FOREIGN GOSSIP.

There are in France 290,305 industrial establishments employing fewer than 14 persons.

The pay of English officers, as well as men, is stopped when they are made prisoners by the enemy.

A sign of politeness in Tibet on meeting a person is to hold up the clasped hand and stick out the tongue. The British navy has controt of no less than 62 docks for its ships, of

which 61 are of stone and one of wood.

Persia, with a population of nearly 9,000,000, has only one railway line and that not more than six miles in length, and belonging to a Belgian company.

An advisory cook finds plenty to do in Paris. He goes from house to house, tasting various dishes, recommending improvements and suggesting novel methods of preparing food.

ing novel methods of preparing food.

A curious point in insurance law is troubling the Vienna courts. A surgeon in trimming his nails before performing an operation cut his finger, but went on with the operation and his finger was infected so that he had to call in a doctor for himself. He claimed compensation on an accident policy, but the company refused to pay on the ground that operations performed by doctors on themselves were expressly excluded in its policy. The courts must decide whether nail cutting is a surgical operation.

QUEER FLORIDA FISHES.

Odd Members of the Finny Tribe Found by the Fish Commission in That State.

The Florida waters are strikingly rich in fish life, and the United States fish commission has just published a check list in small compass, which will be interesting to anglers everywhere. Sixteen different kinds of sharks have been taken and identified. Among them are the curious nurse shark, the swift and ravenous mackerel shark. the ugly and strange angel shark and the huge hammerhead. There are 13 varieties of rays, including everything from the common barndoor skate to the electric ray and the immense butterfly ray. There are no fewer than six varieties of the terrible sting ray, locally known as stingarees and feared as being fatally venomous. Strange rays are the eagle rays, and stranger still are the monstrous devil fish, more properly known as sea devils, thus being distinguished from the octopus and tha squid, which are called devil fish all over the world. There are three varieties of gar fish, the long-nosed gar pike, the short-nosed gar and the alligator gar, which is feared by fishermen as much as or more than a shark. Eleven species of catfish are listed, ranging from the blue cat of 100 pounds and more to the tiny fellows of one-quarter of a pound. Twenty-three kinds of eels are to be found in the inland and oceanic waters of Florida. There are three varieties of tarpon and 25 varieties of the rest of the herring family.

Among the more curious fishes that are not known generally are the lizard fish, the viper fish, the snake cels, the needle and the hound fish, the trumpet and the cornet fish, pipe fish, and sea horses, there being four varieties of the latter; the savage barracudas, the cutfishes, sawfish, amber jacks, moon fish, the triple tans, the rudder fish, croakers, parrot fish, lady fish, angel fish, trigger, file and trunk fish, puffers or blow fish, of which there are 12 varieties; the shark suckers and other femora fishes which have a flat disc like the sole of a rubber shoe on top of their heads, with which they attach themselves by suction to a shark or surthing else; the star gazers, which have eyes that are turned at so sharp an angle that they have a ludicrously sanctimonious aspect; the hideous bat fishes, which look as if they had escaped from the inferno; and for beauty, the lovely little bride fish, also known as the four-eyed fish, because it has a deep velvety black spot just behind the tall which looks like a glowing eye .-Atlanta Constitution.

DEATH RATE DECLINING.

Longevity of the Human Race Is Estimated to He Increasing Year by Year.

All who hope and believe that the conditions of human life throughout the world are gradually improving will find practical support for their hope and belief in an address recently delivered before the British Medical association by its president, Dr. Ward Cousins. Among other things Dr. Cousins discussed the future progress of preventive medicine and predicted a steady and great decline in the death rate in the coming century. For the realization of this great object he looked, above all, and rightly looked, to an improvement in the conditions and in the dwellings of the working

And he was especially right in pointing out that this improvement cannot come from mere legislation. "The great mass of the people must become willing and active helpers," he said, and in equally true words he showed how largely the prevention of suffering and the preservation of health are within the reach of the working classes in our great towns if they will only cultivate temperance and cleanliness. In this connection we are gratified to observe the action of the New York health board in distributing among the people a circular setting forth in clear and simple language various easy methods to be observed for the prevention of disease, the spread of epidemics and some sound advice generally in regard to healthful living. This is practical service for the public good, and it will undoubtedly be successful to material degree in a further decrease of the mortality rates.—Leslie's Weekly.

WHAT IS JEALOUSY?

