# AFTER MANY YEARS.

A Nova Scotia Sailor Returns to Find His Wife Married Again.

ture.

two parallel ranges of gently sloping hills expected her to go to pieces. miners domicile, were erected by the com- not gone to pieces. pany, and consist of long rows of toy and badly ventilated houses, scarcely affording sufficient door-room to admit a person of portly stature. The town has no railway communication. There are no places of amusement. Life is a round of monotony. At the north end of the town is the union store, with a broad and spacious platform in front, where men and boys, after a day of weary toil in the dusky mine, assemble to talk and smoke.

Some days ago this quiet village was thrown into a ferment of excitement by a romantic occurrence. After a quarter of a century a husband returned to the woman he had deserted, to find that in his absence she had become the wife of another, and that she spurned the prodigal.

#### A WEALTHY FARMER.

The woman is a daughter of Patrick Power, who for a time represented in Parliament the adjoining county of Autigonish. who, through untiring industry and business integrity, rose to a position of wealth and influence. At her father's death Iss daughter Annie came into possession of some property and a considerable portion of money. She was a gay and beautiful girl, on whom fortune seemed to smile. For few was life more promising. Men of wealth and position sought her hand in marriage, but were rejected. She formed an early attachment for a seafaring man the recent crash came, and this spring I named Habaldt, and, despite entreaties of friends and relatives, wedded him. Habaldt is of Dutch descent, was born at Marie Joseph, Halifax County, and was second officer of a coasting vessel. Beyond a handsome face and robust body, he possessed few personal attractions.

For two years after their union they lived happily together, but the love he and went to Thorburn. To my sorrow, I formerly professed gradually grew colder. found that she had really married again, Habaldt fell a victim to intemperance; his and that my wife would have none of me conduct became harsh and tyrannical; he would extort money under various pre- I deserve my fate." tences, to recklessly squander it with dissolute companions. When he had succeeded in wresting the last dollar from his unfortunate victim he forsook her, leaving her to provide for herself and helpless babe as best she could. For twenty-five long years he was not heard from.

### MORE MISFORTUNE.

and they were married. Butler is a brother | placed on the market, being the first three- | the navel, the ordinary tight binder although | of the late James Butler, one of the weathis pound bar in Canada, and still holding the not aiding in it is sufficient to prevent rup- school fund, consists at the present time of Thorburn, where they still reside.

from her humble house. To recount Habaldt's wanderings and

the many vicissitudes of those twenty-five years would exhaust a volume. He thus himself tells the story, which sounds something like a sailor's "yarn," but he stoutly asserts it's all true:

# HIS STORY.

seaman. Miss Annie Power. Soon after that I began | the latter, 212,888 hectares, with 5,867,000 to think of a long voyage, and finally took | inhabitants. As to the commercial movea berth on an English vessel bound for ment, it is specially important in Northern Liverpool. We had good weather and made | Africa. The imports reach a total of 1,312,a quick passage. Then he went to Malta. 900,000f, 269 millions in Algeria, 234 mil-When off the coast of Sicily a storm arose lions in Egypt, and 215 millions at the and our vessel was struck by lightning and | Cape; the exports amount to 1,275,610,000f, took fire, which, at last was put under con- of which 347 millions figure for Egypt, 278 | for New York. On the New England coast | Algeria. we encountered the great August gale. The vessel was driven ashore and went to pieces Two of us, by clinging to a broken spar, reached the shore. The other s were all drowned in the surf.

try my luck ashore. I worked a while in to and a boat was lowered, and the ship's Boston and New York, and saved enough surgeon boarded the barque. He found money to pay my fare to California, where the entire crew, 14 in all, perfectly helpless, I went into gold mining. I rarely thought | The barque sailed from Savannah for a of my wife home in Nova Scotia. PROSPERED AT MINING.

in a hydraulic mining company. This enterprise failed, and I lost \$15,000 by the investment. With the remaining \$5000 I got under weigh. purchased a claim, but did not work it long when I discovered the mine was 'salted.' Disgusted with mining, I went to San Fran- acres.

