A SENTIMENTAL SCRAPBOOK. How it Grew and How at Last Its Frui tion was Rudely Checked.

A newcomer among periodicals, the Clipping Collector, devoted to information regarding the saving in book form of odd matter useful for future reference, describes a vast variety of strange scrapbooks, and it would seem that there was no end to the diversitities of hobbies as expressed by the peculiarities of these collections. I freely acknowledge having tried a variety myself, but always with a practical end in view, save once, when sentiment was the prompter, and yet that is the very book that I value more highly than all the others, for it has given the greatest satisfaction. It is this book out of perhaps a dozen that I consider worth mentioning.

The book was dated about one year previous to my marriage and commenced its first page on the eve of my engagement, The first article that went toward forming the 200 and odd pages which I bound later in an original way, mentioned the all-important fact to me that I was accepted; and had I lived up to all the noble sentiment expressed on that and the following sheet I would indeed hold an excellent record as a husband. It is well, therefore, to note at once when the important step has been taken, what one's hopes are at that stage. They should be written in as calm a manner as possible under the circumstances and will certainly prove interesting reading later on, especially should there be an offspring to discover the carefully concealed book when of an age to go through the same experience himself. Foolishly expressed ideas, words of ecstatic import and frivolity, in thought, will later on bring on ridicule and lower the book in the eyes of the writer as of every one else. Therefore a plain, unvarnished sentiment, clearly expressed, shou'd be the aim of the writer, though it may seem difficult to be placed at that moment. The highly sentimental compiler of engagement history might add to the page a flower or other memento of the event. It serves to illustrate the story told, and relieves the lines of carefully considered thought from the fault of being entirely void of sentiment excepting the idea which pervades it all and which cannot spring from any source save that of senti-

After the completion of the first chapter it was difficult to form divisions of the book. Ideas which I deemed worthy of being read by the one for which I was preparing the book as a wedding present, to be opened on the wedding trip, were jotted down from time. Sorrow, joy, sickness, a quarrel, and other happenings sufficed to furnish the thoughts which I wrote, in the behalf that they would be cherished by the one reader as people value the letters from the pen of Chesterfield. My letters were easy to arrange, for they had been written with the intent of being reread at another time, and other general information was planned to fall upon separate sheets. I believe, therefore, that knowing the letters were to be seen again, a profitable gain was made in schooling myself to write in a better manner than would otherwise have been the case; and, moreover, such letters are better received than the thoughtless effusion so frequent in lovers' letters, and love is not lessened by clear, sensible, and honorable expression from either the man

The writing of the last pages prompted what I considered noble thought. This one feature of such a book makes me feel many years after was penned, that it was not time thrown away. Good sentiments suggested to a person by any means should be considered a sufficient reason to bless

The binding of the leaves into a volume was the final step. To submit my secret though's on such a subject as love to the gaze of the binder would never do, and yet I could not attempt the work myself. To permit the binder to scan every word that I had written was out of the question. I accordingly secured every twenty pages with a blue paper wrapper, easily discernible when removing, and sewed them loosely as a woman bastes. I submitted these to the binder and only after much todo could I persuade him to attempt the

It was an unusual form, and he declared it could not be accomplished, but he tried and did it successfully, and with its soft red leather cover it looked well, on the outside, at least. The interior was my handiwork, and might not pass muster. Across the fact I had placed in plain gilt letters the dedi-catory words I had chosen, "Les Pensees d'une Annee," which, out of the French, means Thougts of a Year.

I was so heartily pleased with the whole idea that I made the mistake of showing it to my brother. I had hoped he would commend the plan, and say something agreeable. I was mistaken. He had none of the strong sentimental nature from our mother, and with his readiness of reply said at once:

"You have made an error in your French. I could not see it, and asked to be cor-

"You have too many n's and e's in the last word annee," he said. Still I looked at it in surprise, and he

spell d it for me. "It should be ane, the French for ass; Cafe Royal, as to read 'Les Pensees d'une Ane, or so as to read 'Les Pensses d'une Ane, or 'The Thoughts of a Jackass.'"

