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Glenwood Range

REYNOLDS & SON, BARRE, VT.

The Times' Daily Short Story.

A Sailor's Yarn

[Original.]

The storm was over, the sun went down in a flame of gold and crimson, and as soon as the crew had been propped up after a long fast and every moment fighting to save the ship we set about repairing what damages we could before night came on and making things tight. Then, halving the watches that all might get some sleep within the first four hours, six of us kept awake while the other six slept. We were ten before the mast, besides the captain and a mate.

I on watch sat on a water cask, for I was too tired to stand and after fighting sleep as I had not fought the wind and waves had just lost myself, when I was aroused by the most unearthly shriek that ever had sounded in that good old ship. It not only awakened me, but the rest of the watch, the helmsman included, and those below came tumbling up from the fore-cabin, while the captain's head stood out wonderingly above the companionway.

"Who's hurt?" he cried.
"No one on deck," replied the mate.
"How is it with you from below?"
"We're all right." There were five of them. On deck were the other five sailors besides the captain and the mate. As soon as it was known that all were present a fear fell on the men, the mate, on all except the captain. At any rate if he was frightened he didn't show it, though the affair nettled him.

"What are you standing there for like a flock of sheep?" he roared. "Come, you, to me, and you, to the mate."
"We three should be enough for some gibbering ape that must have come aboard at the last port and is making havoc below with the stable cargo."

Down the companionway and down into the hold we went, the captain lighting the way with a lantern. We searched the hold from stem to stern, but nothing did we find, though if any one had chosen to hide he could have done it and we been no wiser, for the boxes and barrels had been well shaken by the storm and needed a lot of fixing, and at last the captain, more disgruntled than before, led us up to the deck. We were met by nine inquiring faces, but had nothing to report, and the captain, snarling something like "superstitious curs," instead of giving any information went to his cabin.

Twice during the night the yell was repeated from the hold, but whether the captain preferred to put off any further search till day or was himself converted to the belief that the ship was haunted he did not again appear. For my part, I have no fear of ghosts, but in its stead I was born with a deal of curiosity. Once when I was sleeping below and the thing shrieked I stole out of my bunk and, taking a

light, went down to make another try to find the cause. I was groping along, climbing over boxes and barrels, when I received a shock that drew a shriek rivaling those we had heard, for suddenly my light revealed a face so wild, an eye so brilliant with despair, that for a moment I did not doubt I had come upon a lost soul risen from the place of departed spirits.

A man was sitting on a barrel, his legs crossed under him, looking at me with no more surprise than if I had been there always. For a moment I was not sure that he was a man, for his expression was neither that of the living nor of the dead. Never before had I realized the force of the expression of "marrow freezing in one's bones."

But reason soon comes back into play, and in a few moments I knew I was confronted by a maniac. How or when or why he had come to be there I left for another time. What filled my mind then was how to get him out.

"Come with me," I said softly, yet with firmness. And, advancing, I took hold of his clammy hand. To my surprise, he suffered me to lead him like a little child, and, making our way through and over the cargo, I led him on deck.

The dawn had meanwhile come, and a faint light gave a better sight of him. He had on the shreds of a sailor's costume, but nothing on his head or feet. I called the mate, who came staring, and I gave him a brief account of how I had found our new shipmate. We questioned him, but got no reply. While we were trying to get something out of him the captain came on deck.

A sailor standing on the bowsprit called out that there was a raft lashed to the chains. That revealed the whole matter. The man had been wrecked, had taken to the raft, struck our ship in the night and after lashing his feet clambered on deck. But how in his frenzied condition he had the natural sense to do so is a matter rather for those who have studied lunacy than a sailor man with no education.

We took the man down to the galley and gave him the first thing some warm broth. This was followed by meat and little by little let him have a fair meal. His reason returned, and he told us of his ship being put on beam ends in the storm, his taking to the raft with seven others, who were all washed off, remembering everything till the last man left him, and he was alone watching every mountain billow, expecting that it would send him to join his lost companions. His meeting our ship, the lashing of the raft to the chains, his getting into the hold and what he did there, were a perfect blank to him.

Whenever I have spun this yarn the doubters have invariably hit on what they call the weak points—first, how could the man have lashed his raft? Why wouldn't he rather have climbed up and let it go? My theory is that he did the lashing in a fortunate moment; couldn't have left the one and got on to the other without lashing.

EDGAR T. THORPE.

NEW EDIBLE FUNGUS.