cisco, and embarked on a vessel bound for New Zealand. After twelve days at sea we encountered a terrible gale. We were driven out of our reckoning, and could do nothing but scud before the storm. On the third day we found ourselves close to land, to which we were rapidly drifting, when MIS Twenty-five Wears of Exciting Adven- within half a mile of the shore the vessel struck on the sands. The sea broke over Nestling in a quiet and pretty dell between her with such force that every moment we For, when he wants his dinner, why it's dinner

that overlook a wide expanse of sea, lies | "Our only hope now was the boats. One the once busy mining village of Thorburn, was launched, containing all the crew. N.S., though of recent years it presents a | Soon it was swamped. I was hurled toward somewhat shabby and antiquated appear- the shore by a mighty wave and thrown ance. The town is di-ided into two sec- upon the beach, the only survivor of all on tions, the northern and the southern. In board. Further down the beach I found You'd think to see us carrying on about that the former reside the business men and the boat with one oar. Toward evening the local manager of the coal company. The wind abated. Next morning the sea was dwellings of the southern section, where the calm, except a heavy swell. The vessel had But, sakes alive! he isn't, yet the people make

AFRAID TO EAT. "The island I believed to be inhabited, with no food, except strange looking fruit, which I feared was poisonous. In the distance was another island. On the following day I launched the boat and started for the wreck. Reaching her, I satisfied my hunger. In the cabin I found the captain's rifle and spyglass, which I put in the boat. rigged a sail in the boat, and took a pair of You would'nt know us people as the same that oars, supply of provisions and water and returned to the shore. Looking toward the other island I saw what seemed to be And, though the doctor poohed our fears and naked savages upon it. The terror of cannaked savages upon it. The terror of cannibalism made me quit the island and take the chances of the sea. About half way between the island and the wreck I saw a dozen canoes manned by savages. In a moment they were in hot pursuit and rapidly gaining on me. Suddenly a shower of With his everlastin' crowing and his dimpling, arrows came from the nearest boat. They fell short. Luckily a brisk breeze sprang up, and I was soon beyond reach of their Mr. Power was a merchant of Antigonish, arrows. Bafiled in their attempt to overtake me, they turned their attention to the No matter what our trouble is, when he begins wreck. I could see the savages clambering over the rail of the deck. Four days later I was picked up by a French trading vessel and at last was carried to Marseilles where I took a vessel bound for Baltimore.

#### OUT WEST AGAIN.

and began work in the silver mines. But returned to the East. In Halifax I enquired for my wife of twenty-five years ago, and was told that she and our son were living in Thorburn, Pictou county, and that my wife was again married. I discredited the story. I was anxious to see my boy, who, when I left home, was an infant in his mother's arms. So I mustered up courage now, her first and living husband. Perhaps

Habaldt's erstwhile wife is comfortably off. She persists in the refusal to have anything to do with her wandering first husband, who twenty-five years before deserted her.

## Interesting to Housekeepers.

The name of David Morton & Sons, Ham-Shortly after he left her house and all its | ilton, is now so well known throughout the contents were destroyed by fire. Thus be- Dominion that a short sketch of their busitrayed and robbed of the means of subsis- ness career will prove interesting. Thirtytence by a faithless husband, she was four year ago the senior member of the firm thrown on an unsympathetic world. She commenced business as a soap manufacturer left her native town of Thorburn; went to in Hamilton, with a thorough knowledge Halifax and secured employment in a pri- of the business, having had a practical exvate family, where to maintain herself and perience of about fifteen years in Scotland sons. child she endured the drudgery incident to and the United States. The beginning Rupture, or hernia, is a forcing out, under wreckage. The ship in which Halbadt was their "Victor" brand was placed on the latter being more common. were supposed to have found a watery Canada. It proved a grand success, bring- if in crying, the bowels naturally move up railway lines open for traffic. Satisfied that her husband was no more, the highest grade of laundry soaps; this by the tight binder, the bowels seek some the annual payment of 10 rubles from the woman was again free to marry. She brand is still one of their leaders. Seven outlet, and may be forced down through every pupil, the sums realized by the sale made the acquaintance of T. Butler, a years later their "N. P." brand, now a the canals in the groins, causing a rupture. of pupil's handiwork, useless property and workingman, nearly thirty years her senior household word from ocean to ocean, was Where there is a tendency to rupture at materials, etc. est merchants in Halifax, and for many lead. Their latest production is the "Wide ture: The pinning blanket has several nearly 1,500,000 rubles and an income years president of the Legislative Council Awake," a line destined to surpass anything serious faults. In the first place it generally amounting to 500,000 rubles per year here. Five years ago they removed to ever attempted for a general purpose soap. covers the chest with cotton or linen instead But now the supposed-to-be-dead Habaldt gredients recently discovered by the senior used. In the second place, it requires to returns! He was not received with open member of the firm, which for every use is be pinned; and given a garment to be arms by the woman he had deserted. She simply marvellous. It excells as a laundry pinned, and a woman to pin it, the occupant of these schools there is a strict discipline, upbraided him for his misconduct. Not- for all classes of goods, while for the bath of the garment is sure to suffer from comwithstanding his promise to restore the and toilet it is perfection, as it leaves the pression, which is generally greater the money he robbed her of, she obdurately re- skin with a pleasant sensation, unlike the greater the woman's neatness. fused to recognize him as her lawful hus large majority of soaps. Messrs. Morton & The pinning blanket offers a special inband, and bade him begone, and drove him- | Sons are placing this brand of soap before | ducement to tight pinning from the fact will soon win for them the commendation | ing nothing over the shoulders to hold it up. of every thrifty-housekeeper in Canada.

# The Parcelling Out of Africa.

The more or less pacific conquest of Africa is being pushed forward with ardour by the various European Powers. At the present "I was born in Halifax County," he told | moment the parcelling out of the Dark Conthe newspaper correspondent, "and was | tinent is almost finished. France exercises bred at sea. My life has been an eventful her domination over 777,163,600 hectares, one. I have had many singular adventures | peopled-by 27,099,000 inhabitants; while and hairbreadth escapes. When 16 years | England possesses 666,381,000 hectares and old, I went as a hand on board a fisherman | 40,433,500 subjects. Then come the old and was wrecked off the Salvador coast. | conquerors-Portugal, master of 217,837,-Then I shipped on an American schooner | 000 hectares, with 5,416,000 inhabitants; engaged in codfishing on the Newfoundland | Spain, 55,306,000 hectares, with only 457,banks. By this time I was an experienced | 000 inhabitants. The latest comers, Italy and Germany, possess, the former 155,918,-"I returned to Nova Scotia and married | 000 hectares, with 6,300,000 inhabitants;

# A Crew Poisoxed at Sea.

While in mid-ocean, on September 17, the Spree, one of the North German Lloyd's steamships, sighted the barque Wallissohn, "I then decided to give up the sea and flying signals of distress. The Spree lay Russian port several weeks before she felt in with the Spree. While in the Gulf

## HOUSEHULD.

The Happy Household.

It's when the birds go piping and the daylight slowly breaks, That, clamoring for his dinner, our precious baby wakes; Then it's sleep no more for baby, and it's sleep no more for me,

it must be! And of that lacteal fluid he partakes with

great ado While gran'ma laughs, And gran'pa laughs, And wife she laughs, And I-well I laugh too!

That, like as not, the baby was the first we'd

As if the only baby in the world had come to And morning, noon, and night time, whatever

Gran'ma she laughs, Gran'pa he laughs, Wife she laughs, And I, of course, laugh, too!

But once-a likely spell ago-when that poor little chick From testhing or from such ill of infancy fell

went about A-feelin' good all over, just to hear him crow

Old gran'ma cried, And gran'pa cried, And wife, she cried, And I-yes, I cried, too!

It makes us all feel good to have a baby on the dumpling face; The patter of his pinky feet made music every-

And when he shakes those fists of his, good-bye

Old gran'ma laughs, And gran'pa laughs Wife, she laughs, And I-you bet, I laugh, too!

## Baby Clothes.

The hardening process, so called, of slight halt. "Subsequently I went out West again, clothing and exposed legs-the low necks and short sleeves of our grandmothers are fortunately out of fashion— is a dangerous one in this climate, and those who practice it should clearly understand that a child so treated may be entirely free from colds, yet suffer from the effects of insufficient clothing in the form of less vigorous growth. On the other hand, writes Dr. Townsend in the Mother's Nursery Guide, we must by all means avoid the opposite extreme of too much clothing, oppressing the baby by its weight as well as by its excessive warmth. This, unfortunately, is a common mistake. Such babies are too warm, they perspire frequently, have frequent heat rashes and are particularly liable to take cold.

Avoid the two extremes ; the baby with cold hands and feet and chilled legs needs more protection; the baby frequently hot and perspiring is too warmly clad.

The ordinary flannel band that is pinned behind is objectionable, as there is always danger of its being pinned too tightly. circular one of elastic woolen material is to be preferred; this can be knitted or made of woven woolen. But the old-fashioned nurse will say there is need of a tightly pinned binder to prevent rupture. The answer is that the tightly pinned binder is more liable to cause rupture, and for these rea-

ing the firm into note as manufacturers of | and down. If this movement is hindered

the public, feeling assured its merits that it is otherwise liable to slip down hav-The average woman is, I think, incapable | technical railway schools lasts five years, of realizing the tightness of a garment, three years of which are for study in school being always used to a tight garment her-

# For the Cooks.

Baked Cabbage. -Take a small firm head and with a sharp knife cut out the heart, without otherwise cutting the cabbage. Crumble a sufficient amount of bread, add salt, pepper, and butter and moisten with boiling water and fill the cavity with this. Place in a baking dish with a pint of well salted boiling water and a good sized lump of butter. Cover and bake for an hour or two. Just before serving remove cover and brown a little. With the aid of a saucer carefully remove, without breaking, to a hot dish and to the water in the baking-dish add a little flour smoothed in cold water and pour around the cabbage; or the bread may be moistened with rich soup stock and this used instead of water in the baking pan. It should be thickened and used as a gravy with the cabbage the same as the water was used. If the flavor of pork is trol. Next I shipped on an American brig | millions for the Cape, and 222 millions for | liked it is nice to almost cover the cabbage the cover is removed from the pan these will brown nicely.

Apple and Bread Pudding.-Slice raw apples or make a nice sauce and put it in a buttered pudding dish in alternate layers with bread crumbs or cracker crumbs and bits of butter. Have crumbs on top. Moisten with about a cup of water, according to the juiciness of the apple. Bake about half an hour and serve with sugar and cream, or with any sauce preferred,

Sott Gingerbread. -Two cups of flour, Stream the crew caught, cooked, and ate one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of moclaim which turned out to be very rich. I some fish of an unknown species. Soon lasses, one cup of sour cream, or milk and a sold out for \$20,0000. Then I took stock afterwards they became ill. The doctor tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of succeeded in relieving the sufferings of all cinnamon, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved except the mate, who died before the Spree in a little hot water and stirred into the milk. Beat hard for several minutes and bake in a large sheet. The gingerbread is The Bank of England covers nearly three | best when eaten warm and broken instead | of being cut.

Banana or Cocoanut Cake. - Three tablespoonfuls of butter, two cups of sugar, the yolks of five eggs and the whites of three, one cup of cold water, sand three cups of flour in which three teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted, the grated peel and juice of one lemon. Cream the butter and sugar, add the yolks of the eggs beaten light, the water, lemon juice and rind and last the whites and the flour. Bake in jelly tins then fill with one cup of powdered sugar, the whites of two eggs and the juice and grated rind of a lemon; sprinkle each layer of filling with cocoa-

Spice Cake. - Beat two cups of brown sugar, one-half cup of butter, the yolks of four eggs, and the whites of two (save two whites to ice the cake) till smooth; and one-half cup of sour milk, one nutmeg gratteaspoonful of cinnamon, and two cups of flour in which sift a teaspoonful of soda. Bake in three layers and frost between the layers and over the top.

Lady Cake. -Two cups of fine white sugar, one cup of butter beaten to a cream add one cup of milk and three cups of flour in which three teaspoonfuls of baking of 2,000 of them is required to supply the powder have been sifted, flavor with almond and then add the well beaten whites of the fresh meat every year, is as plentiful tofive eggs. Bake forty minutes.

Sponge Drops. -Three eggs, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, onehalf teaspoonful of soda, flavor to taste. Beat the whites of the eggs separately and stir in last. Have small tins lightly buttered, drop a teaspoonful of the mixture in each one. Bake in a quick oven.

· Pavilion Gingerbread. -One egg, one cup of molasses, butter the size of an egg (melted), one cup of coffee, milk or hot water, two teaspoonfuls of soda, three and onehalf cups of flour.

spoonful cream tartar and one-half teaspoonful of soda, one tumbler of stoned raisins one teaspoonful of cinnamon, clove, little salt, two and one-half tumblers of flour. Bake in a deep tin about one hour and a

pork; cut in inch-wide strips. When thoroughly warmed break two or three eggs over it and stir lightly until well covered with the egg. Cold ham, boiled or fried, is excellent made with the egg gravy | the bear family, have the curious habit of mentioned above; also good with the scrambled egg.

