The Englishmen Who Convert Wild Beasts into Articles of Furniture

-Curtous Trophics.

Many country houses have their malls adorned with the hunting trogenies of their occupiers, says London. Answers. But it is much more interenting and very much more uncommon band these trophies made into articales of furniture and serving a double murpose of use and ornament.

The hunter who has been gored by m chinoceros and carries the marks of has wounds about him, must find a atrange fascination in using the very horn with which his injuries were inmicted to hang his hat on. One of our best known big game hunters possesses m superb tiger set up as a dumb waiter. This same tiger once almost tore to preces the man who he now stiffly sup-

miles with whiskies and soda. His majesty the king posseses a momewhat similar trophy in the shape mf a ferocious-looking bear which he stort many years ago in Russia. It mow stands in the smoking room at Buckingham palace gravely holding a tray in his front paws.

In the hall of Baroness Eckhardmein's beautiful mansion in Grosvenor munare there is to be seen an even Burger bear-one of the largest, in fact, that has ever been shot-that fills the umeful office of light holder. In its left waw is clasped an electric torch which can be switched on from behind, when In Soods the hall with a soft red light. This specimen was killed in Alaska.

Only one trophy exists which comthese the office of the last two and with jaws agape brandishes an electric might in its right paw while it stretches the other invitingly toward his master's guests and offers them upon a silwer tray a selection of choice cigars. This is the property of Ratcliffe Pope and occupies a position of honor in his house at Fakenham.

Leaving the subject of bears, we find equally useful and interesting trophies made from other animals. Picture a baby elephant squatting upon its haunches, with its trunk curled inward to its chest and with a comfortable meat placed between its front legs. This unusual piece of furniture was modeled care our by a well known firm

ed pararalists in London from a young Ceylon elephant, and for some time ocscupied a prominent position in the hall a large establishment, where it merved as a hall porter's chair. It has, percently, however, come under the hanther and been sent over the water mo New York and is to be seen in one of The country residences of Mr. Vander-

Probably the most original chair in The world is to be found in the residence of J. Gardiner Muir, the wellmown hunter and traveler, at Market Warborough. It is made from a baby grafte, which with its mother was shot mear the Kidboko river, British East Africa. The seat of the chair is arganged between the fore legs and the head looks down from on high with a glassy stare upon whoever happens to secupy this exceedingly unusual, but

wery comfortable nook. Many trophies exist which have been. thade from the skins of various pet Rards and monkeys. In the latter case the most usual arrangement is for the monkey to hold in its hand a lamp or gruit dish. Birds are somewhat difficult repealmens to mount attractively.

Her majesty the queen has a fruit and flower stand, the center of which its a movable screen composed of a faworite parrot. This was in constant use at Sandringham while her majesty was princess of Wales, but has since been moved to Buckingham palace.

Far and away the most artistic of such trophies, however, is a magnificent coal black swan which was set up a few years ago by a wealthy Austra-Bian living in Hampstead It rests upon a large mirror so as to give the effect of floating upon water and in its expturned beak holds a lamp of exquisme workmanship. It makes a unique and beautiful table center:

A novel hat stand adorns the hall of Langley Park, Slough. It consists entirely of horns from stags shot by Sir "Robert Harvey, Bart, and his father in . Movernar forest, Forfarshire. The demign was by Sir Edwin Landseer.

Cattle in India.

Few people traveling in India can will to notice the part played, whether in the flesh or its representation; by me cow and the ox Sacred cattle wander unmolested and unmolesting through the streets of the cities, more especially in the south, generally decgrated with garlands of flowers. Stone "nandis," the bulls of Siva, keep guard before his temples and round his gables, they are portrayed is fresco or narrying on the walls of many a rock kave in Oxen turn mills, plow the fand are the drawers and carriers of *a'r and above all, are invaluable for drawing loads. Cattle, as is well**kn**own, are by Hindoos held in great and superstitutions reverence, Ganges water popped over a cow's tail being ego, alent to the kissing of the sacred toos or taking an oath. Yet, unfortuwatery the draught bull often receives were rough treatment at his driver's mancis. So long as the animal's life is mor taken ill-treatment counts as nothany among these people, who regard the trates as sacred. Chirago News.