Read This and See if You Have Any of the Symptoms—The Only Remedy.

One of the great Europeam criminologists has been analyzing jealousy, and has given his opinion as to what really is responsible for the feeling of jealousy

"Morbid jealousy has been found," said he, "to be at the root of so much crime and insanity that a little circle of scientists interested in that particular branch of knowledge has lately been giving some of its time to try to elucidate at any rate part of the mystery, that at present envelops that worst of all human passions—jealousy.

"So far our researches have proved very satisfactory, for we are enabled now to place on record some interesting data which go a very long way to establish the genre of jealousy."

"Would I tell you? Well, the greenest variety of all jealousies—for there are several classes of that mental disease—is what we have decided to call the 'jealousy of the senses.' This is the most brutal of all, and often leads to murder and suicide.

"Next comes the 'jenlousy of the heart,' which I may describe as being a little paler in its shade of green than the first hamed. This kind is sentimental rather than of the raging, physical sort. It is much less harmful than the jealousy which sets the senses on fire, but it causes no end of heart-burnings.

"Insane jealousy is absolutely deadly. This is the kind that has frequently a spontaneous outburst, and is part at times of a general persecutional chart acter. Among quite 80 per cent. of alcohol psycho-degenerates jealousy appears often at the outset of intoxication, and leads the patient to violent acts against the innocent victims of his suspicions. In this insane jealousy the imagination has for its cause some infidelity of the loved one which is purely a creation of the mind.

"Under the mastery of this strong emotion what agrees with it is retained and other things kept out of sight. Then all that he sees, hears, or feels, the unsuspected perfume of a handkerchief, and so forth, all such items furnish traces of an odious infidelity, and all acts are interpreted in the light of the delusion.

"As to jealousy with a real cause, if you were to examine into the phenomenon, you would find that it was a sort of psychic irritation, an arrest of natural tendencies. That is, the normal faculties are paralyzed. The morbid feelings come into action and control the body and mind.

"The remedy for jealousy? Faith. Believe nothing that your eyes are unable to testify to. Any kind of jealousy is merely the outcome of bad faith."—San Francisco Call.

FIGHT DEATH WITH SLEEP.

Starving Russians Go Into State of Hibernation Over the Winter-Only Hope Is Torpor.

From the districts of Popow and of Pskow in Russia comes the news that the poverty stricken peasants of those blighted provinces are again about to begin their annual struggle with death by starvation. It is not a new condition for these unfortunates to face. For years the crops have been insufficient to keep alive the men and women who spend their lives in the sowing and the reaping. Each winter finds many victims of starvation, but adds also to the experience of those thousands whose one and only object is to solve the prob-

lem of keeping soul and body together. The only solution of the problem was found in the example of the lowest order of animals-hibernation-and now. when the sun begins to fall, the peasants seek forgetfulness of hunger in the lozks or "winter sleep." In the villages and hamlets of those districts the men and women and even little children are busy digging and piling up great heaps of peat. The little grain left is being ground and baked into hard loaves of coarse bread, and these loaves are hoarded like gold, for they are all that stand between the peasants and death between now and spring.

Around the great oven that stands in the center of each poor but the low wooden cots of the family are arranged. The fires are started. There is almost no ventilation in the huts, and that is part of the campaign against death. The members of the family will lie down in the winter's sleep and soon lose consciousness. One alone of the family will stand guard-to feed the fire. The vigil is a terrible one. Around him lie those most dear to him, struggling against death. Hour after hour the peat-nature's only gift to those unfortunates—is piled on the fire. The atmosphere is stifling. The sleepers lie in a torpor-more dead than alivebut at least unconscious of the awful pangs of hunger. But hunger at last manifests itself. Once each day the sleepers rouse from their stupor, a crust of bread for each is taken from the board, soaked in water and munched. The guard is changed and again the sleepers crawl back to their

And so, day after day, night after night, the long fight against starvation is kept up—until, at last, the spring comes, and with it new life and new hope.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Knew the Order of the Parade.

First Esquimau—Hurry up. There
goes another of those north pole expeditions. Let's go and beg a few
candles.

Second Esquimau—No use. It's got by. But get your cap and we'll go out and touch the relief expeditions as they go by after it.—N. Y. World.

Girls and Finger Nails.

We don' know what the connection is between finger nails and girls, but as soon as a boy gets interested in the latter, he wants a manicure set.—

APPETITE AND DIGESTION.