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WILLIAM CLARK,

A WOMAN WHO HUNTED GOATS. Mary Trownbridge Townsend's Account

of Sport in the State of Washington.

"He scorns the protection of a coat which changes color with the autumn leaves, and proudly flaunts at all seasons the white of the everlasting mountain snow. He has neither the fatal inquisitiveness of the plains antelope, the timidity of the deer, nor the cunning of the sheep. He is as deliberate as a bear, and, if approached from above, as reckless as a caribou. The Rocky mountain goat is not ment from their food. Poor a true goat, but an antelope that masquer- blood is starved blood. Conades in goats clothing. He is anique in living where other game would die, and dying where other game would live. He is not found in menageries, nor in circus

Mary Trowbridge Townsend writes thus of animals which she sought and killed near Lake Chilan in the State of Washington, having hunted elk, sheep, and other big game so much that some new sport was wanted. She taw her first goat from the little steamer on her way to the lake, much the same as the tenderfoot visitor to the Adirondack occasionally sees a deer from the stage, but it was not until she and her companion started next day with a guide that she learned some peculiarities that makes goat hunting different from most other kinds of hunting.

tents. Only his mounted skin is found in

sucu places."

For instance, there was no special place for hunting. The goats were among the mountains high up, but in no particular place, and they had to be hunted in the hit-or-miss tashion of a tirpon fisherman. They travelled for hours over slippery pine carpets, over sharp loose shale, over hot, ragged rocks, zigzagging along and taking to a goat trail eagerly since there the walking was better. At night they camped without having seen a goat.

Next day they started again, and saw a goat on a distant bench, acting as it he was meditatating deeply, or in a sort of lethargy. On looking down they saw a small bunch of goats a quarter of a mile away. They slid down, and when the 45-70 rifle rang out twice a rannie and a billy had died. It was compensating luck. The tatigue, the climbing, the thirst, and all the discomforts were forgotten in the success as they stood beside the dead game. But they had a weary time of it getting back to the lake; tumbling down a dry water course, over and under logs and tangles of "devil's walking sticks," around or over boulders. At last abandoning the effort to get out that night, four miles from the home camp, they scraped a bed in the gully, rolled themselves up in their blankets, and went to sleep. In the morning a little stream of water was found to have started down the gully, and from this they quenched their thirst and went on, soon getting to the lake.

GREAT SPEECHES HEARD BY FEW Some of Them Delivered to a Very Small Number of Auditors.

speeches which gave immortality to the orators who made them were delivered in comparatively small rooms and to small audiences. When Webster made his great argument in the Dartmouth College case, aside from the bar and the officials in charge of the room there were not fifty persons present, and yet many believe that he spoke to listening Sanators and other high officials.

When we read of Patrick Henry's wonderful display of eloquence we see in our mind's eye a spacious room and an immense crowd of people listening to his burning words with almost breathless attention. But, in truth, many of these speeches which quickened or changed the march of events were delivered in a small room and to a few hearers, never more than 150. "Could it have been here, in this oaken chapel of fifty pews," wrote Hosmer, the g fted author of "Sprondro," ' that Patrick Henry delivered the greatest and best known of all his speeches? Was it here that he uttered those words of doom | delicious. so unexpected, and then so unwelcome. We must fight?' Even here. But the words were spoken in a tone and manner worthy the men to whom they were addressed, and who were so impressed with them that for several moments they were almost awestricken. It was only when the voice of Richard Henry Lee, the other matchless Viginia orator, who rose to second the words of Henry, rang through the room that they were called back to them-

Seward's speech in defence of William Freeman was undoubtedly the greatest and most brilliant effort of his professional life. It did for him more, perhaps, than the conduct of any case has given any other in the State of New York in perpetrating his name. And yet the succease that listen d to him was less toan 1.0 in number. A friend expressed some s rpise that an argum n. of so much power, learn ng, and eloquence should he tracted so tew listeners. "My dear sir," and Seward 'my audience was in no sonse I mited. The civilized world ws my audience Posterity will hear i., a d g rerations unborn with praise or censure it, t.om the different standpoints in which they will view it. I did not make it for a part of 'the madding crowd's ignoble strife.'"