British Scientist Says Great "Fussball" Can Be Eaten With Relish.
Despite the saying about there being nothing new under the sun, Dr. M. C. Cooke of London, who has been lecturing before the Royal Horticultural society, has discovered that "an entirely new sensation can be obtained by eating the great fussball, which is a species of edible fungus quite unlike the mushroom," says the New York Herald.

Dr. Cooke quoted high authority for the statement that it had a delicacy of flavor superior to any omelet. The fussball, however, wasn't to be carelessly tackled, for a clergyman in the audience said that, while being cooked, it gave forth very pronounced fumes, so much so that on one occasion three of his servants were asphyxiated by them.

Novelty in Lilies.

The "Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt" is the name of a new lily which has been hybridized by Joseph Talley of Wellesley, Mass., and received a silver medal from the Massachusetts Horticultural society as being the finest novelty in the way of decorative plants ever hybridized in the United States, says the New York Tribune. The new lily is about two feet high and resembles a subtropical plant, having large, dark green, silvery spotted leaves and tall primrose yellow spathe. It is strong and hardy, lives out of doors and is able to reproduce itself from seed.

Sidewalks.

On the 24th of February, 1893, the first sidewalks, as we know them, were built in Paris, the first city in the world that had them.

TRAP FOR TERRAPIN.

Latest Device Is Made of Wire on Lines Similar to the Eel-pot.

Every season some new device is invented for catching or trapping the toothsome Maryland terrapin, particularly that delight of the epicure, the diamond back terrapin, says a Baltimore correspondent of the New York Times. Over on the Eastern Shore the latest device is a trap constructed about on the same principle as an eel-pot. The body of the trap is made of wire and the entrance of twine so woven that the terrapin easily enters, but find it impossible to get out. The trap is then filled with bait, for the most part crushed crabs, and set in the marsh where terrapin have been located. The terrapin hunter walks through the marsh and discovers his game by the protruding heads, as the terrapin are compelled to come to the surface to breathe.

Many of them are drowned in these traps, and one hunter states that he has seen twenty-two drowned in this manner during the present summer. A terrapin cannot live in one of these traps over three hours, and thus the hunter must be on the move constantly. If he would preserve his game alive, Terrapin are also being caught in purse nets, but these cannot be used in shallow streams successfully on account of the numerous stumps of trees on the bottom.

Postage Stamps.

There are 2,000 varieties of postage stamps in circulation today, all of which have to be identified by the postmasters. There have been upward of 40,000 different varieties issued since stamps came into use.

THE ARMY'S MIMIC WAR

Details of the Fall Maneuvers at Fort Riley.

ALL ARMS OF SERVICE TO JOIN IN.

Movements of the Troops Will Extend Over an Area of Two Hundred and Twenty-Six Square Miles—Battlefield is on Historic Ground. Large Corps of Officers.

The United States army will soon commence the greatest maneuvers in its history. The maneuvers will take place on the military reservation at Fort Riley, Kan., and on the farm land bordering the reservation, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The movements of the troops will be conducted on a larger scale in many ways than they were last fall. There will be about twice as many troops participating in the maneuvers this year, and their movements will extend over an area of 225 square miles instead of being limited to nineteen square miles, as they were a year ago.

The maneuvers will begin on Oct. 16 and will continue until Oct. 27. They will be participated in by troops representing each arm of the service, and besides the 1,500 troops that are stationed regularly at Fort Riley, troops will come from Jefferson barracks, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Sill and Reno, Okla.; Niboram and Robinson, Neb.; Logan, Colo.; D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Douglas, Utah; Snelling, Minn.; Lincoln, N. D.; Myer, Va., and Keogh, Mont.

The regular troops that have been designated to take part in the maneuvers are: First battalion of engineers; headquarters, band and First and Second squadrons, Fourth cavalry; First and Third squadrons, Eighth cavalry; headquarters, band and First and Third squadrons, Tenth cavalry; the Sixth, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth batteries of field artillery; the Sixth, Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth regiments of infantry, with headquarters and band of each. These troops will all come from the various posts in the department of the Missouri.

The Second, Twelfth and Twenty-first regiments of infantry, which are stationed outside of the department, will take part, as will the First company of instruction, hospital corps, of Washington barracks, and a signal corps from Fort Myer, Va. The regular troops will number over 8,000.

