

# GOLDEN ARGOSSY

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## ❁ A LUCKY STROKE. ❁

THE TURNING POINT OF AN EXCITING GAME OF POLO—THE HERO OF THE DAY WOUNDED  
BUT TRIUMPHANT.—SEE STORY ON NEXT PAGE.

## SUMMER.

In summer fields the meadowswet  
Spreads its white bloom around the feet  
Of those who pass in love or play  
The golden hours of holiday;  
And heart to answering heart can beat  
Where grows the simple meadowswet.

## A Lucky Stroke.

BY JOHN R. GRIGGS.

**T**HE event of the season had arrived, and the two rival polo teams stood on the Fairhaven grounds, impatiently awaiting the hour agreed upon for the commencement of the game. I must confess that my heart somewhat misgave me as I surveyed the stalwart frames of the five players who had come down from Westfield to match their skill against ours. Their ponies too, small, well knit, and evidently well trained, excited both admiration and apprehension.

I was home from college for the long summer vacation, and most of my time had been devoted to organizing a polo club among the young fellows who lived in the neighborhood. Now the game of polo, which is said to have descended from the ancient Persians, is an easy one to play, when you have procured the necessary ponies and a good level stretch of turf whereon to ride them; but these are rather troublesome and expensive preliminaries, and I prided myself a good deal upon having carried the club successfully through the summer.

There were very few other polo teams in our part of the country. We had played two of them, defeating both; and at length we had ventured to challenge the Westfield club, which was quite an old and well established organization, and had long held the title of champions of the State. A victory over them we hardly expected, but we were determined to try for one as hard as we possibly could.

Well, to come at once to the game, the ball was placed in the center of the ground, and the opposing teams were drawn up in their respective positions. The Fairhaven boys sported a neat uniform, consisting of dark blue flannel shirt, white trousers, and white cap, while the players from Westfield were dressed in white throughout. We lost the opening charge, and our opponents' captain, who was quite a celebrated player, Hanford by name, struck the ball off with a clever stroke, that sent it down into our territory.

Two of our boys, though, were on hand to stop it. They were brothers, Dick and Herbert Pearson, and they worked together beautifully. As the ball came spinning along the ground toward them, Dick, who was in the lead, bent far over almost out of his saddle, and stopped it dead. Then his brother, who came up close behind, got in a blow that returned the ball far on toward the enemies' goal.

One of the Westfield team stopped it, and then, as if hesitating what to do next, he began taking it back gradually by a series of gentle touches with his mallet, or "dribbling," as football players say. This was a serious mistake, as the rest of his side were far forward, waiting for him to send the ball up to them with a long stroke.

Now as luck would have it, I was pretty close to this temporizing player, having moved a little way forward during the opening of the game, on the bare chance of getting such an opportunity. Of course I didn't lose a second in swooping down upon the Westfield rider at top speed; and more by good fortune than good play I got the ball away from him, and sent it right between the defenseless goal posts.

The whole thing took place in less time than it takes to tell it, and we had won a game in less than two minutes. It was a piece of luck that I could hardly realize, and I was almost wild with mingled hope and excitement as I reflected that if we could pull off one of the next two games we should be the victors, as we had arranged to play for the best of three games.

The Westfield team were surprised, too, and the unexpected set back put them upon their mettle. They were ready to begin again without a moment's delay, and looked as if they meant business. I noticed that Captain Hanford bestowed a not very complimentary remark upon the player whose unwise action had cost them the first game.

The ball was again struck off by the Westfields, and then began a long and keenly contested struggle. Our boys did splendidly. I had never seen them play so well before, but they seemed to rise to this occasion nobly. There were some really pretty bits of play on both sides, and the long strokes and clever passes of our side would have done credit to older and more experienced hands. But the Westfield players were not to be denied this time. The ball was gradually but surely forced nearer and nearer to our goal, and after a desperate melee just in front it went flying through.

The score was now one all, and the next game would be the decisive one. A long rest was needed, for ponies and riders were all breathless and exhausted, and the contest before us was sure to be a severe one. It was fifteen or twenty minutes before we got to work again, and my expectation of a hard struggle was soon verified.

We lost the first stroke again, and the Westfield captain sent the ball whizzing down to within thirty yards of our goal. For a time it looked as if it was all up with us, as our opponents rode down on us in a body, and caught the ball before we could get it away. There was a prolonged scrimmage. Intensely excited, every one of us did his very best, and we wheeled and spun around like cavalry skirmishing on a battlefield. There were a lot of quick short strokes, and it seemed impossible for us to get the ball away from our goal. Several times one of our boys drove it a little, only to be foiled by an enemy stopping the ball before it had gone any distance; while our opponents were equally unable to get in an effective shot at goal.

Gradually we succeeded in moving the game down the field to a less dangerous neighborhood, and a seemingly interminable circular fight ensued. Round and round the field we rode, racing, then pulling up short, then racing again, till horses and riders were dripping with perspiration, and in a state of mind bordering on frenzy. Most of the boys began to lose their heads and play recklessly, charging in a body, without regard to the usual strategies of the game. Captain Hanford seemed to be the coolest and most self possessed fellow on the grounds. He had a beautiful black pony, very quick and intelligent, and perpetually hovered on the edge of the scrimmage, getting in some effective strokes. Several times he drove the ball beyond our goal line, and twice it narrowly missed going between the posts.

This repeated ill luck seemed to make him desperate, and I thought I could see an ugly look about his face. At last, after another long scrimmage near our goal, in which every one took part, fighting almost savagely, the ball broke away, with me after it, and all the rest at my pony's heels. I don't believe I ever rode so hard before as I raced then. With two or three half strokes I took the ball well down the field, following it up at top speed, and making a final effort for goal.

The posts were right before me and I was in a splendid position for a stroke. My mallet was held aloft, and I was about to put all my strength into the blow, when I saw Hanford's speedy black pony alongside of me, and his stick raised to strike across at the ball. Would he be in time? Another second must decide. Down came my mallet full upon the ball, and the next instant—

I was knocked senseless off my pony. Hanford, veering across my path, had struck viciously at the ball; but he was a moment too late. My mallet was there before his, and the heavy end of his stick shot up the long handle of mine, and struck me full on the side of the head.

Five minutes later I opened my eyes, to find myself lying on the grass, with all the boys gathered around me. My head was held up by Captain Hanford, and the first words I heard were his expressions of delight at my recovery from my faint, and of apology for his clumsiness in wounding me. But the first words I spoke were:

"What became of the ball?"

And then for the first time it was discovered that my stroke had been just in time. The ball had passed right between the goal posts, and we had won the game and the championship.

## THE TWO WORDS.

One day a harsh word, rashly said,  
Upon an evil journey sped,  
And ever sharp and cruel dart,  
It pierced a fond and loving heart  
It turned a friend into a foe,  
And everywhere brought pain and woe.  
A kind word followed it one day,  
Flew swiftly on its blessed way;  
It healed the wound, it soothed the pain,  
And friends of old were friends again;  
It made the hate an anger cease,  
And every where brought joy and peace.  
But yet the harsh word left a trace  
The kind word could not quite efface;  
And though the heart its love regained  
It bore a scar that long remained;  
Friends could forgive but not forget,  
Or lose the sense of keen regret.

[This story commenced in No. 286.]

## THE GOLDEN MAGNET

OR,

## The Treasure Cave of the Incas.

By G. M. FENN,

Author of "In the Wilds of New Mexico," etc.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

## THE HACIENDA ATTACKED.

**F**INDING the front room of the hacienda deserted, with a strange clutching at the Lilla rat to the inner room and called Lilla by name. To my intense delight, she answered, and with my aunt, weak, and trembling, she came forth.

We soon learned the cause of the silence about the place. Shortly after I had taken my departure Señor Xeres had roused up from the short sleep into which he had sunk, to express his irritation regarding the resumption of his journey, declaring that he had nothing now to lose; while, half an hour later, Lilla had seen through one of the verandas the whole of the laborers glide silently away toward the forest, and then a silence as of death had fallen upon the hacienda.

"Uncle," said my uncle about sundown, "if I could do as I liked I should rest my cuts and bruises for a few days; but, as it is, I cannot give up. Now, look here, my lad—here, you, Tom Gilbert, don't shrink away, boy—this is as much for your ears as for his. I've been thinking this over, and, from what I know of the Indians, I'm quite sure that the mean mischief-doers had but now that they will be a fierce attack upon this place before many hours are past; and then, unless we can beat them off, ours will be a bad case. You two must see to the closing up of the bottom of the place, and doing what you can to put it in a state of defense."

"Uncle," I said, "is not this almost madness? Here we are, only three. How, then, can we defend such a house as this?"

"It is our only hope," he said, gloomily. "If we had our treasure here, we might try to escape down the river; but as it is, we'll fight to the last, and then take to the woods."

"And the cave—eh, Mr. Landell?" said Tom.

"Tom," I cried joyfully, "why, that would indeed be a place of refuge when all here failed."

"Yes," said my uncle, thoughtfully. "I did not think of that. Such a place might indeed be useful for a retreat if we could take with us provisions. But now see about the place; we will not leave you here yet—not until we are obliged."

In obedience to his wishes, though with an aching heart, I set to bolting and barring, closing shutters, and providing one or two windows that commanded likely points of assault with mattresses over which we could fire. But all the while I knew well enough that, with anything like a daring attack, the place must be carried directly. The great dread I had, though, was of fire, which I knew would prove the most formidable of adversaries—for a brand applied to one of the posts of the veranda would be sufficient to insure the total destruction of the light, sun dried, wooden building.

Meanwhile, on returning, I found that my uncle had nearly forgotten his pains, and was busily arranging such firearms as we had—ample, as it happened; for there were five guns, and he had a couple of brace of pistols, besides those with which we were provided. Ammunition, too, was in fair quantity; while, one way or another, our little garrison could boast of plenty of provisions.

"No sleep tonight, Harry," said my uncle, cheerfully. "We must all watch, for the Indians will not be satisfied till they have thoroughly ransacked the place." "But, at all events, we shall beat them off if possible; but what arrangements have you made for retreat?" I said.

Without a word, my uncle led me into the kitchen of the hacienda, where he had stabled four mules, with plenty of fodder.

"We must get off unseen if we can, my lad," he said; "and the mules will carry plenty of ammunition and food. But about water?"

"Plenty at the cavern," I said.

"Good!" exclaimed my uncle. "And now look here, Harry," he said, leading me to the inner room, and taking down a map, "show me,

as nearly as you can, where the cavern lies which contains all this rich treasure."

I examined the map as carefully as I could, and then pointed out the valley in which it seemed to me that, if the map were correct, the cavern must lie.

"You say that water?" said my uncle—"a stream?"

"Yes, a little rivulet."

"Then that must run down to this river. Good! And here again this river joins the great Apure, which, in its turn, runs into the Orinoco. Once well afloat, we should be pretty safe, and we could reach the mouth of the great river, and from there Georgetown, Demerara. Why, Harry, it could not be above a dozen miles from the mouth of your cave to the waterway that should see us safe on the road homeward."

"But about canoes, uncle?" I said.

"Canoes, my boy? Well, of course, it would be well to have them; but we must not be particular. I have known voyagers made on skin rafts before, and I can recollect this thing that we shall have the stream to bear us along the whole distance. But there, after all, we may be alarming ourselves without cause."

Tom and I exchanged glances at the mention of the skin raft, and then we prepared to spend the watchful night.

"I need not hint to you, Harry, about trying to protect poor Lilla," said my uncle, in tones that bespoke his emotion.

"No," I said, quietly.