Tive Like the Monkeys.

Human life is possible of his varied empathons, and it a recent report is corport, British New Guinea has a tribe who e environment has made them inmaps or of warsans. These people live in a swampy region, and, as waiking and exposing are atike impractiable, they wmain constantly in their dwellings. wan h are built in the trees just above the marshes. Disuse has caused their Bribs to shrink, while their trunks have become bloated, giving them an and like appearance and gait.

RISKS BY ALPINE GUIDES.

Their Profession Is Growing More Dangerous and Difficult Every Year.

With the increase in the number of club huts, ladders and other facilities for mountain climbing, it has become the fashion, especially among those who know very little about the subject, to speak of the modern Alpine "ascensionist," though he had fewer dangers and difficulties to encounter than the man who undertakes to walk to Brighton. But, while it is undoubtedly true that, for instance, the ascent of Mont Blanc is a very much easier task to-day than it was when Jacques Balmat first made his way to the summit in 1786, the Alpine guides, as a class, are finding that their profession is growing more dangerous and difficult every year, says the London Times.

This is due to the fact that, as Swifzerland is continually being opened up more and more for the ordinary tourist, there is an ever-increasing number of men (and women, too) who, without possessing any of the necessary knowledge, training or experience, are anxious to emulate, and if possible outdo, the feats of world-famous members of the Alpine club. The expert mountaineer, who has made a careful study of his hobby from the beginning, knows that the first and most important thing to be done is to choose guides that he knows he can trust. and, having done so, to accept their decisions and obey their instructions in all matters in which their knowledge and experience are likely to be superior to his own.

The "tenderfoot," on the other hand, with his brand-new ice ax and carefully coiled length of "red thread" rope, imagines that he is displaying his courage and general superiority by overruling the suggestions of his guides and insisting on doing things which they know from experience to be both perilous and foolhardy. The herr can choose his guide, but the guide cannot select his berr, for he takes his turn upon the roster, knowing always that the next applicant for his services, for whom he will have to answer with his life, may be either an incompetent weakling or a conceited and obstinate fool.

For this reason a guide must be not only a man of great muscular strength.

knowledge of rock and ice and of the idiosyncrasies of the weather in his own particular district, but he must possess sufficient force of character, personality and tact to impress and convince his herr when the latter thinks he sees his way to a pinnacle of glory, whereas the guide knows that he is more likely to find himself at the bottom of a deep crevasse. It is this uncertainty as to the qualifications of his employer that constitutes the principal danger of the guide as compared with the amateur.

The statement that "the herr can choose his own guide" holds good in most member of one of the recognized Alpine clubs has a right to choice of guides. In some places, however, and especially in Chamonia, the regulations of the guides' bureau are very stringent, and they try to enforce the tour de role on every possible occasion. A somewhat striking instance of this happened three years ago. when two well-known climbers came to Chamonix intending to do some serious work, with two guides who had been specially recommended to them.

They found their men, but were told that these could not some without leave from the guide chef. The latter insisted on the tour de role with such obstinacy that finally, in discust, the two climbers went off to the post office and telegraphed to Zermatt (where there is no guides' bureau) for two guides whom they had already employed in that district and they engaged them to climb in the Chamonix valley for six weeks at £1 a day each. This was naturally rather a facer for the red tape of the guide chef:

MEN THE MORE LIBERAL.

Messenger Boys Find That They Give More in the Shape of Tips Than Women.

Ten messenger boys were asked whether they liked best to deliver messages to men or to women, says the Chicago Tribune.