Mistakes in Diet Are Common to Americans—Duty of the Public Schools,

The worth of a man depends largely on the food he digests. In the opinion of experts a majority of the human race suffer from disease engendered by errors in diet, yet few are aware that they commit any errors, and still fewer take pains to avoid them. This is especially true of our own country. The ambitious American is apt to consider the time spent on the care of his body as wasted; to him fortune, power, or fame is of greater importance than health.

Happiness and health depend on our ability to forget, as soon as necessity for the immediate consideration of it has passed, the trouble which has absorbed us. In the family circle, at meal times especially, temper should be subdued and unpleasant conversation avoided. When a grave crisis occurs, men of heavy responsibilities are liable to become victims of their anxiety. One of our largest and best managed banks lost in this way several of its ablest officers, and a prominent railroad three of its presidents within ten years.

There is no less danger in eating too much. The capacity of our stomach is limited, and it produces only gastric juice enough to digest what we require for the sustenance of our vital powers. The surplus ferments, and, when too often indulged in, excess leads to disease or obesity. I derive more pleasure, in satisfying the appetite which nature has provided, from leisurely munching a piece of bread made in my kitchen than from the delicious dessert which follows a sumptuous dinner.

A charitable association of which I used to be a member furnished to every comer, for five cents, a quart of meat stew, well cooked and composed of beef or mutton, onions and turnips, flavored with fragrant herbs; a pint of coffee, with milk and sugar, and four ounces of white bread. The raw material of which this wholesome dinner was composed cost three cents—five cents a pound for the meat, three cents for the

bread and one cent for the vegetables. In Europe women are apprenticed or go into service; they have learned how to make, from scanty material, a palatable meal, before they assume the responsibility of matrimony. Steps have been taken in many states to teach them by the establishment of cooking schools, but these fail to give instruction where it is most needed. Girls should in all our public schools be taught how to cook a dinner, an accomplishment which, to most of them, is of no smaller importance than the ability to read and write; it always will command a husband or remunerative employment.-North American Review.

THE MODE IN WRAPS.

One May Wear a Long, Short of Medium Coat for the Win-

"They" said a little while ago that only the very short or the very long coats were to be worn this season, but, as in some other things, "they" did not know, and the half-length conts are to be seen frequently. But those coats, long or half-long, are abominable, except for exactly the proper occasions, and it is a brave woman who buys one if she has not a goodly amount of money and a goodly wardrobe containing a number of other coats. There is a certain grande dame style to those coats that makes them absolutely irresistible, but if they are not worn in a grande dame way and over grande dame clothes they are utterly impossible garments. For instance, there was a woman wearing them on one of the lower business streets the other day. A well—that is elaborately—dressed woman looks out of place on those streets, particularly if she chances to get off Broadway, as this one had. She was young, pretty and well-dressed, and she wore one of those half-long, straight, light, box coats, and with a laudable desire she was trying to hold up her skirts. She couldn't get down below her coat, and she couldn't successfully hold up her skirts through it, but she made the attempt. Those coats were made to have long, stiff, straight lines and tipped in at one place they pop out at another. That was the way the cont of this young woman did and there was nothing stylish about it, or her, under the circumstances, which is the kindest thing to be said of either coat or woman. The woman who wears those coats on the streets must let her gown sweep. The sweeping skirt makes half the effect of the costume. The question of hygiene is not once to be considered.

Some of those long coats try for the effect that is found in gowns of a straight front and sides sweeping away. There is one straight piece in the front, a pointed band set on just below the waist to break the smooth, straight line; the coat is fastened underneath at the side from which rounds off, around the back, a shaped ruffle—St. Louis Republic.

Oyster Pie,

Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and mix in one tablespoonful of flour. Add one cupful of cream, in which an egg yolk has been beaten and one-half cupful of strained oyster liquor. Season with salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and two heaping cupfuls of chopped oysters, put into a deep pie pan lined with puff paste, cover with a crust perforated to allow the steam to escape, and bake in a quick oven.—St. Louis Republic.

Potato Vermicelli.

Prepare mashed potatoes in the usual way, beating them till very light and amooth. About 15 mirutes before sending to the table, put them through a potato ricer, heaping them prettily in the dish in which they are to be served. Set on the upper grating of the even to brown delicately.—Good Housekeeping.

THE FIRST PETRCLEUM.

It Is a Little Known Fact That the Oil Is Meutioned in the Bible.