Besides the regular troops there will be an army of national guard present as follows: Kansas, one brigade, consisting of two regiments of infantry and two batteries of field artillery; Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Arkansas, one regiment of infantry each; Colorado, one battalion of infantry; Nebraska, a signal corps of about sixty men. Nearly 5,000 national guards will participate in the maneuvers, and the total number of troops in the maneuver division will be close to 13,000.

The camp site of the maneuver division last fall has been chosen for the location of the camp for this year's maneuver division. The camp will be on the famous Pawnee flats, just east of the military post. The site is a famous one for the reason that it was once occupied by a town that was the first capital of the territory of Kansas. The old state house, roofless and floorless and in a dilapidated condition, still stands, and this fall, when the big army is encamped about it, it will mark the center of the great camp.

The new camp site will extend along the Kansas river for several miles. The troops will be encamped in regimental formation, and each one of these camps will have its regular system of streets. The commissary department has already arranged to supply the troops with fresh beef, fresh vegetables and fresh bread every day while they are encamped on the reservation.

The corps of umpires that will give the decisions of the results of each day's maneuvers has been appointed by the war department. Colonel Arthur L. Wagner of the general staff of the army and adjutant general of the department of the lakes has been appointed chief umpire. Thirty-three officers of the regular army compose the corps of umpires. The corps will be divided and will occupy different positions with the contending forces of the blue and brown armies. In the sham fights the two armies will not be allowed to come any nearer together than 100 yards. The umpires will note the points of advantage one body gains over the other, and when the maneuver has been worked out and has progressed so far as necessary a signal will be given by the chief umpire that all movement and firing cease. The umpires will then go along all the lines of the two armies for the purpose of making note of the final result. Each evening the decision of that day's maneuver will be announced, so that the regular and national guard officers and the men of both organizations may profit by the day's lessons in maneuvers to follow.

The maneuver problems will include problems of attack and defense of position in field and fortified position, reconnaissance, advance and rear guard movements, use of pontoons, building roads and the convey of wagon trains. Last fall the troops were given maneuver problems each day during the time they were at the post, but this year, in order that the officers and men may rest, the programme will provide that every other day be devoted to department athletic contests. These field day exercises will test many qualities necessary in actual war. The men who will participate in these field day sports will be picked from the winners of the monthly field day events at the various posts of the department of the Missouri.

NEW GREEK THEATER.

California University's Great Open Air Playhouse.

NOTHING LIKE IT IN AMERICA.

Semicircular Building, Donated by W. H. Hearst, Is Said to Have Few Counterparts and None Worthy of Comparison—Stage is a Hundred and Twenty-two Feet Long.

A dramatic festival at the University of California, plans for which have been in process of development for several months, was inaugurated the other day by the dedicatory exercises of the great open air theater presented to the university by William Randolph Hearst, says a San Francisco dispatch to the New York Herald.

The festival is unique not only in the annals of Berkeley, but in college life throughout America, for it marks the completion of a structure that is without parallel in the United States, and it is not an exaggeration to add that it cannot be duplicated by the architectural marvels of the old world.

The realization of the enterprise that was celebrated in the presence of a throng of men and women of collegiate and social distinction renders it possible that the culminating event of the college life of the future generations may be viewed from tier upon tier of a structure that is an almost perfect reproduction of the classic Dionysian theater at Epidaurus, in Greece, and that has not its counterpart in the modern world.

The nearest approach to the outdoor theater of which not only Berkeley, but America, can be proud of is to be found at Nismes, in the south of France, and at Oxford, England. The first has become scarcely more than a ruin, and the second is so vastly inferior in point of size and magnificence of execution as to almost preclude rational comparison.

The completed structure is made up of two distinct parts, the stage corresponding to the classic location and the auditorium being a reproduction of the Greek theater. The former is 122 feet long by a depth of twenty-eight feet and surrounded by a solid concrete wall forty-two feet in height.

This is enriched by a complete classic order of Greek doric columns with stylobate and entablature pierced by five entrances and its ends forming two massive pylons. The theater proper is semicircular in form and 254 feet in diameter and is divided into two concentric tiers of seats.

The first series of these is built around a level circle fifty feet in diameter and five and a half feet below the level of the stage, corresponding accordingly to the portion of the ancient Greek structure devoted to the choruses and orchestra. Without this circle the seats slope up gradually until the stage level is reached at a circle corresponding in diameter to the terminal pylons of the stage walls. This line is marked architecturally by an aisle anciently called the diazoma, extending around the semicircle of seats between the orchestra and the topmost circle.

Beyond the diazoma the seats rise abruptly to the outer wall, making an angle of thirty degrees. The details of the stage have been worked out in cement by hand.

The completion of this structure is regarded as an event of so much importance in college life and as marking the realization of an enterprise of such magnitude that it has been felt by students and faculty alike that it could only be fittingly commemorated by an entertainment unusual in conception and as perfect as student talent could make possible in execution.

The dedication was followed by the presentation of Aristophanes' "Birds."

Hygiene Courses For British Public.

The school board of London is trying to educate the people in hygiene, says the New York Tribune. It has decided to open twenty experimental classes, and if these succeed more will be organized. Already eighty head teachers have applied to have these classes started in their evening schools, but at present only twenty will be opened. The best lecturers have been selected for the classes. Different classes of schools in various districts will be opened, some among the very poor, others in better to do working class neighborhoods. Each lecture is to be made as practical and as elementary as possible, and a nontechnical graphic treatment of the subject is enjoined. Even if the syllabus be not closely followed the practical work is in no case to be omitted.

Monument In Honor of Pigeons.

A proposal is on foot to erect a monument at Paris, France, in commemoration of the pigeons which rendered such great service to the city during the siege in 1870-71 by bringing news from the outside world, says the Philadelphia Times. It will consist of a shield raised on four pillars bearing the arms of the city, with a pigeon perched on top ready to take flight. At the foot of the shield will be another pigeon sitting on her nest, and a third pigeon will be lying near with its wing broken by a bullet. The monument will probably be erected in the Jardin des Plantes.

Cornstalk Ringed With Gold.

Charles T. Peck of Sound Beach, Conn., who rents a large field on Sound Beach avenue, pulled up a cornstalk the other day and found a heavy gold ring encircling the stalk, says the New York World. On the ring were the date 1864 and "H. F. Q." which identified it as the property of H. F. Quintard. It was lost in 1867.

HEALTH

STREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT

Wholly Nourishes Whole Body

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STYLES FOR MEN'S WEAR

A Forecast of the Fashions For Autumn.

NO RADICAL CHANGES COMING.

An Expert Says Brightness and Color Will Be Distinguishing Features of Fall Dress—Wing Collars to Be Favorites—Correct Form in Shirts and Cravats—The Proper Frock Coat.

More or less conjecture must enter into any forecast of autumn fashions just at present. The mode is in a plastic state, ready for forming, but not yet formed. Radical innovations in dress I do not look for this autumn, says a correspondent of *Haberdscher*. It will be a season of brightness and color, of richer tones and warmer hues, but there are no signs that custom and tradition will be jarred. If fashion has a card up its sleeve, it will pertain to details rather than essentials. The well-dressed man of autumn, "naughty-three," will show the same regard for the niceties of attire that have long distinguished the American gentleman. He will studiously avoid anything that renders him too conspicuous, and he will continue to shun the "popular" as he would a pestilence.

With the donning of more formal attire wing collars will be favorites. The long narrow wing has given place to smaller affairs that fit the neck rather snugly and give a tidier effect. The best model of wing collars will be somewhat high, have narrow stitching and less space between the tabs. Square or round points are optional, though I fancy the square will be more sought. Round points have never really passed beyond the fad stage, and this, joined to the fact that they are featured by low priced shops, tends to render them unacceptable to many men. Poke collars for evening and formal day wear should taper gracefully from the neck outward. Pokes with snappy points are odious. Standing collars with fronts just meeting and straight standers with overlapping fronts are correct for formal occasions. F'd collars are out of it from a strictly fashion point of view, as they are really a summer style. However, they will be worn to business, and both square and round points are permissible. All collars will have soft, dead white, lusterless finish.

Coming to shirts for informal wear, the plaited garments are good. Plaits are somewhat narrow, and the grounds consist of stripes or swiveled units. Colors are a bit pronounced, in harmony with the general tendency of autumn dress toward more sharply defined effects. I do not think that the bosom shirts made up of two fabrics, one in cuffs and bosom and the other in body and sleeves, will go with the best trade. Cross stripe bosoms are mooted, but conditions just now are not favorable to their introduction. High class custom shirt makers have shown them tentatively and, so far as can be determined, without encouragement. Dress shirts have undergone no change. The very simple affair with plain bosom is correct.