Eight replied without hesitation that they would rather deliver messages to men. One boy said stoutly that he would rather take envelopes to women, and another boy said that he had been a messenger only six days and had no choice and did not know a thing about it. But the consensus of opinion is that a man pays more tips in a week

than a woman does in a month. "It's this way," said the brightest looking boy in the office: "The man is the person that has the money. I like to carry messages to brokers, to horsemen, to some lawyers, to promoters, and to those who are called spenders. In these cases it means a tip almost every time.

"I want more than my little two cent's for the message I carry I know, as well as you do that I'm not entitled to more, but look at it this way. Suppose you are setting in your office expecting a telegram. Along I come with the telegram. You read it and sign the book. I put out my hand for the book. and I put it out kinder wow, thinking, all the time you may give up. The message I can see by your face means money or good for you, and it's a good het that before I get out of the office that you've forced me to take a tip-

With women it is different. They seem to think that when they have part charges on a telegram, or have signed the book they have gone as far as they ought to be expected to And often they haven't got the change handy. The men for me every time That's what aimost any boy in the service will tell you. The women might give you a tip if they had the change at their elbow, but the man always has change in his pocket, and, thank goodness, we get our share."

EXCAVATIONS IN ROME.

What Has Been throvered by trekcologists in the Last Fifteen Years.

As early as the autumn of 1898 attention had been directed to the various fragments of an architectural character which were acattered throughout the Forum area without assignment to the original structures, says Prof. Egbert in the Forum. The minister of public instruction appointed a commission consisting of Sigs. Boni. Gatti and Lancians. and Prof. Huelsen, whose duty it was to undertake the restoration of those monuments the relative completeness of whose remains justified such an undertaking This commission, fortunately composed of men of scholarly judgment, determined upon a most thorough investigation, resolving to make excavations, if, it was necessary, even to the lowest stratum

Little did these scholars realize the results of this praiseworthy determination In November, 1898, two of the colossal pillars which had adorned the north side of the Sacra Via opposite the Basilica Julia had been replaced on their bases and the shrine at the entrance of the House of the Vestals was restored. What proved to be of greater importance was the digging of "tasti," or experimental trenches, in various parts of the Forum. On January 10, 1899, the now famous "lapis niger" was found, which many at once accented as the stone tradition had described as marking the tomb of Romulus. This discovery was a great incentive to further excavations. Money was provided by the state and even private individuals contributed toward the purchase of houses which blocked the path of the excavator.

In the spring of 1900 a shrine and stele with archaic inscription were discovered under the "lapis niger" and in the summer months the ascent of the Sacra Via, that portion in front of the Basillea. of Constantine, and a part of the Basilica Aemilia were cleared. Finally it was proposed to yield to the archaeologists the modern street, along which ran an electric tramway. In the enthusiasm of the time this was done and excavations uncovered the area of the Comitium and the western portion of the Basilica Aemilia.

The early months of 1900 witnessed the purchase and demolition of the Church of Santa Maria Liberatrice, which stood in the way of archaeological progress on the other side of the Forum. There is the shrine of Juturna and the Basilica of Santa Maria Antiqua of the eighth century of our era were brought into view. In the fall of 1900 and in the spring of 1901 excavations were made at the rear of the Temple of Castor, near the Rostra. and the House of the Vestals, and in the latter part of 1901 "tasti" were dug in the Sacra Via from the Arch of Titus to the onfrance of the Palace of the Caesars. In 1902, near the Church of SS. Coama. -and Damiano, remains of private houses east corner of the Temple of Faustina graves of a very archain period were found. The Temple of Divus Augustus, to the south of the Temple of Castor, received considerable attention during last year and is even now in the hands of the excavators. This is a summary of the operations of the last five years,

THE "CITY" FARMER.

Influence of the One Who Leaves the Town and Takes tp Agricultural Work.