It may not be generally known that petroleum is, in all probability, mentioned and described in the Bible, or at least in the Apocrypha, and that its properties afford a plausible explanation of the famous miracle.

The first chapter of the second book of the Maccabeds reads, beginning with the nineteenth verse:

"For whon our fathers were led into Persia, the pricets that were then devout took the fire of the altar privily and hid it in a hollow place of a pit without water, where they kept it sure so that the piece was unknown to all men.

"Now after many years, when it pleased God, Neemlas, being sent from the king of Persia, did send of the posterity of those priests that had hid it, to the fire; but when they told us they, found no fire, but thick water;

"Then commanded he them to draw it up and to bring it; and when the sacrifices were laid on Neemias commanded the priests to sprinkle the wood and the things laid thereupon with the water.

"And the priests made a prayer," etc. Again, beginning with Verse 31:
"Now, when the sacrifice was consumed, Neemias commanded the water that was left to be poured on the great stones.

"When this was done there was kindled a finme but it was consumed by the light that strined from the altar."

The narrathe goes on to state that the affair being reported to the king, he, "after he had tried the matter," inclosed the piece and made it holy.

The last verse reads:

"And Neonthar called this thing Naphthar, which is as much as to say, a cleaning, but many men call it Neppi." The result of the tring's investigation is not given. It may have been only adudicted inquiry to determine the authenticity of the report.

Now a therefore exposed to the direct rays of the sun in Persia often indicates 165 or 170 degrees Fahrenheit, a temperature quite high enough to ignite the more volatile constituents of crude perroleum.

It therefore seems probable that the priests either found an oil well proper or a well containing a mixture of petroleum and water.

Our word naphtha is probably the same as the Naphthar of Neemias. It is a singular edincidence that naphtha is noted for its power of "cleansing," though of course in a widely different same from the one intended in the Saripture.

That mineral off was known and used

as an illuminant in ancient times appears from Plity's mention of the petroleum of Agrigentum.

He calls it "Sligillar oil" and some the

rojeum of Agrigentum.

He calls it "Skillan oil" and says that it was used it lamps.—Philadelphia Press.

A WORD ABOUT FURS.

The Various Rinds That Are Now is Facus - Furs in France.

Fur collars, muffs, wraps and collarettes are trimmed with lace, chiffon and satin bows, are lined with exquisitely flowered Louis XV, silks and are fastened with buckles and clasps of the same period. The delicate purity of swansdown consecrates it to infants and young children. Ermine and chinchilla are also popular for little folks as well as being extremely chie as linings for fur or doth and revers for garments.

Canadian budger makes charming neckpieces, to which flowers and lace give a suggestich of spring. While sea of furs, this season Persian lamb will in a great measure be substituted for it. Since the passing of the theater hat some of the new fur evening wraps have lace capachons, which may be drawn over the head without disarranging the confure.

Though furs are supplied from the four quarters of the globe, there is one little corner of it renowned for good taste in making them up. That needless to say, is Paris. The fut dresses of Paris have ever enjoyed ar enviable reputation, and have played an important part in the history of the country. In aucient times it was the furriers of Paris who were selected to carry the majesties" made their official entrance into the city.

The Lyons furthers have a reputation second only to that of the Parislans. Paris uses 70,000 domestic rabbit skins and 8,000,000 have skins annually, besides 15,000,000 imported skins of the same class, to say nothing of the many feline stragglers, which are transformed into "things of beauty" each year.—N. Y. Tribune.

Chicken in Rice Neuts.

Boll some rice in water until very soft, add to every quart of cooked rice a large teaspoonful of butter. When sold, make it into balls, hollow out the inside and fill it with cold minced chicken, to which has been added a chopped onlon, seasoning to taste, and a little minced pursley. Cover in rice, dip the balls in beaten egg, them in breadcrumbs, and fry to a nice brown. Garnish with parsley. These are very nice, either served as an entree or for breakfast.—Home Magazine.

Boil two heads of celery for ten minutes. drain and put into a stewpan, with one-half plut of milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg, pepper and salt. Set aside to cool. Add a thoroughly beaten egg. Butter a shallow pie dish, strew thickly with breadcrumbs, pour in the celery, etc. Burinkle breadcrumbs over the whole. Put a few bits of butter on the top, and bake it till it is set and the top is brown.

—Boston Globe.

THE BLACK EYE.

Showing That the Resourceful Woman Can Turn Even Her Misfortunes to Account.

One of the children called, and she went to see what was the matter. The hall was dark, the child's bedrroom was dark, the door to the room stood partly open, and the result was that she ran into the door. In spite of the usual applications for injuries of that nature, the bruise just over her eye was painfully in evidence in a very short time, and her husband was sympathetic

"Yes; it does hurt," she said in reply to his question. "It pains me a great deal. I think I ought to get \$50 for that."

"Fifty dollars!" he exclaimed. "From

"Fifty dollars!" he exclaimed. "From whom?"

"From you," she replied.
"But I didn't push you into the door," he protested, "and neither did I leave the door ajar."
"Nevertheless," she asserted, "I

"I think that bruise worth \$50."

"I am awfully sorry you hurt yourself," he said, "but I don't see why it should cost me \$50."

"Because I need it to get that gown I spoke to you about," she explained, "Oho! So that's it," he returned. "You want to work on my sympathies to get the gown I have already refused to buy for you. Well, it won't do."

"You won't let me have it?"

"Suppose I should knock over a few chairs, rush around the flat noisily for five or ten minutes and then tip over a table," she suggested.

"I'd think it very foolish of you, but it wouldn't change my determination," he answered.
"Then, suppose, after making such

"Then, suppose, after making such a racket as that, which could not fail to arouse the curiosity of the neighbors, I should go out on the street to-morrow with this swellen and discolored eye," she persisted.

"What's that?" he demanded.

"Suppose, when I was asked how it happen I should appear ill at ease, laugh in a constrained sort of way, and after some hesitation say that I ran against a door."

"You wouldn't do that!" he ex-

claimed in slarm.

"What would be the inference drawn by those who heard the racket up here to-night?"

"Oh, come, now! Don't be silly!"

he protested, nervously.

"What would they think of you?"
she went on. "What kind of reputation would you get in this neighbors

"But—but surely you wouldn't do it!" he insisted.
"Do I get that gown?" she asked, at she pulled a chair over until it was al-

hood?"

most ready to fall.

"But you know I never did a brutal act in my life," he pleaded. "I never treated you other than kindly."

"Will you be able to convince the

neighbors of that?"
"I'll bet," he said as he reached for his pocketbook, "that you ran into that door purposely."
But she got the gown. A resource-

ful woman can profit even by her misfortunes.—N. Y. Sun.

BEGAN IT YEARS AGO.

Kansans Acquired Their Fighting Qualities by the Hard Experiences,

Long before the discovery of gold in 'California and Colorado, Missouri traders were venturing into the distant Arizona and New Mexico. Herein lies. the topographical beginning of Kansas. The Sunflower state was in the line of easiest progress for the traders. It became the route of all transcontinental trails. It was fortified by army posts and defended by trading statk ns, and these forts and stations in turn were the nuclei of future premiscuous population. Similarly when the western gokineld excitement arose, Kansas was in the line of overland travel and secured permanent inhabitants long before Nebraska, which is almost equally fertile, or before the Dakotas and Montana, through which the low grade route to the coast traversed so profitably nowadays by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways penetrate. A string of inhabitants was dropped like wheat along the" old immigrant trails, and grew and multiplied out of sheer necessity where it

It is around the places where men who can go no further throw down their packs or where families who are tired of the canvas-covered "prairie schooners" and cooking with buffalo chips turn their oxen or horses loese to shift for themselves, and begin to cut logs or bake mud for calins that such half-way-between states as Kansas get their statt; and the marner of genesis dictates the succeeding nature of acquisition. The emigrants who were left behind in Kansas might many of them have wished that they had gone on, for the days of the territory were written in blood until long after the people in the east ceased to cry, "poor, bleeding Kansas." It was the have-to of staying behind the van, the resignation of the inevitable that breathed into the Kansans the spirit of defense and conflict that abides with them still, and makes them conquerors in the battle with mortgages, and matchless fighters in the rice fields and torrents of the Philippines.

Yet it was this same repellant and grim inevitability that sent two sweeping tides of immigration over Kansas' head, and resulted in the population of California, then Oregon, then Colorado, then the entire western slope from Puget Sound to Santa Fe. People went where there was the least resistance.

Ainslee's Magasine.

Ainslee's Magasire.

No Pure White Flower.

A color expert declares that a pure white flower does not exist.

'POSSUMS IN STATEN ISLAND.

The Possum Hunt, So Popular in the South, Is Being Introduced In the East.

Until a few years ago the opossum -colloquially abbreviated to 'possum -was comparatively unknown on Staten Island, but after the bridging of Arthur Kill, thus uniting the island with New Jersey, these animals began to appear numerously, to the great annoyance of poultrymen, for the 'possum is a great lover of eggs. The Virginia 'possum, the species here spoken of, ranges from the central United States to Brazil. Capt. John Smith, in his "Virginia," the narrative of his sixth voyage, gives this description of the little animal: "An opossum hath a head like a Swine, a tail like a Rat, and is of the bigness of a Cat. Under the belly she hath a large bagge." This "bagge" is a pouch, in which the young are carried, and into which they scamper on being surprised, which does not often occur, for the 'possum is essentially a nocturnal prowler and is rarely seen in daytime. If discovered during the day, it will quickly coil up and simulate death; hence the phrase "to play 'possumi."

The negroes of the south highly esteem the 'possum as food, and when properly cooked its meat is exceedingly toothsome. The 'possum is rarely found where the persimmon does not grow, and the liberal eating of this fruit imparts to its meat a peculiar delicacy of flavor. Persimmons are not plentiful on Staten Island, yet during the present autumn some localities are literally overrun with 'possums, particularly West New Brighton and the adjacent territory. Where they come from and why they come are migrative mysteries. Perhaps they are actuated by an instinct of self-preservation-a desire to escape from the appetite of the southern darky. It is just within the range of possibility that the first adventurers of this species to the island, finding that the inhabitants were ignorant of the value of 'possum meat as a food, communicated that fact to their relatives, and that they are here seeking immunity from torch and hound. with which they are hunted at night in the south. A pine torch is used to light the way of the hunter through the woods, and the hounds are employed to tree the game. The 'possum', on the approach of dogs, ascends a tree, usually a small one. The tree is felled with an ax, and the dogs seize the quarry.

So rapidly are the animals increas-ing on the island that something will surely have to be done to check their invasion. Since making this country a habitat, the 'possum has strangely' sbandoned its old traits, and, besides boldly robbing hen-nests, has become a sort of household pest. Commodore Godfrey, who recently visited his country place here to spend a few days in seclusion, was awakened one night by a pressure on his breast. Supposing that the intruder was a pet dog, the commodore reached out to displace it, when his fingers were seized and bitten victously. Springing up he discovered on his couch a huge 'possum, and in the ballway he found three more. They had a through a broken window-pane in the basement.

Peter Heal, of Jewett avenue, had an experience more amusing to others than to himself. Having recently purchased a splendid Angora cat, on the occasion of an evening house-party he went to the dining-room to get the catfor exhibition to guests in the parlor Picking up the cat, as he supposed and placing it on his shoulder, he reentered the parlor, when he was startled at feeling something like : snake coiling tightly about his throat Frantically ridding himself of the coil he threw to the floor a plant possum. but not before his right ear lad beer badly bitten.-N. Y. Sun.

SETTLING THE WEST.

The Original Iowans Got Tired o Climbing Hills in Other States.

Westward of the Mississippi the dramatic play of physical nature agains the migrating will of human beings as sumes many times the interest and impressiveness that it had in the movements from the Alieghanies to Illinois. The struggle of the settler with the swamps and marshes and malaria of Indiana—a struggle which lasted to within the most recent generation—was but a proem to the hardships and conflicts that followed when the low immigrants crossed the big river, and the Missourians that were to be for sool the hills of Tennessee.

Iowa, itself, excluding the consideration of the warfare with the doughty Sioux, was not such a basis of tragedy nor was Missouri topographically so but Iowa and Missouri furnished the Basis of the exodus to the further west and in doing so gave both the genesis and the nemesis to many a habited place on the way to the Pacific. Iowitself is an illustration in a minor way of the law of least resistance, and Missouri is an illustration of the law of greatest endurance.

The excess of population from Illi nois would doubtless have gone over the Missouri as well as the Mississippi atc have stretched across the plains of Ne braska 20 years before the Union Pacific rails were laid, had not Iowa's sur face been as it is and the nomads growt tired of rolling up and down the unduloting hills, and decided that the easiest thing to do was to settle in the attract. we wooded vales and stick their plows into the deep, loamy, corn-producing soil. The thousands who remained have always been of the remaining sticking kind-stendy, industrious thrifty, but circumscribed by the hilb from whose outlook only hills are to be seen .-- Ainslie's Magazine.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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