In cravats it's a season of large shapes. The wing and poke collars look well only with cravats of generous widths. For business wear big squares and broad four-in-hands will be proper, while for formal day wear the ascot promises to hold first place. Narrow four-in-hands, small ties and stumpy cravats generally are passe. Brilliant designs are favored in cravatings, and the lover of brightness and color may give free rein to his taste without transgressing the proprieties. Of course exclusiveness of pattern counts for much, and the well-dressed man will go to any length to obtain it. Four-in-hands will have moderately tight, full knots, while ascots will be adjusted with a freer and more flowing effect. So called dress protectors are not to be thought of. The smart muffler will be the big thirty-six inch shape in plain black, plain white or sober mixtures. In both cravats and mufflers individuality of pattern and plenitude of fabric are the marks of the upper class article.

Venturing into the domain of the tailor as contradistinguished from that of the haberdasher, the frock coat for a man 5 feet 8 inches high will be forty inches long and made of worsted vicuna. The lapels will be long and medium width and will be silk faced to the buttonhole. Jackets will be made without the long roll which has come to be the badge of the ready

made garment. Square cut double breasted jackets will have three buttons. The two button affair has been relegated to the sartorial bone yard. Round cut jackets will have the same cutaway effect in front which distinguished spring garments. The slight military flare in the back is still in vogue, and the jacket will have a center vent. Trousers will be moderately wide at the hip, twenty inches at the knee and seventeen inches at the bottom.

Evening dress shows but slight changes. Coats are the same length, with tails a trifle more peaked and lapels silk faced to the edge. Cloth, not velvet, collars are correct. Trousers measure twenty inches at the knee and seventeen inches at the bottom. The evening jacket has a narrower lapel, with a longer roll. The waistcoat is three button and U shaped. So far as overcoats go, the covert top coat, rather short and very full, promises to be more of a factor than heretofore. The long Chesterfield, exceedingly plain in cut and trimming, and the skirted coat will divide honors. The Chesterfield will measure forty-four inches, reach below the knee and fall straight from the shoulders. All overcoats will have breast pockets.

WARNING FOR EMPLOYEES.

Plan of Chicago Corporations to Stop Betting on Races.

"Young man, be good." This is the ultimatum delivered to some 30,000 young men by their employers in Chicago says the New York World. Race track gambling, excessive indulgence in liquor, immoral conduct, late hours and excessive cigarette smoking are the vices charged to the young men. Of these the race track mania is the most prevalent. Chicago is honey-combed with handbooks. It is asserted that not less than 100,000 persons play the races every day without going to the track.

The Western Electric company, which employs almost 2,000 men, posted this drastic notice in its shop and general office:

Playing the races and all other forms of gambling, immoral conduct and excessive use of liquor and cigarettes greatly impair one's usefulness. Notice is hereby given that any employee who thus abuses himself is subject to dismissal.

"We are only following the lead of other business houses," said Superintendent C. E. Mitchell. "We believe in clean living, for only in that way can we get the best results. We believe in it from a moral view. This does not mean that we are Puritanical. There is no objection to moderate cigarette smoking, but we have discovered that when it is carried to excess it clouds the brain and develops a fog that makes a man unfit for certain duties. We discovered that the habit of playing the races demoralized the men. It had grown to alarming proportions through the medium of the handbook. One thing we have discovered is that the college man seems to be of a stronger moral character than the man without college training. We have 300 college men in our employ, and not one of them has given us any trouble. They are a fine lot of fellows, and we are proud of them. Last year we engaged fifty college men, and this year we are repeating the experiment."

The wave of reform has spread to many of the giant business corporations of Chicago. The big wholesale and retail stores of Marshall Field & Co. have the same laws in operation which the electric company is enforcing. Railroads throughout the country are waging war against the use of liquors and tobacco by employees engaged in operating trains.

A Novel Corn Palace.

The South Dakota corn palace, in the construction of which 500,000 ears of corn grown in the state have been received, was opened recently by Governor C. N. Harried, who delivered an address on state problems, says the Chicago Tribune. The building contains exhibits of all the agricultural products of the state and particularly examples of this year's corn crop. The largest state has ever had. The walls and roof of the building are constructed of twelve varieties of corn of as many colors.

Thankships For Russia's Navy.

The Russian ministry of marine has ordered two tank steamships to be built in the Mulhenthal yard, on the Neva, and in the Sandvik yard, at Helsingfors. These new steamships will be called *Vodole No. 1* and *Vodole No. 2*, and they are to be used in furnishing the Pacific squadron with drinking water.