not only are we yielding, with all the weakness of an inebriate, to the diseases of nerve and stomach which excessive tea-drinking brings in its train;" but, after instituting a comparison between teas of Chinese and Indian growth, it continues: "We drink more tea than our parents: we take it oftener, stronger, and of coarser quality. The results are less obvious than those of alcoholic intoxication, but not less serious; and in truth the time may not be far distant when the earnest disciples of the new temperance will plead with us, with tears in their eyes, 'Give up this accursed tea, and take to cocoa, or even to beer.'"

Obtained From Bacteria.

Very little was said in the journals of the interesting bacteriological department of the great Exposition, and I was glad to observe that Dr. Eguert Guernsey, the emident physician of Fittanavenue, in The New York Medical idustry of Prof. Brieger, who college curieus and enclosed them in vials o e swiftest and most powerful poisons on the earth, infinitely more destructive life than the vegetable alkaloius, all obtained from the dead bodies of tho wno have fallen victims of various bacteria. This class of poisons are term and include in their list such poisons neurine, betains, textanotoxine, typho taxine, toxalbumines of cholera or typhus and cadavirine, obtained from ie normal body.

The poisons are not the bacteria them selves, but ptomaines formed by the re-arrangement of the atoms of which flesh When Tennyson expressed a preference for "fitty years of Europe to a cycle of Cathay" he voiced the feeling of unrest that is the motor of our Western civilization. He said in effect that it is pleasanter and more profitable "to hustle" in the Occident than to dream in mposed, by the action of bacteria which develop with incalculable rapity. Through their action the ato which form healthy flesh are so rearranged as to form the deadly poison hustle" in the Occident than to dream in the Orient. But in our energetic country are we not carrying the tendency towards hasty energy to an extreme that borders on pernicious activity? In the news of yesterday two prominent features suggest an affirmative answer. One related to the creation of an operetta inside of forty-eight hours by a well-known composer; the other told of a prize offered by a capitalist for a tenmile race between two locomotives drawing passenger cars. We have already too much slapdash in our light operas, and too much slambang on our railroads. It would be a healthy sign to see a let-up in the rush, New York World. which paralyze the vital forces in cholera, in typhus and yellow fever, and in a host of other diseases. In isolating the bacteria, reproducing them by culture, and obtaining in crystallized for ans the product of their work in the deaday ptomaines, the scientist has not only been able to reproduce symptom by symptom, in the living animal, all the effects of the original disease, but also to obtain valuable hints for prevention and cure. By this atomic and molecular change in decomposing tissue after and change in decomposing tissue after and even before death all the vegetable alkaloids—such as morphine, strycmine, and atrophine—have beer so perfectly similated at to resemble them, atom for atom, and produce precisely similar effects on vital force and living tissue,—ulmstrated London News.

DISAPPOINTED IN A STORM. POPULAR NOVELS.

ST. LOUIS LIBRARIAN TALKS OF The lighthouse on Minot's Ledg tands within the shadow of a tragedy PUBLIC TASTE.

It is the second structure erected upon the ledge. The first lighthouse and the lives it held were claimed by the sea. Begun in 1847 and completed in November, 1848. Its destruction was the most tragic event in the history of our light-leaves attailing the sea. The List of Stories He Made Up by Con sulting People of Literary Judgment-Books That the People Read.

Apropos of an attempt on the part of New York publishers to ascertain the popular taste in fiction by collecting data of the frequency of issue of various books from the public libraries of the country, Librarian Cruden recently gave to a Republic reporter some interesting facts and figures. He thinks the tastes of the St. Louis public are pretty correct, yet they cannot be taken as a measure of the literary value of any certain book. wrought-iron piles strengthened by braces. The piles penetrated five feet reeper had constructed a platform for the storage of bulky articles, and had seven-ton granite block. Along this

"I am surprised," said the librarian,
"to see 'Les Miserables' take a place so
far down in the lists of the New York hawser articles were hoisted up to the platform, and there landed. These "improvements" were convenient-and fatal; publishers. It is always near the head of iot, however, to the keeper who made the list in ours, coming usually third or them, for he was on shore when the fourth. I have at several different times kept a record for a limited period of the books most called for, and the result is interesting. Here," said he, taking up storm which had become historic for its an annual report, "is the result of such a record for March, 1888. You see that 'Ben Hur' is at the head of the list with keeper. The visitor became frightened at the first indication of a storm, and, in 87 readers, 'The Scarlet Letter' is next, with 42 readers, 'Anna Karina' was callresponse to a signal from the tower, a ed for 40 times, and 'Les Miserables' 37 times. Then the list continues with 'Vanity Fair' having 31 calls. 'April around to the northeast, the most dangerous quarter from which the elements Hopes' 28, 'Mr. Barnes, of New York.' 28, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' 27, 'Fair God' 28, can hurl themselves upon Mino's, as 'David Copperfield' 22, and 'Monte Christo' 25