In the interchange of population between city and country the law of compensation publishes one of its edicts. Some one has said—and the statement does not seem to have been seriously disputed-that but for the virile country blood which is constantly injected into the life current of New York city that great metropolis would wane, stagnate and decay, observes the Southern Field. While it is perhaps too much to say that the city-bred, city-trained men who take up practical farming as an occupation exert an equally potent influence upon the fortunes of the agricultural sections, the difference is one of degree, and less nainable only because the stream of people exchanging city for farm occupation does not, at the present stage of the country's development, balance the counter movement. Attrition of city and rural elements is essential to the growth of

It is asserted that the highest general average value of farm lands of any country in a certain state is maintained by a number of "city farmers," who went out and bought farms, each on his own individual initiative. The first successes achieved brought other city men to join the colony, and in the course of time it became almost impossible to find a farmer in that whole section who had not come from some city occupation. Their success in this particular section was attributable to their business training, which fitted them to deal with market conditions and conform to popular tastes and prejudices in the manner of packing and marketing their products, introducing innovations which the "practical,"

old-time farmer was loth to adopt. Teacher in the Backwoods. At a small school in the backwoods a well meaning but misguided instructor gave her pupils the task of subtracting 629 from 880,788,889 until nothing remained as a home lesson. On the way from school the children rejoiced at soeasy a requisition, but once at work their rejoicing was specifiv turned to sorrow. After working for hours without any perceptible dimunition of the figures the youngsters gave up in despair. Parents. then tried, but with no better success. And small wonder. In order to complete the task the number given would have to be subtracted 1,400,000 times, leaving a small remainder. Some indignant parent. calculated that, working at the rate of three subtractions a minute for 12 hours. day, the task given the children for an evening's exercise would require a little more than a year and nine months to accomplish.-N. Y. Tribune.

PRIVILEGES OF WOMEN.

They Are Not Louise Them as They Are Gaining Legal and Other Rights.

Awhile ago a woman pretended to have a child, in order to secure a fortune. She was acquitted, but two male accomplices were convicted. "Who had that child, anyway?" shouted a bystander. Time and again women on trial for murder go free on evidence that would hang a man, says Collier's Weekly. If a woman assumes the privilege of walking up to a window and buying a railway ticket, while 20 persons wait their turn. it is an exceptional clerk who will tell her to take her place at the bottom of the line. "When lovely woman stoops to folly," and divorce results, the husband frequently assumes the guilt. Women are gaining rights without losing privileges. Men now treat them as equals intellectually, but they do not in return demand social equality for themselves. They still hold open the door for them to pass. The part of the Servian tragedy which aroused most indignation in this country was the murder of the woman. The cause of this fine treatment is not to he sought alone in chivalry

Woman's modern privileges are due team to her physical weakness than to her physical charm. A portrait of a pretty woman sells for more than double the price of a male portrait by the same master. Men, walking for pleasure on our streets, look at the women, and women, instead of reciprocating, observe their own sex. Pretty girls are the pervasive interest on the stage, in the street, in the illustrated press, in art, or wherever there is an answer to the public taste. Whatever may have been true of other times or places, the most charming object to an American of to-day is woman's beauty. The professor and the man of action discuss it, as well as the college boy and the other women. No wonder, then, that, the rule of force being abolished, this conquering charm subdues juries and renders docile husbands and all mankind. The only male who consistently resists this fascination is the judge. If the evidence were estimated by the court instead of by the jury, sex sympathy would give place to rigorous equality. More women would see the scaffold or the jail, and such a lovely comedy as the Afterementioned trial would be

of male America—but not at the expense of justice. NEW DEGREE FOR WOMEN.

annals of human folly. May the spirit

of chivalry flourish forever in the hearts.

Those Qualified May Become Wasters of Science and Domestic, Englorering.

There is a certain school of technology at the east which now confers on women who complete the course of household sciences the degree of bachelor of science in domestic engineering, says _the Chicago Chronicle.