Velvet Muffins. -Sift one quart of flour with a level teaspoonful of salt in it. Rub into the flour thoroughly four ounces of butter. Mix it with one teacupful of good | marks on the bark are called, twelve feet yeast and as much fresh milk as will make a very stiff batter. Beat four eggs separ- ly upon a beast like that, in some deep ately, very light, stir these in and set in a ravine or isolated spot almost impassable moderately warm place to rise. In three owing to the down timber heaped and hours it will be sufficiently light. Bake in | tangled on the ground and surrounded by old fashioned muffin rings.

### Railway Schools in Russia.

There are in Russia special institutions called technical railway schools, for the special education of people for the railway | Manitoba grizzly bears were keen and perservice, viz., engine drivers, engineers, sistent hunters of them. When a grizzly their assistants, road masters, etc.

eight technical railway schools, of which and the buffalo was usually the victim. The twenty-five belong to the government, and buffalo bull, when confronted by a bear, three which, although remaining private, would invariably are also under the inspection of the Ministry of Communication.

The pecuniary fund, which covers the life in a Halifax kitchen. Five years after was on a small scale, but by indomitable per- the skin, of some part of the bowels from expenses for maintaining the schools of the Habaldt's desertion occurred the great severence difficulties were overcome, and their proper place, and in babies occurs government, consists especially of sums August gale, which strewed the sea with trade steadily increased. Twenty years ago either at the navel or in either groin, the which are paid to the Ministry of Communication by the majority of railways, known to sail was lost and all the crew market, being the first wrapped soap in Now when a baby takes deep breaths, as to the amount of 15 rubles per verst of the

To this main source of income are added This fund, under the name of general

The annual maintenance of the twenty-It contains a combination of washing in- of wool, although the latter is sometimes five government schools costs more than 400,000 rubles.

At the root of the whole internal economy as the employment for which the pupils are prepared demands, beyond a definite circle of knowledge and practical understanding, a particular punctuality in the execution of their service and a perfect subordination to discipline.

The whole course of instruction of the and two years for practise on railways. During the three years of study in school there is taught a, religion; b, elementary mathematics, with the fundamental knowledge of bookeeping and land surveying; c, general knowledge of physics and practical knowledge of telegraphy; d, a short course of general and applied mechanics (descriptive); e, a short course in working wood and metal; f, elementary knowledge of architecture; g, practice of railway business; h, elementary and special drawing by hand and with the aid of instruments, as well as calligraphy; and i, handicrafts, as locksmiths' and joiners' work. Besides this there are introduced into the school singing and gymnastics.

Considerable attention is apportioned to practical training in handicrafts and drawing. The training in handicrafts is conducted by experienced teachers with special technical education in special teaching workshops.

After having finished the three years of study in class the pupils are sent off for two years' practical training on railways, where they work in workshops. in repairs of the line, on locomotives, partly on the telegraph, etc.

The annual number of pupils instructed in the railway schools amounts to above 1,500, and this number has increased of

# Hard on the Servants.

Mr. Bingo: "I fail to see why you discharged the girl, for she was the best ser vant we ever had."

Mrs. Bingo: "That may be, but I was over at Mrs. Kingsley's yesterday, and find she has discharged eight girls in two weeks, while I have only discharged seven. It would never do to let her get ahead of me in anything."

Norway men cannot vote unless they have been vaccinated.

### GRIZZLY BEARS IN MANETORA.

Monstrous of Size, They Still Range the Forests Buck in the Mountains.

"Fifteen years ago," says George W. Rae, a Manitoba pioneer, "the grizzly bear was so plentiful among the Manitoba Rockies that the Hudson Bay Company annually secured many hundreds of their skins from the army of hunters and trappers that had its range in that wild region; but to-day this fierce and ponderous beast-nowhere so fierce or of such enormous proportions as among the Manitoba fastnesses-is quite a rarity in its old haunts, and I doubt if one can now be come upon without a difficult and tedious journey of at least three hundred

#### THE INTERIOR WILDERNESS

ed, two teaspoonfuls of ground cloves, one of the province. The grizzly has met with almost as hard a fate as the buffalo, although, from the nature and isolation of its present retreats, and the difficulties attendant on hunting and trapping for it, the grizzly bear, like the Manitoba moose, will never become extinct in that country. I believe that the moose, although the flesh military stations in the territory alone with day in its wild retreats as it has been at any time since the great inroads of tur and pelt hunters were begun in the territory.