"Now, there was a long time after 'Ben Hur' was first issued that it was scarcely noticed at all, but it became the in the heavy seas that nothing of it rage all at once. and I took these figures at the time that it was the rage. 'Anna Karina' was also then quite the fashion. About 4 o clock in the evening of the lifth the platform was washed ashore. Then the watchers knew that the water 'Les Miserables' and 'Vanity Fair' are standard works that are always in de had risen to within sevon feet of the tower. At midnight it was seen that the mand, I do not know what makes 'Uncie Tom's Cabin' so popular, unless it light was burning. It was observed at fitful intervals until 10 o'clock that is that all children hear it and have an ambition to read it. Most of the books are the rage for a few months and then die out and we hear little more of them. the flood, when the outstreaming tide and the inrashing hurricane met at Minot's a violent tolling of the figures are gathered.

"Sometimes I cannot account for the sudden popularity of a book at this or that particular time. 'Lorna Doone' is a case in point. It had been out for years and little was heard of it, when suddenly it came in demand, and pretty soon was all the rage-everybody read it. New editions have something to do with it.

"Now, here is a list of authors most popular among our readers with the number of times that their works were taken out during a limited period in 1889-90. Mrs. Holmes heads the list, white crests streaming triumphantly in which is as follows; Holmes, 287; Roe 208; Dickens, 180; Bulwer, 155; Scott, 136; Tolstoi, 114; Dumas, 115; Wallace, 113; John (Merlitt), 113; Crawford, 110; Wil-

"You see that a prolific writer has the advantage in such a test as this. Mrs. Holmes writes a great deal, but her fic-I tion has really no place in the best literature. Roe will undoubtedly live, but it would be difficult to say that he will have so high a place as is here indicated. For the number of books that Crawford had then published he made an excellent showing, and the showing of Wallace and Tolstoi was good. The public chooses in the right direction usually. The first seven of the first list are all standard works, and most of the last list are standard. But its judgment as to iterary merit cannot be taken as final. "Here are some figures for 1890, and they differ somewhat from the forego

ing: In January, 'Looking Backward' led the list, having been called for 73 times. It kept up its lead all through the winter. Now the book was publish-ed in 1888, but was not widely read until the latter part of 1889. 'Ben Hur,' 42;
'Les Miserables,' 30; 'Uncle Tom's
Cabin,' 27; and 'David Copperfield,' 25,
was the way the other most popular books ran that month; and they kept nearly the same relative positions throughout the winter. 'Les Miserables'

veraged a little higher. "In 1884 I made an experiment by asking about 75 persons, selected from all parts of the country, to make lists of the best 10 novels, the ten considered next in excellence, and the best 100. The persons asked for these lists were people whose literary judgment, I think, should be given a great deal of weight. Here is a list of their 10 best novels, with the number of votes for each: 'Vanity Fair, '34; 'Les Miserables,' 29; 'New-comes,' 27; 'Romola,' 26; 'Henry Esmond,' 25; 'Adam Bede,' 23; 'David Copperfield,' 23: 'Ivanhoe,' 23: and Middlemarch,' 20. 'The Scarlet Letter'

eceived 18 votes. "You see that the judgment of these persons differed widely from the judg-ment of the average reader of a public ibrary, who is often little educated. The works selected were all classics. 'Ben Hur,' has not yet become the rage. The judgment of these comes nearer to my ideas of excellence than that based upon the data collected by the New York publishers."—St. Louis Republic.

The Density of the Earth.

ister, Mr. Porter, representing the United States, but they were as cold as the Frigid zone when bidding farewell M. Alphonse Berget, according to the Annales industrielles, has just concluded a series of experiments undertaken with At an average valuation of one hundred dollars, the bicycles used in Haver-hill, Mass., are worth \$100,000, and the assessors note them as taxable property. Why not wait awile? Let us see what the bicycle signifies? There are two sides to this thing. the object of determining the mean density of the terrestrial globe. For this purpose he made use of a lake having a purpose area of about 100 acres, situated purpose he made use of a lake having a water area of about 100 acres, situated in the territory of Habay-la-Neuve, in the province of Luxembourg. By causing the waters of this lake to vary in level from a foot and a half to over three feet, he was enabled to register the amount of influence which this enormous mass exercised upon a hydrogen gravimeter. The variation in the water level of the lake represented a plus or minus attractive mass amounting to The Arab slave traders in Africa, though well armed and not unused in fighting, have suffered severly in the late conflicts with troops of the Congo Free State and the expedition of the Belgian Anti-slavery Society. In one engagement they lost 120 barrels of gunpowder. minus attractive mass amounting to many hundreds of tons, and M. Berget thus concludes that the density of the earth is represented by the number 5.41, instead of 5.56, which appears to have been the calculation arrived at by former savants when dealing with the

(To be Continued.)

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