Although some American institutions have been charged with conferring degrees too bountifully and carrying academic distinction to hasty extremes. no one will object to this new variety of degree-a variety of the sort that gives spice to life

In human values the bachelor of science in domestic engineering holds the most important position in the world What is the mere bridge builder or naval architect to the engineer in the kutchen solving the chemical problems of hot bread and making geometric cakes? Food is the fundamental thing in life and the home is the basis of the.

Consider, too, how dignified it would be for a man to ask a woman to be his domestic engineer, with the implication that she be a civil engineer as well. The toil of the household takes on a new aspect.: The wife is no longer cook, but chemist, with kirchen laboratory. Hereducation, especially her original research goes on after she leaves schooljust the continuity that educators recommend

If the young wife of 22 is bachelor of science, her mother should be candledate for the honorary degree of master. of science in domestic engineering. She is like the self-made, experienced bridge, builder who has not had a college education. And for grandfather nothing will do but the highest honorary degree. Just as universities honor men who have made their mark, even if they are not college graduates, so grandmother should be summoned to the university on commencement day, dressed in acadmic gown and lace cap, and be made a D D E .-- doctor of domestic engineer-

The need of efficient helpers in housekeeping is orgent. In most industries desirable situations are scarce; indeed, in some sections they are almost una tainable. But in housekeeping the supply never exceeds the demand, while the desire to secure skillful, intelligent help is well-nigh hopeless.

Asylums for Birds and Beasts. Such is the reverence in India for certain hirds and beasts that wealthy Hindoos have established homes or asylums for the aged and infirm among them. One of these, a few miles from Calcutta, has a staff of about 90 servants and an experienced veterinary surgeon. On festal occasions the cows in these asylum- are decorated and feted by natives. who travel long distances for the privitiege. One of the established sights of the city of Bombay is the Pinjrapole, a spot where worn out or diseased creatures are sent by benevolent Hindoo citizers, and there maintained until they die or are restored to health -N Y. ${f Tr}(h)$ une

New Ideas Make Slow Progress. The enument Bavarian sanitarian, Prof. Pettenkofer, was once trying to convince a Munich householder of the advantages of plumbing and drainage; but his conservative friend answered: "Nonsense. I want to be able to smell

ODD FILIPINO DISHES.

Table Delicacies That Are to Be Found Regularly I pon the Native Bill of Pare.

Ever eat a dish of cinigang na isda? Sampled the delights of escabech isda? Toyed with the grateful and comforting tortang baca? Or the cari cari? Or michadong baca? These dishes have not yet made their appearance on the menu cards of either Fifth avenue or Sixth avenue, but if the influence of returned travelers from the Philippines goes for anything they will in time assume a prominent place on the bills of fare, says a New York exchange. Mr. Filipino in his natural state of life

enjoys rather a limited diet. That is to say, the diet itself is limited, but the form of its preparation is as varied as the changing hues of the sunset over Manila bay. Fish and rice, rice and fish, fish, rice, fish without rice, rice without fish-that about exhausts the menuso far as the "rice paddy hombre" and the "barrie native" are concerned. In comparatively higher stations of life in our colony on the Pacific the little brown brother indulges in a wider range.

There is this peculiarity about the dish of the country, it contains some form of bauang (garlie), luya (ginger), or samualoc (tamarind). These the native must and does have.

Careful observation has resulted in an insight into the archipelago's cook book, which shows the following stan-

dard dishes: Cinigang Na Isda-A fishintew aided by a plentiful portion of sampaids and seasoned

with sait and pepper Pritong Isda—Pour enough cocoanur of in a skiller to haid the fish. Fry it to a grateful brown. Serve in some sauce Pascio Na Isda-Simply pickled flah, vinegar and sait forming the picking firld Escabeche Isla - Take a small fish, freut in a pan holding grease and ups and aprinkle it feerly with powdered sugar when reads to serve. Fish and sugar make a felectable. Flaping-combination Cardillong Ista-Clean a small fish, remove the bones mince and mix with bear

en eggs. Scramble the whole and serv-Thirton Na Tio Boleman pantul of small fish about the size of the sarting, a. w them to dry in the sun, and serve whole

At Tinara "The same as such oa na tio, on cent that instead of being sun-dried the fish are cured by smoking. Ciniging No. Carne A most stew with a seasoning of sampal:

Puncherong Bank A stew made of beef and plentifully caseoned with luya.