"I know no reason why the grizzly bear of the Manitoba Rockies should grow so much larger than the grizzly of the same mountains in the States, but a long and varied experience in hunting these animals in their respective localities has proved to me that such is the fact. No grizzly bear that I ever captured, or that I ever knew to be captured south of Manitoba, measured more than seven feet and a half from nuzzle to tail, or weighed more than 1,200 pounds. Tumbler Cake. -Two eggs, one tumbler of But it was no uncommon thing in the paimy brown sugar, one-half tumbler of molass- days of grizzly bears in Manitoba for the es, one-half tumbler of butter, one tea- hunter or trapper to be confronted by one of THESE MONSTERS,

nine feet in length and with a bulk of 1,500 pounds or more. I have seen Manitoba grizzlies that, when they threw themselves on their haunches and rose erect, towered five and six feet above me, and I want to Scrambled Pork .- Take slices of cold tell you that it takes a man with large quantity and the best quality of nerve to stand in their tremendous presence and prepare to do battle coolly and with a level head. Grizzly bears, like all the rest of rising against a tree, and, reaching up as far as they can with their forepaws, making marks in the bark by digging it with their claws. I have more than once come across these measuring marks of a grizzly, as the above the ground. Imagine coming suddenrocks and thick underbrush. The sight of his great jaws, open and red, and his eyes flashing in fury at you from the enormous head that towers so far above you, is something only to be appreciated when once seen.

When there were buffaloes on the plains, and a buffalo met there was sure to be a fear-At the present time there are twenty- ful contest, although it seldom lasted long

## CHARGE FEROCIOUSLY

upon its big and ugly foe. This was just what the bear desired, and he awaited, erect on his haunches, the onset of the buffalo. As the latter rushed forward, with lowered head, and was almost upon the bear, the immense grizzly threw himself to one side, and with a blow as quick as lightning with one of his great forepaws seldom failed to break his antagonist's neck. A Manitoba grizzly has been known to engage, in rapid succession, four and even five infuriated buffalo bulls, and kill every one of them. It sometimes happened, though, that a bull younger and more agile than his companion succeeded in evading the fatal blow of the grizzly's terrible paw long enough to give in turn a deadly thrust of his horn into the bear's side, puncturing the vitals, and making the contest a mutual slaughter.

"In general characteristics, of course, the Manitoba grizzly is not in any way different from others of the family. While I believe that a grizzly bear will sometimes wait and precipitate a fight with a man, and take pains to put himself in the way of one, in the great majority of cases he will take a second thought about the matter and back out. A queer instance of this disposition came to my knowledge once where

A FAMOUS MANITOBA GUIDE courageously advanced upon three grizzlies, an old she one and two half-grown cubs, and, by a series of ridiculous monkeyshines and acrobatic manœuvres within a rod or two of the threatening bears, filled them with such astonishment and apparent fear that they retreated to the woods as fast as

they could go. "The hunter's gun had snapped in both barrels. He having drawn on the old bear before the young ones came upon the scene. It was in a fit of desperation that he tried the turning of a hand spring and jumping up and down, clapping his hands, and resorting to other unhunterlike measures. He had been told once that a hunter had frightened a mountain lion away by similar absurd movements, and he found that it worked to perfection in the case of the three grizzly bears, but he never, even in the face of that fact, advised or encouraged any one to go hunting Manitoba or any other kind of grizzlies armed with nothing more than a capacity to turn grotesque somersaults."

#### The Grocer Couldn't See the Joke. M'Kinnon was talking in his shop to two or three customers, when a blind man enter ed and solicited alms.

The grocer, who was disposed to show his superior knowledge of human nature,

"D'ye no' ken, my freens, hoo vera delicate is the touch o'a blin' man. I aye think Providence has mak'it up the lose o' ane sense 'by makin' ane o' the ithers o' mair 'cute. Noo, jist see hoo this puir man can tell a thing by the touch," and, putting some fine sugar in a scoop, he held it out to the mendicant, remarking, "Whit's

that, ma man?" The blind man extended his hand, took up a pinch with his thumb and finger, and, without hesitation, said:

"That's sand !" Everybody laughed except M'Kinnon.