My look, I suppose, must have satisfied Lilla, for I received one in return full of trust and confidence in the efforts of my weak arm.

Night at last—beautiful, though anxious night, with the sky deepening from blue to purple, to black, with the diamond-like stars spangling the deep robe of azure till it glistered with their glorious sheen. Around us on every side was the forest, in a greater or less depth, and from it came the many nocturnal sounds—sounds with which I was pretty familiar, but which, at this occasion, had a more strange and oppressive effect than usual. Boom, whizz, croak, shriek, yell, and moan, mingled with the distant rush of the great river, ever speeding onward toward the sea. At times I could just distinguish the edge of the forest; then there would be the dark plantation spread around, and nothing more.

It was weary work that watching—stationed at one of the windows—watching till my eyes ached, as I tried to distinguish the many familiar objects by which I was surrounded, and then to make sure that some low bush was not a crouching or crawling enemy, approaching by stealth nearer and nearer, ready for a deadly spring.

It was just the time for anxious troubled thought, and the gold lay like a dead weight upon my conscience. At that moment I could have gladly given it all wherewith to purchase safety for those beneath this roof.

I was startled from anxious reverie by a whisper at my side, and hearing it found that it was Lilla, the bearer of a message from my uncle that he would like me to come to him for a few minutes.

I had scarcely mastered the message, standing there close to the open window, when the words upon my lips were arrested, and my heart beat fast. I could see six or seven figures glide out of the darkness of the house, straight to where I stood with Lilla.

Nearer they came, stooping down and apparently making for the shade of the veranda, till they stopped within a couple of yards of us, and began whispering in what seemed to be broken Spanish, or the *patois* of the Indians. Then I felt my heart begin to throb, and, all of a sudden, as if by a voice that I recognized in an instant uttered a few words that sounded like an order, given as it was in a tongue very little of which I could comprehend, catching only a word or two.

It was plain enough that, perhaps ignorant of his loss, perhaps condoning it, Garcia had made common cause with the Indians.

Then leaving the window, after softly closing and securing it, we hurried, hand in hand, to my uncle.

"How long you have been!" he whispered.

"There was a party of six or seven by my window," I said; "Garcia heading them."

"Then was it right?" he exclaimed, anxiously.

"I thought—"

The next moment my hand was upon his lips; for, dimly seen through the narrow aperture left, from which my uncle watched, were four dark figures; while at the same moment there was a sharp cracking noise, as of breaking woodwork, from another place.

"Am I to shoot or not? Is Harry there?" whispered a voice from out of the darkness.

"Because they're trying to break in here."

"You must fire, Tom," said my uncle, huskily; "and mind this, if they do break in, our only hope is in the kitchen, which is stone built and strong. Make her pay for this."

"Right, Mr. Landell," said Tom, coolly.

Then we heard him glide off.

"Lilla, join your mother in there," I heard my uncle then whisper.

Directly after I knew we were alone.

"Harry," said my uncle, "it seems to me that we ought to have beaten a retreat, but it is too late to talk of that. Our only hope now is by giving them a sharp reception. If we can keep them at bay till daylight we shall have a better opportunity of escaping."

"I don't agree with you," I said. "I think our hopes should be in the darkness."



THE BEAUTIFUL.

BEAUTIFUL faces are those that wear—  
It matters little if dark or fair—  
Whole souled honesty printed there.  
Beautiful eyes are those that show,  
Like crystal panes where earth fires glow,  
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.  
Beautiful lips are those whose words  
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,  
Yet whose utterance prudence guards.  
Beautiful hands are those that do  
Work that is earnest and brave and true,  
Moment by moment the long day through.

Canoes

AND

HOW TO BUILD THEM.

BY STEPHEN TRUSTY.

**A**T this season of the year, when the ice has cleared from the rivers and lakes, and the harsh winds of winter have softened into the gentler breezes of spring and summer, those of the boys who are blessed with aquatic tastes are thinking of the coming season's sport, and commencing to prepare for it. The old rigs are resurrected from the depths of the lockers where they have lain all winter, the boats are hauled out

the only cruising ground of a great many of the boys of this country.

Another consideration is the cost. Fifteen to thirty dollars is sufficient for the average canoe, but the price of a yacht would run up into three figures before it was finished. What is wanted for general use, then, is a boat capable of sailing in quite rough water, of a size small enough to be easily transported and yet large enough to comfortably carry the owner and his stores for the cruise, with room for a companion, if necessary, and to cost not over fifty dollars. All these conditions are met in the ordinary canoe, and we have for this reason selected it for the first paper, reserving the others for later on.

In building a canoe, or in fact any kind of boat, the first thing to do is to find out just what kind of a boat you want. In this one of the most important factors to be taken into consideration is that of weight. The light ten foot boat would be just right for the small boy of fourteen, but would be completely overloaded with his big brother, who measures six feet in his stockings, and tips the beam at over two hundred pounds. Thus it comes that we so often hear the inquiry:

built without them. So can a house; but he would be thought a sorry carpenter who attempted the task. Plans are just as essential in canoe building as in house carpentry, and it would not be safe for the tyro to attempt to proceed without them.

Of these plans three are needed, viz. the sheer plan, which is a view of a vertical longitudinal section of the boat from stem to stern, the body plan, showing a crosswise vertical section at each foot of length, and a water line plan, showing a horizontal cross section at the deck and each water line.

They will commence with the sheer plan. First make a scale to work by, of a piece of straight wood 24 inches long (equal to 16 feet) in which every eighth of an inch is supposed to be an inch. Then get a smooth plank 26 by 12 by 1 inches with the corners perfectly square, a piece of paper the same size, a square, ruler, and some thin pine battens, 25 by 1/2 by 1/2 inches. Tack the paper smoothly on the board. Then, using the square, held tightly against the top of the board, divide the paper into 16 equal stations of 1 1/2 inches each, equal to sixteen feet by the scale, and number from 0 to 16 commencing at the left hand side.

Then with the square at the side, draw the base line from 0 to 16, and the water lines 2, 4, 6, and 8, two inches apart, marking 6 as the load line. Then measure up on 0 18 inches for the bow, on sections 7, 8, and 9, 10 inches, and on section 16, 16 inches for the stern. Then bending a batten so as to pass through these points, draw in the deck line thus found. Draw in the bow, stern, and keel as shown, making the keel 1 inch high at section 1,

out a table of offsets, *i. e.*, a table showing the heights at deck and keel from base line and the breadth at each water line. For instance, on the large section illustration, No. 9, the height is on deck line (B to A) 10 inches, on keel nothing, the breadths are on deck—C B 15 inches, on 8 inch water line *c d*, 15 inches, on 6 inch line *e e*, 14 3/4 inches, on 4 inch line *f f* 13 3/4 inches, and on 2 inch line *g g* 12 inches and keel 1 1/2 inch.

If the work has been correctly done the table will appear as follows:

| Stations | Heights. |        |        |        | Half Widths. |        |        |        |
|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
|          | keel     | deck   | deck   | 8 in.  | 6 in.        | 4 in.  | 2 in.  | keel   |
| 0        |          | 18     | 3/4    | 3/4    |              |        |        |        |
| 1        | 3/4      | 18 1/4 | 3/4    | 3/4    | 2            | 1 3/4  | 3/4    | 3/4    |
| 2        | 3/4      | 18 1/2 | 3/4    | 3/4    | 4 1/2        | 3 3/4  | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  |
| 3        | 3/4      | 18 3/4 | 3/4    | 3/4    | 7            | 5 3/4  | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  |
| 4        | 0        | 19 1/4 | 1 1/4  | 1 1/4  | 10 1/2       | 9 1/4  | 7 1/4  | 5 1/4  |
| 5        | 0        | 19 3/4 | 1 3/4  | 1 3/4  | 13 1/2       | 11 3/4 | 9 3/4  | 7 1/4  |
| 6        | 0        | 20 1/4 | 2 1/4  | 2 1/4  | 16 1/2       | 14 1/4 | 11 3/4 | 9 3/4  |
| 7        | 0        | 20 3/4 | 2 3/4  | 2 3/4  | 19 1/2       | 17 1/4 | 13 3/4 | 11 3/4 |
| 8        | 0        | 21 1/4 | 3 1/4  | 3 1/4  | 22 1/2       | 20 1/4 | 16 1/4 | 14 1/4 |
| 9        | 0        | 22 1/4 | 4 1/4  | 4 1/4  | 25 1/2       | 23 1/4 | 19 1/4 | 17 1/4 |
| 10       | 0        | 23 1/4 | 5 1/4  | 5 1/4  | 28 1/2       | 26 1/4 | 22 1/4 | 20 1/4 |
| 11       | 0        | 24 1/4 | 6 1/4  | 6 1/4  | 31 1/2       | 29 1/4 | 25 1/4 | 23 1/4 |
| 12       | 0        | 25 1/4 | 7 1/4  | 7 1/4  | 34 1/2       | 32 1/4 | 28 1/4 | 26 1/4 |
| 13       | 3/4      | 26 1/4 | 8 1/4  | 8 1/4  | 37 1/2       | 35 1/4 | 31 1/4 | 29 1/4 |
| 14       | 3/4      | 27 1/4 | 9 1/4  | 9 1/4  | 40 1/2       | 38 1/4 | 34 1/4 | 32 1/4 |
| 15       | 3/4      | 28 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 43 1/2       | 41 1/4 | 37 1/4 | 35 1/4 |
| 16       | 3/4      | 29 1/4 | 11 1/4 | 11 1/4 | 46 1/2       | 44 1/4 | 40 1/4 | 38 1/4 |



FIG. 1.—SHEER PLAN.

for repair and painting, nickel and brass polished, new cordage spliced on, old cast aside, weak spots strengthened, pet paddles oiled and varnished, new ideas, which have been evolving during the winter, brought out of the workshops for practical test; in short, the whole yachting world seems, like some newly awakened giant, to be rousing and shaking itself, preparatory to the battle of the coming season.

In one corner of the boathouse is a lad engaged in fitting a new centerboard which he fondly hopes will enable him to win every race he enters. His opposite neighbor is busy replacing some chafed reef gear, while out on the float and along shore are others similarly employed. And wandering among them are to be seen the younger boys who are taking their first steps in this most delightful of sports. How every one of them looks forward to the time when he, too, will be a full fledged tar; when he will be of this busy company, instead of merely an

"How large a boat must I have to carry two people?" or "How many pounds will such and such a boat carry?"

The best method of ascertaining this is based on the principle that all bodies sink until they have displaced their own weight in water. Your boat should always displace as much of a weight as you desire it to carry, and a little over for emergency. Take a can or trough, square or oblong for convenience in measuring, and fill it brimful with water. Immerse a model of your boat up to its water line, thus causing the water to overflow. Remove the model and measure the water displaced, or multiply the length and breadth of the tank by the distance from the water to the edge. Reduce this to cubic feet by the scale on which the model has been built and multiply by 62.5, the weight of a cubic foot of water, thus learning the weight displaced.

Thus, if the model of a canoe 16 feet by 30 inches, made to a foot to an inch

flat from 4 to 12 and 3/8 inch high at No. 15. Mark in the well, masts, and bulkhead, and the sheer plan is complete.

Then comes the water line drawing. Three inches below the sheer plan draw a similar line. On the upper side of this mark out and draw in one half of the keel, making the half width 1 1/2 inches from sections 4 to 12, and tapering down to 1/2 inch at the ends, marking in the centerboard slot as shown. Then at station 9 mark out 15 inches as the greatest half beam, and using a batten draw in the deck line as in the illustration.

Leaving this for the present we turn to the body plan, which may be drawn on the sheer plan, to save room. The left hand side of the diagram shows the bow sections and the right hand the stern sections. Draw the line A B as shown for a center, and taking the height at each section at the deck line

Having obtained the table of offsets, (perhaps, to save time and insure accuracy in the work, the reader had better use that given above) the next step will be to get the material. Of this you will need the following:

Three hemlock planks 16 feet by 12 by 1 inches, to make a table on which to build the boat. These will cost about 96 cents.

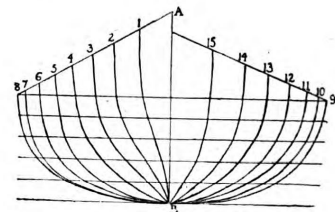


FIG. 3.—BODY PLAN.

Two pine planks 14 feet by 20 by 1 inches for molds. They will cost about \$2.75.

One piece of yellow pine 14 feet by 3 by 1 inches for keel. This will cost about 15 cents.

One piece white oak, 13 feet by 5 by 1/2 inches for keel batten.

One piece white oak, 16 feet by 6 by 1/2 inches for coaming around the well.

2 pieces white oak, 18 feet by 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches for gunwales.

30 pieces white oak, 4 feet by 3/8 by 1/2 inches for ribs. The oak will cost including sawing and planing about \$4.00.

One hackmatack knee (4 inch) cut in three, costing \$1.30.

7 white cedar boards 18 feet by 1 inch thick, resawed and planed to boards 3/4 inch, costing about \$3.40.

One piece 16 by 30 by 1/2 inches for bulkhead. This must be very clear grained and free from knots.



FIG. 2.—WATER LINE DRAWING.

onlooker, and will have a boat of his own to tinker over and use and try his new ideas on, and not have to take his pleasure in watching others.

But what kind of a boat shall he build? We assume that he will build because of the well known fact that anything you build yourself is always enjoyed the most. He may spend his vacations cruising from Maine to Florida in a light canoe ten feet long, twenty six inches wide, and weighing eighteen or twenty pounds, as was actually done on the famous "Nessmuk," or he may go in a large schooner yacht.

Between these he has his choice of the various grades of larger canoes, sneak-box Barnegat cruiser, yawl, catboat, sloop, cutter, and others. Each one of these has its advantages and its particular use and purpose for which it is best fitted, and which no other can fulfill so well.

For example, the small canoe is peculiarly adapted to small streams and lakes where portages and carries are frequent, but it would not stand the heavy cross current seas of the St. Lawrence river for ten minutes. Then, going to the other extreme, the large yacht, while excellent for fishing parties, clam bakes and ocean cruising, could not be used on the smaller rivers and lakes which form almost

scale, is immersed to the six inch water line in a tank 18 by 4 inches, and the difference between the level of the water before and after the immersion of the model be 1/2 in, then 18x4x1/2=9 cubic inches, equal to 9 cubic feet by the scale. Multiplying this by 62.5 gives 562.5 pounds as the total weight displaced. Then, if the canoe weighs 100 pounds, fittings and sails 37 pounds, owner 150 pounds, and tent and stores, gun etc. 75 pounds, there is still room for a friend or stores to the extent of 200 pounds.

If no model can be had, the only way is by comparison with similar boats. The ordinary American Canoe Association class B canoe of 16 feet by 30 inches is, it will be seen, the best adapted to the wants of the average boy.

In the long list of different models, there are several which stand at the head for speed and general utility. Of these, the very first is the racing and cruising canoe Notus. This boat was designed and built by Mr. Robert W. Gibson of Albany, and, sailed by him, won the highest prize in the A. C. A., the sailing trophy. As this craft holds the highest place in the canoeing world, we have selected it for our readers.

After deciding on the model and general dimensions the next step is to draw your plans. Of course a canoe can be

from the sheer plan and the half beam from the water line plan, we draw in the sections 1 to 15.

Then measuring the breadth on each water line at each section on the body plan and transferring these same to the water line plan, we draw in the water lines. Only the deck line and the two inch line are shown in the illustration to avoid confusion.

Having done this we proceed to make

One piece 16 feet by 6 by 1/2 inches for deck beams.

One piece 16 feet by 1 by 1 inches for well gunwales.

One pine plank 6 feet by 8 by 1 inches for centerboard trunk. This must be the best to be had. Cost about 96 cents.

4 white pine, 8 feet by 15 by 1/2 inches for deck. These must also be the best to be had. They will cost about 70 cents. (To be continued.)

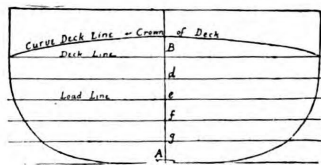


FIG. 4.—SECTION—MOLD NO. 9.

SUMMER'S ENTRANCE.

O SOFT, sweet south wind! on thy balmy breeze Comes the sweet message as it came of yore: Summer enters, smiling, at the open door, And leads her kiss upon our hills and leas, The birds are singing on the budding trees; The summer flowers start up from hill to shore; And every creature feels new life once more— All things obeying Nature's fond decrees.

[This story continued in No. 282.]

**New York Boy;**

OR,

**THE HAPS AND MISHAPS OF RUFUS RODMAN.**

By **ARTHUR LEE PUTNAM,**

Author of "Number 91," "Tom Tracy," etc.

CHAPTER XX.

RUFUS SECURES A SITUATION.

VER the door of a large warehouse not far from Church Street was the sign

SEYMOUR & Co.

Mr. Seymour, the head of the firm, was the uncle to whom Blanche had given Rufus a note, requesting him to refund the money which her boy acquaintance had lent her to pay her fare in the cars.

On the morning after his return to the city Rufus, in dressing, had found this note in his pocket. So exciting had been his adventures at Hampton that he had almost forgotten the circumstance till the appearance of the note recalled it.

"What's that note, Rufe?" asked Micky. "It was given me by a young lady, Micky." "You don't mean to say young ladies write to you, Rufe," returned Micky incredulously.

"No, it isn't a note to me. It is to her uncle G. W. Seymour, a big merchant down town." "I know. He's on White Street, I think. What is there in it, Rufe?"

"You can read it for yourself, Micky." "I guess you'd better read it. I can read printin', but I ain't much at readin' writin'."

Rufe read the letter. "You lent money to a rich girl?" said Micky, surprised.

"Yes, you know I had that money I got from Mr. Morrill."

"When are you going to see Mr. Seymour?" "I hate to go. It'll look as if I was anxious for the money, but I suppose I ought to. She'll expect it."

"If you don't want the money, Rufe, I'll go for you. I'd just as lieve take it."

"You was always obligin', Micky," said Rufe smiling. "No, I'll go myself, and this mornin'."

Rufe made his appearance at the warehouse about ten o'clock.

"Is Mr. Seymour in?" he asked of the clerk nearest the door.

"Yes, but he's busy opening letters."

"I will wait. My time ain't valuable," said Rufe placidly.

"Do you want to see him personally?"

"I can't see him any other way, can I?"

"I mean, won't it do for you to send a message?"

"I guess I'd rather see him myself. I've got a note for him from his niece."

The young clerk looked a little surprised. Blanche occasionally came to her uncle's place of business, and her bright, sunny manner made her a general favorite. The young clerk, just introduced, was among her admirers and fancied himself of some consequence.

"I've seen her, and she's a very charming young lady, but really, with a hasty glance at Rufe's by no means attractive wardrobe, 'I wonder how you got acquainted with her.'"

"I met her in society," said Rufe with a twinkle in the eye. "She asked me as a favor to call upon her uncle, and of course I have."

"Perhaps," suggested Raymond French, with a sarcastic intonation, "you are about to ask her hand of her uncle."

"Praps I may," said Rufe with a smile—"if it won't disappoint you too much."

Raymond was half inclined to be jealous, but it luckily occurred to him that Rufe was hardly of marriageable age, and was probably three or four years younger than the young lady.

"Give me the note, and I'll hand it to the boss," he said.

Mr. Seymour looked up from his letters when Raymond entered the office.

"There's a boy outside wants to see you, Mr. Seymour. He brought this note."

The merchant opened it and read it at a glance. His face softened when he saw it was from Blanche, who was a great favorite with her childless uncle.

"You may send in the young gentleman." Raymond smiled slightly when he heard that term applied to Rufe. It was, however, the way in which Blanche had mentioned him in the note.

Mr. Seymour himself was a little surprised when Rufe entered. He hardly looked like a boy who would have money to lend.

"Did you bring this note from my niece?" asked the merchant.

"Yes, sir."

"Are you the young gentleman who lent her money to pay her fare in the cars?"

"Yes, sir."

"She asks me to refund the money. How much is it?"

"Eighty cents, sir."



JULIUS WAITE ATTEMPTS TO CHEAT MICKY OUT OF HIS DUE.

"Here is a five dollar bill. Never mind about the change."

"Thank you, sir, but that's too much. I was very glad to lend to such a nice young lady."

Mr. Seymour smiled pleasantly.

"Nevertheless," he said, "you had better keep the money. My niece was fortunate to meet such a wealthy capitalist in her time of need."

Rufe laughed.

"I don't often have money to lend," he said, "but I was in luck that day."

"Why didn't you call before? I see this note was written three days since."

"I was doing some detective work up in the country," said Rufe, "and I didn't have a chance to come till yesterday, and then I was busy."

"Detective work! Of what kind?"

"I was huntin' after lost diamonds," returned Rufe.

"What!" said the merchant abruptly, "are you the boy whose picture I find in one of the morning papers?"

"Yes, sir; that's me," answered Rufe, with evident pride.

"That accounts for your face looking familiar to me. Why, my boy, you are quite a hero. How did you happen to be involved in such an affair?"

Mr. Seymour's evident interest led Rufe to tell the story, which he did in characteristic style.

"So, but for you, this Fletcher would have got away with the diamonds."

"It looks like it, sir."

"You will be entitled to some reward?"

"The inspector says he will see that I get something."

"You have not seen Higgins & Co. yet, have you?"

"No, sir."

"You seem a bright, smart boy. How do you earn your living?"

"Sellin' papers, carryin' bundles, almost any way, sir."

"You are fit for something better. What's your name?"

"Rufus Rodman."

"Sit down a moment, Rufus, while I call my manager."

"Mr. Parks," said the merchant, when the manager entered his presence, "have you read the morning paper?"

"Yes, sir," answered Parks, rather surprised.

"Then you will like to know the young man who discovered the diamond robber?"

"Yes, sir."

"There he stands. Rufus, this is Mr. Parks, my manager, who knows more about my business than I do myself."

Rufus rose with instinctive politeness, and offered his hand to Mr. Parks.

"Really, my boy, I congratulate you. I hope, Mr. Seymour, you haven't lost any diamonds, and been obliged to send for our young friend here."

"No, Rufus is a friend of my niece Blanche,

ly, 'Mr. Higgins, here is the boy to whom you are indebted for the recovery of your diamonds.'

Abram Higgins was a tall, heavy man, of grave demeanor, but his face was lighted up by a pleasant smile as he acknowledged the introduction.

"So you are Rufus Rodman?" he said, extending his hand.

"Yes, sir."

"How long have you been a detective?"

"I have just got started in the business," answered Rufe smiling.

"You have started well. Do you think you would like to continue in it?"

Rufe shook his head.

"No," he answered. "I'd rather be a business man."

"Suppose I should offer to take you into my employ?"

"I would thank you, sir, but I have engaged to work for Seymour & Co., of White Street."

"A good and wealthy firm! It will pay you better than to work for me, as I presume you would not care to learn my business."

"No, sir, I would rather be in a wholesale dry goods house."

"I have been talking with Inspector Clark about my obligations to you, and he thinks I ought to pay you a reward of five hundred dollars, that is, five per cent on the value of the diamonds."

Rufe was dazzled. The "tide that leads to fortune" seemed to have come in his case.

"I don't know but that is too much," he said.

"At any rate you shall have it. Now what will you do with it?"

"I will put it all in the Savings Bank, sir."

"But you will perhaps need to use some to buy clothes."

"I have some on hand, and I am to get six dollars a week from Mr. Seymour."

"Isn't that a good deal for a boy of your age? How did you get the place?"

"I was recommended by Mr. Seymour's niece—a young lady."

"Daughter of the banker, who lives at Irvington?"

"Yes, sir."

"It appears to me that for a boy in your position you have some powerful friends."

"I have you too, Mr. Hig ins."

"Yes, you have me," said the jeweler, pleased with this remark.

"If you will come here Saturday morning I will have five hundred dollars ready, and send one of my clerks with you to the bank, as the bank officers might otherwise have some suspicion that the money was not rightfully yours."

"Thank you, sir."

"You are a fortunate boy, Rufus," said the inspector in a friendly tone, as the two went out together.

"Yes, sir, I think so too. What will be done with Mr. Fletcher?"

"I find Mr. Higgins, having recovered the diamonds, is inclined to let him go free on account of the long time he was in his service. He entered as a boy."

"He won't take him back, will he?"

"No; nor would Fletcher care to return, after the wide publication of his crime. He will probably leave the country. I hope, my boy, you will never allow yourself to take what does not belong to you. My position has made me familiar with many young men who have wrecked their happiness and prospects in this way. We inspectors and police officials are often thought hard hearted, but many a time my heart has been filled with pity for some bright young man whom I have been called upon to arrest."

"Thank you, sir, I will follow your advice."

"That is right, Rufus, and don't forget that Inspector Clark will be your friend as long as you deserve his friendship."

With a cordial grasp of the hand the inspector left Rufe opposite the post office building.

"Who was that you was walkin' with, Rufe?" asked a bootblack, one of Rufe's numerous acquaintances.

"Inspector Clark! He's a friend of mine." The bootblack whistled.

"I thought he was takin' you in," he said.

"Not much, Pat. I'm one of his detectives."

"Say, do you're gasin'?"

"Am I? Look at that!" and Rufe pulled from his pocket the morning paper which contained the picture.

"Is that you, Rufe?"

"Of course it is."

"And they've got your picture in the paper?"

"Yes. All great men get their pictures in the papers."

Pat regarded Rufe with awe struck veneration.

"I never seed a fellow get on so fast," he said. "Why, Rufe, you'll be a great man."

"I hope so, Pat."

"Say, do you think you could get me a place as detective?"

CHAPTER XXI.

RUFUS BECOMES A CAPITALIST.

RUFUS was very glad to find a place in a warehouse of such high standing as that of Seymour & Co. He had long been dissatisfied with the precarious living he picked up by selling papers and "smashing" baggage, but in his friendless condition he had been unable to secure a regular place till events made him a hero.

At twelve o'clock, by appointment, he called at the store of Higgins & Co. on Maiden Lane. Inspector Clark was already there.

As Rufe entered, the inspector said pleasantly,







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 Club rate.—For \$5.00 we will send two copies for one year to separate addresses.  
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#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Any reader leaving home for the summer months can have THE GOLDEN ARGOSY forwarded to him every week by the newsdealer from whom he is now buying his paper, or he can get it direct from the publication office by remitting the proper amount for the time he wishes to subscribe. Four months, one dollar; one year, three dollars.

## RED EAGLE,

WAR CHIEF OF THE IROQUOIS.

By EDWARD S. ELLIS,

Author of "The Young Ranger," "The Last War Trail," etc.

The above is the title of Mr. Ellis's new story, the first chapters of which will appear next week.

This is one of the very best works from the author's graphic pen. As its name indicates, it is a story of the frontier, full of thrilling incidents and adventures from the opening to the close. While stirring and deeply interesting, it is refined and of unexceptionable moral tone. It cannot fail to be popular with all our readers.

#### A GREAT SERIES.

MUNSEY'S POPULAR SERIES has now been before the public for ten months, and has scored a most unequalled success, a success won simply by intrinsic merit. There was a demand for clean, interesting literature for young people, to be furnished in good shape at a reasonable price, and this demand our 25 cent library of illustrated stories has happily filled.

So large have been the sales that we have been obliged to reprint some of the volumes. A full list of the ten tales already issued will be found on our fifteenth page.

The subscription price of The Golden Argosy is \$3 a year, \$1.50 for six months, \$1 for four months. For \$5 we will send two copies one year, to different addresses if desired. For \$5 we will send The Golden Argosy and Munsey's Popular Series, each for one year.

#### COURTESY IN TRIFLES.

NOBODY ever loses anything by being polite or by rendering small services to another with as much care and cheerfulness as they would exhibit in discharging a commission of great importance. Indeed, it is small virtue to be punctilious and exact when great interests are at stake, but it is the mark of the true gentleman to be obliging at all times.

That such a disposition may sometimes prove of matchless importance to him who possesses it is proved by a story related of his early years by M. Linzeler, a famous and wealthy jeweler of Paris, lately deceased. When he started in business he had a small store on a side street, and the prospects were most discouraging.

One day he was sitting in his shop feeling pretty blue, for he had not made a sale in nearly a week, when a gentleman entered, stated that he had lost the swivel from his watch chain, and asked if he could purchase one.

The young jeweler bestirred himself to fill the order, trifling though it was, but his stock was small and of the two swivels he had on hand neither fitted the watch of the stranger. Then, without hesitation, he took his pinners and removed one from a gold watch in the case, which proved to be an exact fit.

The gentleman seemed much pleased, and explained that he had tried to get what he wanted

at several of the large jewelers' on the boulevards, but that none of them seemed to care about troubling themselves to fill such a small order. He then not only bought the watch from which the swivel had been removed, but gave the young proprietor an order to furnish the diamonds for his daughter's trousseau.

This order gave Mr. Linzeler the start he needed, but he never forgot that he owed the commencement of his good fortune to courtesy in trifles.

READERS of Oliver Optic's new story "The Young Hermit" (and who would neglect a story by America's favorite juvenile author?) will be interested in the following letter, which has just been received:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 10, 1888.

I can hardly wait until the new story comes out. I have lived on the banks of Minnetonka, seventeen years, and I piloted the boat Oliver Optic was on when he was gathering the material for his story.

He told us the next story he wrote was to be about Minnetonka, and that he would bring in the boat and us boys under assumed names.

C. ARNOLD Z. BROWN.

STRANGE conceits and a faculty for doing "big things" are not monopolized by the far famed Yankee and the enterprising Western capitalist after all.

A wealthy Englishman, Mr. Assheton Smith, has recently completed a task of what may well be called Jumbo proportions. This was nothing less than planting the side of a mountain on his estate in North Wales with trees that spell out in letters 200 yards long by 25 feet wide the words "Jubilee, 1887."

It is said that 650,000 trees have been used in the work, as the letters and figures are formed by light foliaged ones offset by a dark leaved background.

Perhaps those of our Western States that still hold out against an Arbor (or tree planting) Day, may be induced to reconsider the matter on having the above style of gigantic advertising brought to their notice.

#### LOST BREEZES.

AT this period of the year we think it timely to call the attention of our readers to a recent article in a medical journal, which has attracted considerable attention. This article was called "Wasted Sunbeams" and bemoaned the universal disposition of dwellers in our cities to neglect the roofs of their houses. Not in the matter of repairs, but as places of rest, Eastern fashion, when rooms are stuffy and back yards, hemmed in as they are by the tall buildings about them, afford but small relief. With but very little expense the writer claims that the roof of almost any city house could be converted into a cool, comfortable and safe retreat during the scorching days and stifling nights of mid-summer.

We wonder if any of our readers will be inclined to try the experiment during the coming months. The selection of an out of town resort is a matter of wearisome discussion, heavy expense, and too often, alas, decided disappointment. A parapet, asphalt flooring, neat awning and convenient stairway would give "stay at homes" a breezy resort on their own roof trees, without the trouble of packing up and minus the miasma, malaria and mosquito of the countryside.

#### AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION.

AT a time when there is so much harmful literature put in the way of the young, it should be a matter of great satisfaction to parents to read the subjoined testimonials to the merits of healthy and invigorating matter sent forth weekly in the columns of the ARGOSY:

BELLVILLE, MICH., April 16, 1888.—I think the ARGOSY is the finest story paper published. The serials are all full of life and the morals contained in them worthy the attention of any reader. "Mr. Halgrove's Ward" is especially fine. D. J. FELL.

BURRILLVILLE, R. I., April 16, 1888.—I am a weekly purchaser of your excellent paper, THE GOLDEN ARGOSY, and like it very much. I am interested in the admirable stories, "Mr. Halgrove's Ward," "Three Thirty Three," "Warren Haviland" and "The Golden Magnet."

BURTON D. GRIFFITH.  
 PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1888.—We think so much of your valuable paper that we could not refrain from expressing our sentiments on the subject. We look forward eagerly for the arrival of each new number. The best stories now running, as we think, are "Three Thirty Three" and "Heir to a Million." The rest are all good.  
 H. J. DONNELLY,  
 N. H. FORD,  
 W. C. ROSS.

#### WILLIAM R. MORRISON, Ex Congressman from Illinois, and Inter State Commerce Commissioner.

ALTHOUGH not a member of the present Congress, few men have gained more renown from their service in the national legislature than William Ralls Morrison of Illinois, who, defeated at the last Congressional elections, is now serving on the Inter State Commerce Commission. He is recognized as an authority on financial matters, and especially on that difficult question, the most important with which our legislators now have to deal—that of the maintenance or reduction of the tariff.

A few details of his career may be of interest to the readers of THE GOLDEN ARGOSY. He was born in Monroe County, Illinois, on the 14th of September, 1825. He got the rudiments of his education in the common schools, and studied at McKendree College, Illinois. The Mexican war broke out soon after he left college, and young Morrison enlisted as a private in the army. He served through most of the campaign, and on its conclusion returned home to study law.

Not long afterward he was admitted to the Illinois bar. In 1852 he was elected County Clerk of his native county, an office which he retained for four years, when he gave it up to enter the State House of Representatives in 1856. He became prominent among the members of that body, and in 1859 he was chosen Speaker.

Mr. Morrison belonged to the political party which recognized Stephen A. Douglas as its leader, and in seeking reelection to the State Legislature in 1860 he was opposed by an adherent of Abraham Lincoln. This gentleman was Mr. Horne, a leading merchant of Waterloo, of which city Mr. Morrison was also a resident. The latter gained not only a reelection, but also the hand of his opponent's daughter, for shortly afterward Miss Ella Horne became Mrs. Morrison. She accompanied her husband to Springfield, the State capital, and abandoning her former political creed, devoted herself to aiding him in his promising career.

In the following year came the outbreak of the civil war. Mr. Morrison took a leading part in organizing the Forty Ninth Illinois Regiment, with which he went to the front with the rank of colonel. Joining General Grant's army, in the desperate assault on Fort Donelson, in February, 1862, he fell with a severe wound in the hip, and was reported as among the killed. His wife, hearing the news, hurried to the scene, found her husband, and nursed him back to life, though his wound was a dangerous one, and he was subsequently seized with typhoid fever.

It may be mentioned as a curious coincidence that another brave son of Illinois, General Logan, was wounded in this same battle, and in his case too a devoted wife came to the front to care for him.

Colonel Morrison was commanding his regiment when he heard the news that his fellow citizens had elected him a member of the Thirty Eighth Congress. He went to Washington and served out his term there, but in 1864 he was defeated for a reelection. He was also an unsuccessful candidate in 1866, devoting himself meanwhile to the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was a delegate to the National Union Convention, and in 1868 to the National Democratic Convention.

In 1872 Colonel Morrison was once more

nominated and elected to Congress. From that time his long period of service in the national legislature dates, as he was returned to seven Congresses in succession, thus retaining his seat for fourteen years. He early made a good reputation as an effective speaker and a capable man of affairs, and was appointed chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—one of the most important Congressional posts.

Colonel Morrison is identified with the party that favors a reduction of the tariff, and will long be remembered as the author of the famous bill named after him, which was the most important measure that came before the Forty Eighth Congress. It proposed a considerable and general diminution of the duties on imports—wherefrom came the somewhat undignified *sobriquet* of "Horizontal Bill" by which

Colonel Morrison has not infrequently been designated. It provoked a long and warm discussion, and caused a good deal of disruption of party lines; for while the majority of the Democratic Congressmen favored the measure, and the bulk of their Republican colleagues favored it, there were dissentients on both sides of the House. Finally the bill was defeated by a very close vote.

In 1886 Colonel Morrison, upon seeking yet another reelection, was defeated at the

polls. In March of last year President Cleveland nominated him as a member of the Inter State Commerce Commission—a salaried office tenable for five years. The duties of this board are highly important to the business of the country. It is charged with the enforcement and superintending of the law to regulate the management of all railroads that pass from one State to another; that is to say, all the great trunk lines with perhaps one or two exceptions. Colonel Morrison's selection to so responsible a post, for which he is fitted by technical ability and proved integrity, was received with general approbation, which has been confirmed by the conservative and judicious course which the commission has taken in discharging its duties.

Colonel Morrison still lives at Waterloo, Monroe County, Illinois, and is said to be extremely happy in his home life. He has no children living.

RICHARD H. TITHERINGTON.

#### GOLDEN THOUGHTS.

SILENCE your opponent with reason, not with noise.—Sir M. Hale.

THE chief source of self happiness is the act of making others happy.

YOU should forgive many things in others, but nothing in yourself.—Anon.

TAKE care of truth, and the errors will take care of themselves.—Dean Stanley.

THE one prudence in life is concentration; the one evil is dissipation.—Emerson.

OF all the created comforts, God is the lender; you are the borrower, not the owner.—Rutherford.

I AM often reminded that although I had the wealth of Cressus, my desires would still remain the same.—Theocritus.

GOD hath given to man a short time here upon earth, and yet upon this short time eternity depends.—Jeremy Taylor.

TAKE my word for it, if you had seen but one day of war, you would pray to Almighty God that you might never see such a thing again.—Arthur, Duke of Wellington.

THE grandest attribute of our created minds, one that belongs to no other finite creature whatever, is that they have the gift of a growth everlasting.—Horace Bushnell.

WIT is brushwood; judgment is timber. The one gives the greatest flame; the other yields the most durable heat; and both together make the best fire.—Sir Thomas Overbury.

WHAT maintains one vice would bring up two children. Remember, many a little makes a mickle; and further, beware of little expenses. A small leak will sink a great ship.—Franklin.



WILLIAM R. MORRISON.

From a photograph by Bell.



**A GOAL TO WIN.**

So to live that when the sun  
Of our existence sinks in night,  
Memorials sweet of mercies done  
May shine our names in memory's light,  
And the best seeds we scatter'd bloom  
A hundred fold in days to come.

[This story commenced in No. 285.]

**The Young Hermit**  
OF  
**LAKE MINNETONKA.**  
BY OLIVER OPTIC.  
Author of "The Cruise of the Dandy," "At-  
ways in Luck," "Young America Abroad  
Series," etc.

**CHAPTER XI.**

**THE EVIDENCE OF THE BURGLAR ALARM.**  
"YOU have told me that you had a burglar alarm in your house, Mr. Gayland," said the ex detective, as they entered the sitting room.

"Yes, I had it put in nearly a year ago," replied the rich man, mentioning the particular apparatus with which his house had been furnished. "It proves to be protection which doesn't protect."

"It has certainly been a failure in this instance," remarked the real estate agent. "We will first take a look at the windows which have not been opened, if you please." "The more time you waste, the more the rascals will have to effect their escape," interposed Mrs. Gayland, who could not see the utility of examining the windows which had not been disturbed.

"You can return to your bed, Maud, for it is not necessary that you should take part in this investigation," said her husband, rather sternly.

"I prefer to see what is done," she answered haughtily.

"I do not object; but you will oblige me by making no more remarks or criticisms," added the capitalist.

"You are letting the burglars escape while you are fooling with this man," continued the lady.

"If you cannot be silent we will suspend all further investigation, and allow Mr. Cavan to go home," said Mr. Gayland severely.

The lady made no reply, for by this time she had become conscious that she was injuring her own cause; but she had not failed to notice the fact that her husband had neglected to inform the agent that Paul had been one of the burglars. She believed that he intended to screen the adopted son from the consequences of his crime, and she was prepared to defeat this purpose.

Cavan went to the first window in the sitting room, and gave his attention to the burglar alarm which was attached to it; and he appeared to be perfectly informed in regard to its working, for after he had unfastened it he raised the lower sash.

The moment he did so all the electric bells in the house began to rattle with the utmost fury, and they kept up the din for a considerable length of time.

"There is nothing the matter with the apparatus at this window," said the agent, after the rattle of the bells had ceased.

"I should say not," replied Mr. Gayland. "The apparatus can be easily detached from the sash; and in warm weather, when it is necessary to open the windows, I generally move the strikers from their position myself, or ask Sparks to do it for me."

"Yesterday was a rather warm June day; were the windows opened?" asked Cavan. "In this room they were, though not all over the house. I asked my nephew to change the strikers in this room, and in the library and dining room; and as he was not in the house at the time, I put them all in place myself just before supper, for the room was rather cool."

"You adjusted the strikers yourself, Mr. Gayland?"

"I did."

"At what time?"

"It was just before supper, say at quarter past six. I had been in my library till I began to feel cool, and then I closed all the windows and adjusted the strikers."

"Excuse me, sir, but are you very sure about this?" asked the agent, more serious for the moment than he had appeared to be before.

"So sure of it that I should be willing to swear that I did it between quarter and half past six, which is our hour for tea," replied the capitalist decidedly.

"That is sure enough; and you will be kind enough to keep this fact in mind—that you adjusted the strikers at this particular time yourself."

"I shall not be likely to forget it after what has happened," added the owner of the mansion with a smile.

"Now we will look at the other windows," continued Cavan, as he led the way to the next one. "You did your work well, sir, for this striker is as it ought to be to give the alarm."

Then the party, headed by the agent, came to the open window which the burglars had not taken the trouble to close, though they had unfastened the two doors between the vestibule and the hall, to effect their escape. They must have done this before they robbed the house, if it should prove that they had robbed it, for they had gone out without pausing an instant.

"Ah! This explains it all!" exclaimed Cavan, after he had glanced at the sash of the open window. "Are you sure, Mr. Gayland, that you adjusted the striker on this window?" "I am even more sure that I attended to that one than to any other, for I had to get a screw driver and loosen it, it was so tight; and I tried it several times before I arranged it for the night."

"Might you not have forgotten to adjust it in the end, after the trouble it had given you?" asked the agent.

for she had not yet become reconciled to the mission of the agent in the house.

"You observe that it is turned down to a vertical position?" continued Cavan, as blandly as though the lady had not attempted to snub him. "Now, do me the favor to look at this window; and she followed him to the next one. "You see that this striker is in a horizontal position, so that the bar on the sash would hit it if the window were raised."

Cavan illustrated the whole matter fully at the next window, by moving the striker and opening the lower sash. She could not help understanding so simple an affair when it was so clearly explained.

"I comprehend the workings of the alarm; but I don't see what all this has to do with the burglary," added the lady impatiently.

"That is still to be shown, madam," replied Cavan, as he returned to the side window.

"This striker is in a perpendicular position, and the window was raised without making the alarm. I have not touched this striker, and it has not been disturbed by any one since the

taken a lunch in the dining room before he came out.

"In spite of the fact that he was here, I will bet my life that Paul is innocent," said Cavan to the owner, in a whisper.

But how could the mystery be cleared up?

**CHAPTER XII.**

**SOMETHING ABOUT LAKE MINNETONKA.**

**T**HE sky over Lake Minnetonka was very black, for what appeared to be a very heavy shower was coming up from the westward. This locality seems to have been imported from some West India clime for the express purpose of giving specimens of sudden and violent tempests.

The flashes of lightning were almost continuous, and they were as blinding as they were frequent, while the dense black clouds produced an oppressive darkness, contrasted with the bright sunshine which had prevailed half an hour before.

The wind had entirely subsided, and the surface of the dark lake was as smooth as though three feet of ice had covered it, as is the case in the winter, when the mercury drops down to forty degrees below zero. Several sail boats which had been trying to get to the pier at Lake Park were becalmed a mile or more from their destination.

It was in the month of July, about a month after the elegant mansion on the hill in St. Paul had been entered by burglars, and the pleasure season had been fully inaugurated, though the number of visitors was not yet as great as it was likely to be at a later period.

The lake is the popular resort in summer, and the city of Minneapolis, while White Bear Lake is more especially the favorite of St. Paul; and all that could be reasonably expected has been done to make both places attractive to visitors. Although each city vies with the other both in business and pleasure, Lake Minnetonka is not exclusively the resort of the pleasure seekers of Minneapolis, for the other of the Twin Cities is respectably represented at all the principal hotels and cottages on its shores; and there is no law which prevents the citizens of Minneapolis from making their abode for a week or a month on the banks of White Bear Lake.

But as a summer resort Minnetonka has most of the advantages, for it is on a much grander scale, and Nature has been very liberal in bestowing her attractions upon the beautiful sheet of water and its surroundings.

Selected as a pleasure resort at an earlier period, the enterprise of the people frequenting the place has more thoroughly developed its resources, though there is still room for vast improvements, which the progressive spirit of the people will make from time to time.

Lake Minnetonka is not one open sheet of water, but consists rather of a dozen smaller lakes, united by natural or artificial channels into a single one, though there is hardly room enough in any one of the smaller seas in an ordinary fresh breeze.