Dinaguing, Racal-Something on the order of our bi-ed-pudding, being a mixture of beef blood and sampalor Tortang Baha, A beef omelet dis good

Addba- A marvelous stew, made of teanything else the larder has and the kerti-Michidang Baca-A beef stew seasoned

servéd with a salad made from the beart of the banana 're-Lichong Haboy - Kill a sucking pig and properly prepare him who e for looking Dig a pit in the earth, and as the buttom start a fire. Erwel over the Milpir two forked sticks, through the forks of which run a bamboo pole. (in this pilgig is impaled and surned by a wonder crank until thordughly reasted and really

Mance Na Pospas-Stew a pullet until the field in in shreds, Season with balons, salt and pepper. Serve with balons thanks salted almonds and outside. Clinigang Hipon-A stew made of at remp

OBJECTED TO THE PRINCIPLE.

The spanish (redit system Hustrated in an American, Soldier's Little Stors.

" "I didn't know how they did business in Porto Rico until I got there." -aid an American who was, according to the Chicago Daily News, stationed on the island for a year or more. That it didn't take malong to find out Nobeley pays cash down, over there until he works the credit system out.

"Indeed, it was the hardest kind of work to leave money behind you. The system was to 'charge it up' and coilect in 60 or 10 days, and we soldiers had a good. thing of it for the first six months. Then we had to pay cash and the merchants couldn't get it into their pockets quick

er.ough. "While the credit system was in full swing a Spanish tobacco dealer asked me to teach him the game of poker. As he had been very liberal in the matter of -rigars I took hold and spent about threedays with him and at length he was ready to bet on his hand. I was also ready to win his money, and before we made a jack-pot I said to him:

'Senor, you must understand that I shall play strictly after American principles. If you lose you pay at once."

"SI, si," he replied, and we went at it. "He was dead easy game, but I let him win about \$10 and told him to charge it. The next day we sat down again and I soaked him for \$50 and when we rose up I asked him for the money. He looked proceed and paid it over reluctantly and when I went on the third cay to skin him some more he said he guessed he didn't care to play

"But I thought you liked the game?" I

"Si, sepor, I the poker game do like." he replied, 'but I object to the principle. of America in it '

"How do you mean?" "" Why, when you \$10 lose it is charge. It up, but when you \$50 win it is hand it over, quick, right off ""

Drilling with Steel Shot. The price of black dlamonds, used

for core rock drills, having risen in 41 years from three dollars to \$50 percarat, a substitute for them has long been sought. One such substitute is furnished by the shot drill, invented by Mr. Davis, an Australian. In this machine the place of the diamond-cutters is taken by chilled steel shot, fed through a hollow rod in the drill, which wear away the rock by a crushing or grinding action. A machine, recently tested in New York, easily cut. through a mass of brick and cement. and even through embedded plates of east from making smooth cores of four feet in length.

INTRODUCING FOOD PLANTS.

Many Garden Tenetables of Torthers Origin Have Been Experimented With in the Philippines.

The Philippine bureau of agriculture has forwarded to the bureau of insular. affairs, war department, a report on the introduction and distribution of seeds and plants in the islands, which shows that much has been done in the way of introducing new food and forage plants. as well as new fruits and other growths. of economic value.