Horace Greeley said: "Seward's speech in defence of William Freeman is one of the masterpieces in the history of oratory, reason, logic, and humanity.

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Dissolve the sugar, cream of tartar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling, cool and

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DEFLECTION OF BULLETS.

Fiction Seems Upreal Because so Small a Part of Science is Revealed.

A curious phenomenon was recently observed by the committee of the Swiss Federal Rifle Meeting at Winterthur in summing up the results of the practice shooting of the troops. It was found that nearly all the shots fired from the right side of the range had hit the target to the right of the bull's eye, while those fired from the left side had, with an equally singular persistency, hit the left half of the target. The great number of men who took part in the shooting precluded the idea that this singular result could have been due to the personal peculiarities of the soldiers; for while it may be true that one marksman habitually shoots too high, another too low, or to the right or left of the mark, with a large number of individuals firing at the same target these idiosyncrasies of markmanship would be set off one against the other and the misses would be fairly distributed on all sides of the bull's-eye. It became necessary, and therefore, to find an extraneous single cause for the remarkable uniformity with which the bullets appear to have been deflected from their proper course. The wind could not have produced the effect noted, since in the first place, allowance had doubtless been made by the riflemen for deflection by aerial currents; and on the other hand, if the wind had civerted the missiles, the deflection would have been in the same direction on both sides of the range. An examination of the steelclad bullets extracted from the targets disclosed the fact that they had become magnetic; and this led the committee to entertain the theory that phenomenon observed by it might have been due to electric influence exerted by the large number of telegraph aand telephone wires that run Newest Designs along on both sides of the range at Winterthur. Further experiment at the ranges at Thun and Berne proved this theory to be correct, and the remarbable discoveries made at these trials may effect another complete change in military tactics. The following account of one of the ex-

periments is given by the Journal de Geneve: 'At this authorities established parallel with the rifle range at a distance of a little more than forty yards, a heavy electric current carried along four steel cables. With a view of tracing the whole eff ct, paper circlets were placed at inter vals of ten yards along the line of fire. The first experiments were made with the Swiss model rifle of 1889. With this the influence of the electric current was at once apparent. In a distance of 260 yards the bullet took a lateral deviation of 24 yards, and after that the curve of the trajectory was still more marked. The second experiments were made with the Japanese 3.3 min. rifle of Count Yamataga, and they were still more decisive, the bullet being rapidly attracted to the electric wires and following their course with absolute servility. Further attempts were made with artillery. The range selected was one of three thousand yards. Two hundred yards in front of the targets, but forty yards to the side, was placed the electric battery. Every shot was diverted by its influence far to the side of the target-to be exset, the deviation was fourteen degrees." From the results of these experiments several interesting conclusions may be drawn. A dynamo or accumulator of the requisite power, placed on the flank of a company of infantry, would insure the men complete immunity from the fire of small arms within a range of five hundred yards and upward, for all of the bullets would be diverted toward the magnetic field created by the electric current from the dynamo or accumulator. Similarly, artillery fire could be rendered ture to assert that the consequence of this discovery will be the doom of the modern small-bore military rifle, with its steel-jacketed bullet; for it might be practicable to enclose the leaden missile in hard bronze or some other metal not affected by magnetism. Artillery would probably remain destructive enough on the battle-field by the use of explosive shells. It is in naval warfare that the discovery may have the more important consequences. In Conan Doyle's "Stark Munroe Letters" the hero department if, instead of encasing our battleships in heavy bomb-armor, we could encompass them with an impalpable magnetic veil which would compel the great armor-piercing steel projectiles to pass harmlessly by. The discovery, however, will give the military and naval experts a new problem to work out. In passing it is worthy of remark how frequently the apparently impossible feats suggested by imaginative writers have been followed by the demonstration of their possibility. Philers Fogg's wonderful trip around the world in eighty days would today be a very commonplace performance; and another generation may see Stark Munro's magnetized battleship an accomplished fact. Fiction seems stranger than fact only be-cause so small a part of the truth of science

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Transcript.

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