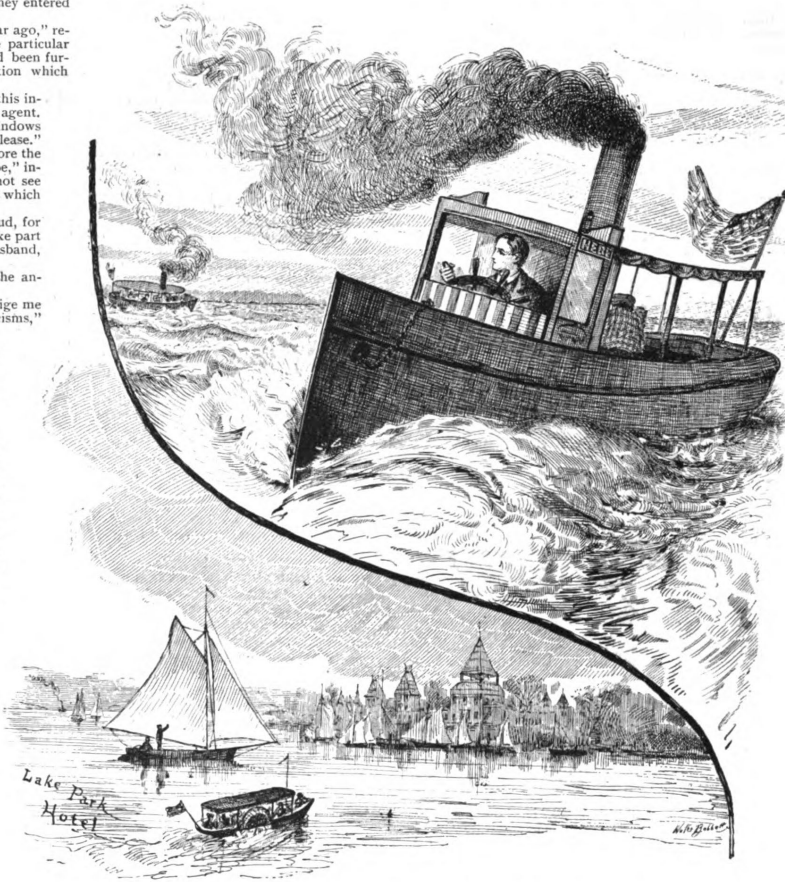
At the eastern end of the lake there is a view extending for nine miles from the head of one bay, through several openings between headlands, to the extremity of another bay; but the ordinary reach of the eye in any other part of the lake is not more than a mile or two.

Many extensive and very irregular peninsulas reach out from the mainland on all sides; and there are not a few picturesque islands breaking the monotony of the scene.

Between the eastern and the western portions of the lake it has been necessary to dig a couple of channels, or canals, for the passage of steamers from one end to the other of the lake, so that every part of the extensive sheet of water can be navigated by large or small craft. Everything in the shape of a boat, from the steamer capable of carrying a thousand passengers by crowding them together, to the smallest wherry and racing craft, may be found in its waters, including sail boats as swift and jaunty as any that the Atlantic ports can boast.

Many of the wealthiest people of the near city and the State, to say nothing of dwellers from hundreds of miles away, have cottage homes on its shores, necessitating a considerable grove that border most of them; and several large hotels, equaling or exceeding in proportions and luxury those of Newport and Cape May, besides a score or more of smaller ones, afford accommodations for thousands of summer visitors.

The lake is a dozen miles from Minneapolis,



THE CAPTAIN OF THE HEBE HELD HIS WAY, REGARDLESS OF THE APPROACHING TEMPEST.

"On my way back to the library I looked at all the strikers in the room to satisfy myself that they were in proper position. I am absolutely certain that the striker of this window was adjusted as it should be to give the alarm at quarter past six."

"That is enough; and I am particularly happy that you are so confident on this point," added Cavan, with a rather searching glance at Mrs. Gayland, who was giving the closest scrutiny to all the proceedings.

"I cannot possibly be mistaken," the rich man insisted.

"Now let me call your attention to the position of this striker," continued Cavan, pointing out the lever against which the apparatus acted when the window was raised. "You can see that it is not in its place as it should be when adjusted to give the alarm. It is no fault of the machinery that all the bells in the house did not ring when the sash was raised."

"That is all as plain as anything can be," added Mr. Gayland, when he had looked at the striker.

"What does all that amount to?" demanded Mrs. Gayland, who was not machinist enough to take in the point the agent made.

"Do you observe the position of this metal lever, called the striker, madam?" asked the examiner, as he pointed to the part mentioned.

"Yes, I see it," replied the lady snappishly,

burglars came in. That striker must have been dropped to a vertical position by some one in the house after Mr. Gayland had adjusted it at quarter past six last evening."

"That is clear enough," said the owner of the mansion. "Some one in the house must have lowered the striker after I put it up."

"Of course Paul raised it," promptly added Mrs. Gayland.

"But Paul was not in the house last evening after I adjusted the striker," retorted the capitalist, warmly.

"But Paul was one of the burglars!" exclaimed the lady.

"That is true," added Mr. Gayland, giving utterance to the fact he had repressed before, which drew forth some decided exclamations of astonishment on the part of the agent.

"We have settled this matter, and now we will see what the burglars have done in the house," said the rich man, not caring to have any inferences drawn just then from the fact that the striker had been tampered with, as he led the way into his library.

The door of the closet which contained the safe was wide open, and so was the door of the safe itself. Mr. Gayland drew out the drawer in which he had deposited the six thousand dollars, or more, and found that it was empty. The money had all been taken, but nothing else was missing in the house. Paul had evidently





SUMMER'S ENTRANCE.

O soft, sweet south wind... Comes the sweet message as it came of yore; Summer enters, smiling, at the open door...

Camping Out.

BY GEORGE H. COOMER.

them up, we found them to be a duck and drake; the last being a beautifully marked bird—red, green, black and buff.

Finally we set up our tent on a small promontory, overlooking the water, where the great trees would make a shelter for us from sun and storm, and where the huge trout, with which Grand Lake abounds, would be at our very feet.

Before sunset our housekeeping was in full progress. Our tent of cotton cloth, supported by a cross piece which rested upon two forked poles, was open in front; and here, just outside of it, we made our fire, which gave the place a very cheerful look as it crackled and blazed.

Dick and I broiled some slices of wood duck, while Tom and Harry angled for trout under the bank.

"Hold on there with your duck, you fellows!" cried Tom in a few minutes; "here comes a trout to go with it!"

"And here's another!" chimed in Harry, landing a fellow that looked as if he might be the twin of the first.

"Who talks about home and doughnuts and things! Hurrah for outdoors, I say! We'll have a caribou tomorrow, just as sure as I'm alive. Why, fellows, I'm so

night at any moment see the broad antlers nodding across our path.

We separated in order to increase our chances of success, Dick Brainard and I going together, and Tom Briggs and Harry Bingham keeping company with each other.

"Look out that you don't get the buck fever," cried Harry, "if you should happen to see one." "Oh, we'll take care of that," I answered, as we moved apart; "look out that you don't get it, that is all!"

The "buck fever," as some of my readers may already know, is a kind of nervous trepidation which sometimes takes possession of an amateur hunter on his first sight of a deer, rendering him as powerless as a child.

"It is a game of two against two," said Dick Brainard, as we lost sight of the others. "I hope either you or I will knock over a deer before those other fellows do."

He talked of "knocking over a deer" as if the thing were a mere matter of course, and something that he had been used to all his life.

We traveled until high noon, but not a single pair of antlers did we start up. Then, just as we were about to take our lunch, we came in sight of Tom and Harry upon some open ground a quarter of a mile distant.

coming down towards the lake along a path which the animals had no doubt worn for themselves in the lapse of ages.

It was now the turn of Tom and Harry for a shot.

"Just you try it," said Dick Brainard. "See if you can do any better than we did. I'll bet your teeth will fairly rattle, when you get close on 'em!"

They crept cautiously along, and presently we heard them fire and saw the smoke go up from their guns. They let off four barrels, just as we had done.

Then we saw the deer going like two dun colored streaks.

"There—that's all it amounts to," cried Dick. "I thought they'd laugh on the other side of their mouths before they got through with this thing. They talk about shooting!"

"Let's run through this strip of timber and see where the deer have gone," I suggested. "Perhaps we may get a shot at 'em down by the water."

We ran at full speed through the woods, hoping to head the animals off when the lake would cause them to turn aside. But as the bright waters came in view, we both stopped short.

There, just beyond the bank, off a small point of the land, lay one of the caribou with its legs in the air, while the other, with head thrown back and tongue protruding, was floundering helplessly, like a horse that is "cast."

"Shall we fire at him?" asked Dick, "and make sure of him?"

"No," I replied; "he's done for, and we'll let Tom and Harry have the credit they deserve."

Our companions soon came up, and their excitement upon discovering the effect of their shots may be imagined.

The two caribou, already nearly dead, were dispatched with knives in true hunter's fashion; and then with much difficulty we dragged them out upon the dry land.

"Say you fellows," remarked Tom Briggs, "how can you know that you didn't hit the two deer you fired at this noon? Perhaps they always run so before they drop."

"This was a new idea. We had come around nearly to the place where Dick and I had made the apparently unsuccessful shot, and it would at least do no harm to look over the ground."

All four of us started upon the search in the direction our game had taken; and presently there came a glad shout from Dick Brainard, who was a little in advance.

"Here's one of 'em," he cried, "just as dead as a herring! I'll bet the other one is around here somewhere!"

Full of surprise and pleasure, we went a head about the fallen deer, and then plunged farther into the thicket in quest of its companion, which we soon found, lying stretched in

death like the first. Both had been hit fairly by our charges of buckshot, and had we been old hunters we should have ascertained the fact at once.

So that day, in spite of the "buck fever," our little party secured four noble caribou, which was far better than any subsequent day's work that we had the good fortune to make during our stay.

We had, however, the satisfaction of getting bravely over that "ague" which every amateur must experience under like circumstances; and I think that any of us four could now "crack away" at a deer with very little nervousness, should we ever have the opportunity.

Our excursion of two months left us bronzed and hearty, and as vigorous as the game we hunted—to say nothing of the hides, hoofs, antlers, and stirring recollections that we brought away with us.

TRAIN BOY OF THE FUTURE.

CONDUCTOR (on California train some years hence) All out for Pitholeville! Real estate agent (entering car)—Orange groves and apple orchards, two for a penny.

WANTED AN ELEVATED SHOW.

FIRST BACHELOR—Where shall we go this afternoon—to the matinee, the circus or what? SECOND BACHELOR—What sort of hats are the ladies wearing now? TALLER THAN EVER.—Well, let's go to a balloon ascension.



THE TWO CARIBOU WERE FLOUNDERING IN THE WATER.

happy I don't know what to do with myself!"

They fished, and fished, and fished, but didn't catch any more. It was evidently getting too late in the evening for the trout to bite.

However, the two they had caught formed a welcome addition to our fare, and we broiled them nicely, together with the slices of duck.

Then, having finished our supper, which tasted a great deal better than it would have done in a house, we lay down to pass our first night in the wilderness.

Next morning we were up with the break of day; and what an inexpressible enjoyment we felt in rekindling our fire and making preparations for our rude breakfast! We made flour cakes, prepared odoriferous coffee, and broiled four snipes, which Dick Brainard happened to knock over with his gun in a gully near our camp.

I shall never forget the taste of those snipes, there under the great trees with the sun just coming up over the broad, shining lake!

"And now for the caribou!" said Harry Bingham, wiping his lips after the last tin cupful of coffee.

"And now for the caribou!" echoed Tom Briggs, swallowing a bit of snipe.

"And now for the caribou!" chorused Dick Brainard and I, finishing the last of the cold wood duck of the evening before.

The caribou! Oh, what glorious game! Not one of us had ever yet beheld a deer in its native wilds, and the thought was exciting, indeed, that we were now in its haunts, and

Just then, moreover, we discovered a couple of caribou.

"Down! Down!" I cried. "They are coming right towards us. They have seen our fellows yonder, and are going to run close to us."

The creatures stopped within six rods of our lurking place, and a fairer shot could hardly have been presented.

But the "buck fever" had seized us in full power—an indescribable ague that made our teeth chatter and our weapons bob about as if they were alive.

Bang! bang! sounded our right hand barrels, and then bang! bang! sounded the left. Oh, what a moment of suspense! But it was a moment only. Then, peering through the smoke, we saw the two noble animals bounding away, to be lost almost instantly in a neighboring thicket.

Tom and Harry at once joined us, and of course we had to suffer, just as they would had the case been reversed.

"Oh, you fellows! You are great gunners, you are!" said Harry. "Why, you ought to have blown holes right through 'em at that distance. You might have knocked 'em over with the butts of your guns."

"That's the last shot I ever saw made!" exclaimed Tom. "Put the muzzle of your guns right against a deer and then can't hit him! Well, you may take my hat!"

We took our lunch together, and all started out in company.

Presently two other caribou were discovered

WE were four in number, all full of the vigor of youth, and bent upon having a good time—just as good, in fact, as the wild woods and waters could make for us.

Our destination was New Brunswick, that British province where the deer still finds a glorious range, and where herds of moose yet peep the forest branches with their superb antlers.

First, in a steamer from Boston, we went up the Bay of Fundy, where the tides would alternately lift and lower us seventy feet, and where the ships in the harbor of St. John would now loom up as in a mirage, and again scarcely show their mastsheads above the wharves.

Next we ascended the river St. John as far as Gagetown, and thence proceeded up the Jemseg to Grand Lake, which, however, must not be confounded with the Schoodic, or Grand Lake, between New Brunswick and Maine, to reach which a very different course would have been necessary.

A small steamer, having on board a number of excursionists besides ourselves, took us up the Jemseg, and soon the broad water sheet to which we were bound lay in all its beauty before us.

We might have continued in company with some of our fellow explorers, but this was no part of our plan—we could see human beings enough at home. We wanted now to make the acquaintance of the broad horned caribou, and to come in contact with civilization as little as possible.

I wonder how men ever came to be civilized, the desire of getting back into savage life is so strong and general.

"Let's just pick out the wildest place we can find," said Tom Briggs, "and camp there."

"Yes," added Dick Brainard, "and stay there till snow flies. I feel as if I should never want to go back."

"That's just the way I feel," put in Harry Bingham. "I don't want to see another man or woman—I just want to live here, and shoot and shoot and shoot!"

So we remained at a little inn that night—a place established for the entertainment of pleasure seekers—and next morning set out in two canoes, which we hired, to go coasting along the shores I search of a camping place.

And those shores—it would not be easy to imagine anything more picturesque than they were with their miniature headlands and calm little coves! Huge old trees crowned the banks, some of them leaning over till their lower limbs dipped in the water—the earth having been so washed away from the roots as to leave the trunks almost without support.

The only water level in sight were loons and wood ducks—all other varieties having gone farther north to lay and rear their broods.

On a little island of not more than an acre in extent we found the nest of a green headed loon; the old bird flapping off into the water before we had time to fire at her, which, however, we were glad we had not done when we found how she had been employed.

Her nest contained eleven eggs, and was completely lined with feathers and soft grass. A small bush overhung and nearly concealed it, so that it had the most cosy appearance imaginable. We left the bright eggs exactly as they were, not even touching them with our hands; and the old loon, I am sure, would have been grateful to us, could she have known how we resisted temptation.

A little later, as we were paddling along with our two canoes abreast of each other, a flock of wood ducks came whirring out of an inlet; and as the swift winged creatures circled above us, our four guns spoke in rapid succession—bang! bang! bang! bang! The fowl were extremely high, yet two of them tumbled over in the air and dropped splashing into the water. Picking

**JUNE—A SONNET.**

BY WILLIAM STRUTHERS.

The fields are like huge emeralds in hue:  
White tree clothed slope and shady vale excel,  
Almost, the meadows in their verdant swell,  
And sway of fresh spring foliage 'neath sky's blue,  
Where fleecy clouds float gently as the dew  
Careless new born garden blooms, that tell  
Least heedful minds, by aspect and by smell,  
What month 'tis. Yes, June, they speak of you!

[This story commenced in No. 284.]

**HEIR TO A MILLION;**

OR,

**THE REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES OF RAFE DUNTON.**

By FRANK H. CONVERSE,

Author of "The Lost Gold Mine," "Van," "In Southern Seas," etc.

CHAPTER XIV.

RAFE AND THE ELEPHANTS.

**T**HE sight that almost took away Rafe's breath was this: in the muddy shallows, not fifty paces from where he stood, was a herd of elephants—not the pigmy specimens such as are common to the average menageries, but for the most part veritable "Jumbos."

With every outward sign of satisfaction, some were showering themselves with the turbid water by the trunkful, if I may so express it, while others wallowed like mammoth swine in the soft mud.

It was a sight which to Rafe was as full of interest as of novelty, and for a few moments he stood eagerly watching them. Then the sportsman's instinct came to the surface. His rifle was a Martini of .45 caliber. The Boers of South Africa—so Rafe had heard Mr. Parker say—often hunt the mighty beast with no heavier weapon, though the elephant gun carrying a hardened bullet of ten or twelve to the pound is the weapon preferred by the true sportsman.

Rafe hesitated a moment, and then, softly cocking his rifle, rested it over a mimosa limb.

"Hidden away as I am, I can get out of the way quick enough if I only do wound him," was the thought that flashed through his mind. And sighting for a spot just behind the fore shoulder of the nearest elephant, he fired.

But his hand must have shaken never so little, for though he heard the dull "spat" of the ball, it struck at least three inches too far back. And scarcely had the echo died away before the wounded monster, tossing his trunk aloft with a shrill cry, rushed madly from the water, followed by his loudly trumpeting companions.

With one accord they made for the spot from which had come the flash and report. I need hardly say that no Rafe was there. Slinging his rifle over his shoulder, the youthful hunter went crashing through a cane path at a lively rate of speed, which he fondly imagined would exceed the lumbering gait of an elephant by at least two to one.

Which was a tremendous error on his part. An elephant in a robust state of health and bad temper will run down a mounted horseman and not put himself out much either. He is more likely to put both horse and rider out—out of existence, I mean. And before Rafe had got fairly through the cane path, he saw that he had greatly underestimated the powers of the African elephant as a sprinter.

It seemed to the boy's excited imagination that he could feel the solid ground shake beneath the tread of the herd who were gaining on him every moment. And too late he wished most heartily that he had left the great brutes to the enjoyment of their mud.

The lowermost limb of an umbrella tree, standing a little apart from its neighbors, swept off Rafe's pith helmet as he dashed beneath it. But it suddenly suggested a way of possible escape. Grasping the limb with both hands, he swung himself upward just as the enraged monster thundered beneath—the tip of the foremost one's up-lifted trunk just grazing Rafe's shoulder as he clambered rapidly out of reach.

"By Jove, that was a close shave!" he muttered, as, breathless and for the moment completely unnerved, he sat in a crouching posture, shaking like a leaf as he looked down at the infuriated beast, who were trumpeting their rage beneath him.

The elephant he had wounded was an enormous bull, with tusks worn down to within a foot of his jaws—presumably the leader of the herd. Twice in his rage he charged full tilt at the tree trunk, striking it with such force as to almost jar Rafe from his refuge.

"I'll soon put a stop to that, though," said Rafe, who, recovering his wind a little, began to see the advantage he had over his enemy.

Unslinging his rifle, he pushed another cart-ridge into place. Then, as the brute beneath

approached and furiously twined his trunk about the tree as far as it would reach, Rafe aimed downward, and sent a bullet crashing through the elephant's brain.

The monster tottered—his mighty bulk swayed to and fro for an instant, and then he fell with a tremendous thud, while the others, with one accord, turned tail and fled.

Holding his rifle in one hand, Rafe drew his sleeve across his perspiring face, and sat for a moment looking down at the motionless mountain of flesh beneath him, vaguely wondering if it was not all a dream and he should not soon wake up in his comfortable room in Mapleton, with a volume of Gordon Cumming's or Sir William Baker's hunting exploits beside him. Could he be the Rafe Dunton who only a few months before had wandered listlessly about the streets of the town without energy or ambition? He who had with his own hand slain an elephant, whose proportions would have delighted the eyes of Mr. Barnum.

Thus far had Rafe's soliloquy extended, when his rifle was snatched upward from his grasp as though by some invisible power.

"What!" The exclamation went no further. Above him, leaning over the side of a roughly constructed resting place of twigs and broken branches, was a face and form so weirdly hideous, that for the moment Rafe half fancied it to be the nightmare part of the dream of which he had been thinking.

But since learning of the party which had been taken prisoners by the natives of the Bouré district, the killing of game large or small had become a matter of secondary consideration in Mr. Parker's eyes.

He felt assured that with the various articles of merchandise they had brought along it would be possible to ransom one or more of the prisoners. And if they could not be ransomed, strategy might be used. With Kalaba as both guide and representative of a certain strange freemasonry, whose workings Mr. Parker had seen in various parts of the eastern hemisphere, he felt that his little party might safely venture beyond the mountain barriers which rise between Sengar (the city of gold) and Upper Guinea. Added to this was a desire to visit a city of which many marvelous reports were made by the few Mandingo and Arab traders who had passed through its gates, for so far as could be ascertained, no European had ever been allowed inside the city walls.

CHAPTER XV.  
CAPTURED FOR A SLAVE.  
**T**HEY smell the trash meat that hangs from the mimosa."

Thus said Kalaba composedly as the roars suddenly arose and went echoing through the rocky defiles of the hills at whose base the camp had been made for the night.

The deep roar of the petty lionine specimens in menageries or zoological collections has a somewhat startling effect on the nerves of a timid person, as we all know. But the united efforts of half a dozen full grown black African lions, with ravenous appetites in their native wilds, is a sound which once heard is not easily forgotten.

Beginning with a low rumbling bass, it rises to a prodigious and prolonged bellow of almost terrifying import. And I do not wonder that Rafe, upon hearing it for the first time as the party had assembled about the camp fire, should shudder and involuntarily clutch the rifle at his side.

At a sign from Kalaba, two of the blacks threw some more dead branches on the blaze. The flames leaped upwards against the dark outlines of the surrounding woods with weird effect, and the glow of half-naked blacks, squatting in groups, resembled ugly imps in a pantomime.

Suddenly from out the circle of gloom bounded an immense black mass. Rafe had a vague vision of a pair of gleaming, fiery eyes, of a coal-black flowing mane, and that was all. Like a swift thunderbolt an enormous African lion swept past him so closely that he felt the hot breath from his partly open jaws.

With one blow of his huge paw, the great beast struck down the nearest black, and before a hand could be outstretched for a weapon, the unfortunate victim was borne shrieking away into utter darkness.

Springing to his feet, rifle in hand, impetuous Rafe dashed away in the direction taken by the lion and his prey, guided by the agonizing screams of the victim, which grew fainter and fainter.

"Rafe—Rafe—come back for Heaven's sake!" But in vain was Mr. Parker's appeal or Kalaba's accompanying shout to a like effect. Across an open, grassy space Rafe flew forgotten of danger—of everything excepting the pitiful cries that were ringing in his ears.

The moon, showing above the belt line of surrounding woods, began lighting up the forest glade across which the lion had taken his way. Rafe of course had no expectation of rescuing the unfortunate black—his only hope was that he might avenge his death. But a strange calmness had replaced the uproar of a few moments previous. That is, as much of stillness as is known to an African forest. For the loud chirping of crickets, the hoarse booming of bull frogs, the shrill note of tree toads and the distant cry of the *soko* in the tree tops are never wanting.

Twice Rafe turned his head, as he fancied he saw a dark body moving among the distant shadows, but neither time was he sure enough to fire. And finally, convinced that further pursuit would be useless, he turned to retrace his steps.

Almost as suddenly as the lion had done a giant black strapping from a clump of mimosa and pulled Rafe to the ground, before he could utter so much as a cry of alarm.

In an instant his head was muffled in a sort of thick woolen sash, his hands twisted behind his back, and there confined with cords, while his ankles were bound together in like manner. Then, half stifled and unable to move hand or foot, he was hoisted to being rudely dumped into a sort of swinging hammock which he knew by the motion was lifted to the shoulders of two or more men, who, at a muttered word of command, started with a trot, keeping time with their naked feet to a sort of

a gorilla such as Du Chaillu describes in his exciting South African adventures.

Rafe, however, was wrong. The half human looking specimen was a species of the large chimpanzee known as the *soko*. While not actually of a ferocious nature, the *soko's* bite is as savage as that of a bull dog, while his tremendous strength makes him a formidable antagonist.

But Rafe, unaware of all this, made another grasp for his rifle. The *soko* hung on like grim death. Suddenly a sharp report echoed through the forest, and the *soko*, relaxing its grasp on the rifle, fell crashing through the branches to the ground.

"The young *koos* has done well," said the deep voice of Kalaba, who, as Rafe rapidly descended, was reloading a musket—a ball from



IN THE MUDDY SHALLOWS BEFORE HIM RAFE SAW A HERD OF MIGHTY ELEPHANTS.

A hideous old man of the woods—or wild man—which was it?—was looking down at him with a sort of fiendish grin, as, clutching Rafe's rifle, he (or *it*) began an articulate chatter.

The features were those of a yellow visaged human being, with a scattering beard and tuskl-like teeth gleaming between the thick lips which were drawn back in a half exultant grin. And though wrinkles peculiar to old age appeared on the repulsive visage, Rafe noticed that the broad hairy chest, though thin almost to emaciation, was corded with ridge-like sinews and muscles.

Quite naturally Rafe's first connected thought was to regain his weapon. And with this end in view he sprang upward to a level with the platform of twigs, grasping the barrel of the rifle as he did so.

Yet his antagonist without the slightest seeming exertion wrested it from Rafe's hold, and, uttering a peculiar shriek, rose to its full height, which was not more than four feet at the utmost. And then Rafe saw that the semblance of pot bellied humanity facing him was simply a hideous ape—or, as he was inclined to think,

which had relieved our hero of his troublesome opponent. Near him stood Mr. Parker, who glanced from the dead elephant to Rafe with an approving smile.

"You're beginning well, I must confess, Rafe," he said, and secretly Rafe, as was perfectly natural, thought the same.

While he was telling his story, half a dozen of the natives came up at a round trot. Having loudly expressed themselves in praise of Rafe's prowess, they proceeded under Kal-

aba's direction to hack off one of the elephant's feet, which was taken to camp. A hole being dug in the ground, the huge mass enveloped in moist clay was placed in it. Around the foot red hot rocks and ashes from a fire built for the purpose were closely packed. Then earth was piled over the whole, which was left till sundown.

According to Rafe's notebook, their supper of baked elephant's foot, which sufficed for the entire company, was more appetizing than any roast pork (which it resembled) that he had ever tasted.

For two days their journey lay along the banks of the river, where smaller game of every kind abounded. Particularly in the matter of water fowl. Ducks and geese, egrets, swans, scarlet ibis and a hundred other aquatic varieties darkened the air, as, started by the report of the guns, they rose from the river bed. Eland, with striped sides not unlike the zebra, were seen daily, and the spor of herds of wild buffalo met with quite as frequently, while Rocks of the different varieties of antelope were too common to attract notice.



something so unreal and fantastic about his surroundings and steady experience, he sometimes felt almost ready to doubt his own identity.

Yet it was an actuality. From a brazier of glowing charcoal near the bows came the savory smell of cookery being carried on by two women. Squatted on their hams, eagerly inhaling the appetizing fumes, were the rescued blacks, who gesticulated and chattered in their own language with joyous abandon.

Not far from Kate himself stood Alifa, whose dark eyes were fixed upon the distant mountain range at whose base lay his native city.

Many eager questions trembled on Rafe's tongue. From whom had Alifa learned the few words of broken English he had used? Why was it that the other captives had seemed to regard him as their superior? How had he fallen into the hands of the merciless slave dealer? And could he know aught of the fate of Hassan's party or of Dick Moyer himself?

Not until Alifa had explained to Rafe was he not expert enough to put into the language of signs, and there was nothing to do but wait until they might arrive at Sengar, where some one would surely be found to interpret for them.

As the sun sank behind the glowing hills the wind suddenly died away, leaving the boat becalmed some five or six miles from the shore they had left.

Thoroughly tired out with the excitement and fatigues of the day, Rafe stretched himself upon a pile of mats under the awning, with his rifle beside him, and rapidly drifted away into slumber. As it is a part of his dream that Alifa gazed at his side and stood for a long time looking down at him with loving gratitude in his deep, dark eyes? Whether it was or not Rafe found in the morning that some one had thrown a covering over him while he slept—a very necessary precaution in view of the night dews and miasmic vapors arising from the marshes near the lake shores.

But Alifa was nowhere visible, and in his wondering admiration at the strange spectacle which greeted his waking gaze, Rafe, for the time, forgot all else. For the vast expanse of water, unruined by the faintest breath of air, was astir with such forms of life as may be seen only in one of the tropics.

On every side appeared the scaly backs of crocodiles and still more formidable looking, though comparatively harmless—hippopotami. The former swam half threateningly about the becalmed boat with an evasive eye to its inmates. The hippopotami, on the contrary, surged aimlessly about, and sometimes diving in the shallows and coming to the surface with mouthfuls of water grass, which they munched contentedly as they swam.

Great flocks of water fowl of various kinds disported themselves on the glassy expanse, giving answering cries to myriads of others, passing and repassing in all directions.

An alligator of great size approached the boat with distended jaws, as though bent upon mischief. Snatching up his rifle Rafe sent a baldly direct to the monster's eye.

With a great splash the saurian threw himself clear of the surface, which became discolored with blood. And in an instant the water was aboil with the hideous reptiles, who literally rent the carcass of their fellow being into shreds.

The report of the rifle sent the water fowl by hundreds into the air, and the clapping of their wings echoed like thunder peals through the stillness of the morning.

One by one the blacks, aroused from slumber, yawned and stretched and looked about them. The women started a fire under the charcoal brazier, one of the men came aft to the tiller, while the others, shipping some clumsy sweeps, began propelling the heavy boat slowly onward to a music of a monotonously chanted chorus in their own tongue.

Presently Alifa, looking cheerful and fresh from the night's slumber, emerged from the little cabin aft, into which Rafe had not yet penetrated. He greeted the latter with a beaming smile, and, greatly to that young man's embarrassment, touched Rafe's extended hand first to his lips and then to his forehead.

But an exclamation from the helmsman, who had suddenly turned and was looking astern, diverted Rafe's attention. In the distance was a canoe propelled by paddles coming up with them hand over hand.

"El Sherreef," said Alifa in a slow tone. And his dark eyes dilated with something like fear, while a sort of shiver seemed to run through his frame.

That it was El Sherreef Rafe could easily conjecture. He saw the flash of four paddles, and felt intuitively they were wielded by the brawny arms of the slave dealer's black associates.

Was it possible that they were to be recaptured? It certainly looked very much like it, for the canoe was gaining on them rapidly.

(To be continued.)

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Again the question was asked, and the same answer returned. A third time "Jurry" was hailed and back came the shout:  
"Pull me out! If yez dont pull me out I'll cut the rope!"  
He was "pulled."

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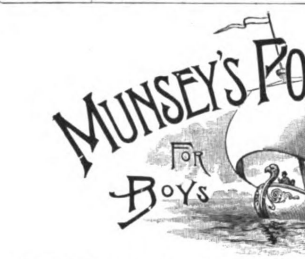
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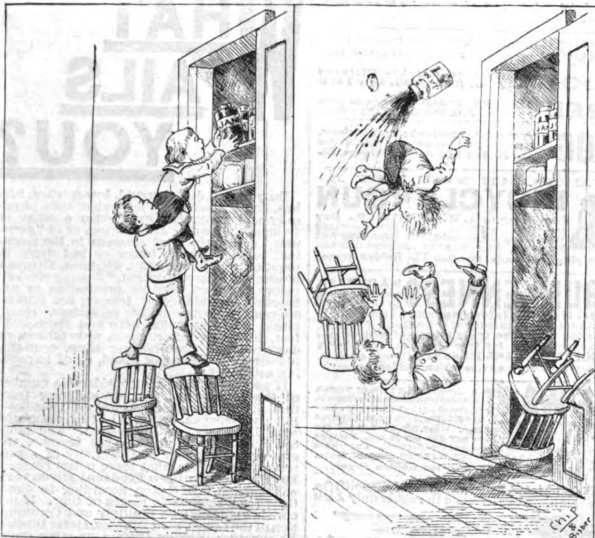
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WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

BUT THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD.

HOW HE DID IT.

The scheme of getting the public to guess the number of beans in a vase or the weight of a piano in the hope of winning one or the other article has given place to a new style of "chromo" advertising, according to the Hartford Times, which gives the subjoined instance of mercantile enterprise and scientific brightness.

A Meriden clothing dealer recently offered a spring overcoat to any person solving the "anti-rattle-box" puzzle. This consisted of a short cylindrical wooden box securely sealed. The point was to shake the box without rattling the contents. On the box was printed: "You can do it; but it can be done." Those who got hold of the boxes, after shaking them in different ways, cut them open and found the contents to consist of pieces of tin of different shapes. As no method of doing the trick could be thought of, it was generally supposed that the puzzle could not be solved.

Charles M. Fairchild, assistant to the superintendent of the Meriden Electric Light Company, came into possession of one of the boxes. He dissected it, noticed the bits of tin, thought a moment, and then, taking a piece of magnetized iron, replaced the cover on the box and applied the magnet to one end. It was strong enough to attract all the small pieces of tin and hold them fast to the end of the box, however violently it was shaken. He got the overcoat.

CIRCUMSTANCESALTER CASES.

HARSH criticism of the actions of others sometimes is cast in a very ludicrous light when an alluring opportunity to participate in the same folly is suddenly opened to the fault finder. As an illustration of this we quote a good bit from the New York Sun:

"An excited mob of not less than fifty souls struggled and pushed about the 'Drop a cent in the slot' weighing machine on the platform of the Brooklyn elevated road bridge station a day or two ago. Everybody seemed wild to ascertain his weight.

"Have these people gone crazy," demanded a newcomer, sarcastically, "that they must know how much they weigh?"

"The financial department of the machine," kindly explained a gentleman, "is either out of town or out of order, and the rest is dark cloth, the family dog, Leo by name, shut in, with scarcely room enough to turn around. How did he get there? Why, Harry had shut him up, of course. Harry was summoned and questioned.

"Why did you shut Leo in that closet?"

"Oh, cause he'd see so good when he got let out!"

DOING EVIL THAT GOOD MAY COME.

We are in a great measure, although perhaps unconsciously, sensitive to pleasure simply because of its contrast to pain, but no one will be ready to carry this theory quite as far as did the small hero of the following story from the Boston Transcript.

Harry's mother, having heard for some little time what seemed to be a moaning or crying in some distant part of the house, had a search made, and found in a remote, very small and perfectly dark closet, the family dog, Leo by name, shut in, with scarcely room enough to turn around. How did he get there? Why, Harry had shut him up, of course. Harry was summoned and questioned.

"Why did you shut Leo in that closet?"

"Oh, cause he'd see so good when he got let out!"

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We take pleasure in informing our patrons that our stock of the celebrated  
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Have introduced for the season of 188 a superior Racket for expert players, called the SLOUCH-GRIP. In addition they offer many novelties in the line of Nets, Balls, Poles, etc. Send for Catalogue of Summer Sports. Free.  
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The most natural, comfortable, and durable. Thousands in daily use. New Patterns and Important Improvements.  
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