The experiments already conducted, reports the Washington Star, demonstrate that many garden vegetables of northern origin may be grown in great perfection in the Philippines

Experiments have been tried with artichokes, asparagus, beans, peas, beets, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet cora, cucumbers, egg plant, endives, garlic, leeks, letture, muslimelons, watermelons, okra, paranths, peppers, rantshes, rhubarb, saisify, spinnach, squash, tomatoes and turnips

The results show both success and failures. As was anticipated, the results secured by the bureau were better than those obtained by the natives who had secured seed for experimental purposes. Beans grew well in many places, while pear gave less satisfactory results. Experiments with pumpkins, cucumbers and meions show a long record of disaster, all practically confined to the ravages of insects or fungus diseases, but it is thought that by planting during the dry season and by irrigation. better results may be secured

Egg plants, tomatoes and peppers, all of uncivaled size and excellence, were generally reported both by natives and by the government agronomic stations. Okra, of tropical Asfatic origin, has given universally good results. The profitable production of beets, turnips, istruce, endives, spinach and radishes has been demonstrated and is assured by an intense bigh-forcing system puraved from the day the seed is sown until

ithe armp is secured. Among oil-bearing seeds, sesamum, rape, peanuts and sunflower have done well, and there seems to be a valuable future for them in the Islands.

In the bureau's trial grounds at Ma-

programs in equal to repert a compare to the state of \$4. and grapes have been tried, together with Japanese types of citrus fruits? and a few pomegranates. The grapes and persimmons have made a good toitial start, and the progress of the circus' fruits and pomegranates has been of the bear

Exteriments with textile plants have, been confined to cotton and jute. While the former has given good results, it is a question whether the native grower has an adequate conception of the grandard erop requirements of corton-\$ growing countries. Jute promises to mive excellent returne, and it is the opinion of the bureau that the export trade of British India in this fiber, amounting to \$15,000,000 annually, could be largely diverted to the Philip-

A number of varieties of coffee bas been imported from Java and distributed to planters interested in the aftempt to rehabilitate the coffee industry, and the bureau has raised many thousants. of young plants which will be set out ander its own direction. Fine varieties. of toparious smed that elbeen identificated i In the Tamober teatern and Caragam a tracer districts.

With the experience gained from there that trials as to the best will the that time for planting and methods of entireation, there is no doubt but that wegetable, trult, forage and other crops was be materially increased and add to the agricultural wealth of the archipele-

HOUR GLASS OF ETERNITY.

Something them the Resilection of Dreams of Scientific Inrestigators.

At the international chemistry congress recently Sir William Crookes read a paper on "Modern Views on Matter" the Resilzation of a Dream ". He said. that Englishmen had been the first to inquire into the constituents of bodies. In 1809 Sir Humphrey Davy first employed the expression "radiatory mateter, which was not then innderstood. In 1879 the subject again occupied attention, and now in radium a line seemed. to be drawn between matter and force. Here, too, lay great scientific problems, and here, too, the last-known facts. The nineteenth century had witnessed ! the birth of new Ideas about atoms, electricity and ether. Would scientific men rest content with knowing that materer dissovide itself into a host of whirting electrodes and that this dissolution. of aloms appears to everything -in sunshine, raindrops, lightning, flame, waterfalls and stormy waves? Although, continued Sir William Crookes the reach of Laman experience was too! short to form a parallax whereby wemight determine the point of dissipation of matter, it was conceivable that a formiess nebula might again become preponderant, and that the hourglass of eternity would once more run out.

Dost Trentment.

Several roads in the environs of Paris were facred last year to combat the dust (vii) The inspector general of roads and bridges went over them recently, and found them in excellent condition. During his four of inspection a number of automobilists tarred some roads to demonstrate the facility of the operation. The cost is less than one cent per square metre (less than two square yards), and the road thus treated is said to retain. da surface almost indefinitely.

Not Beelpencated, He But I love you, Carrie!

She- Well, and I love caramels, but I don't see as that fact is calculated to make caramela happy.-Boston Tran-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS