AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.

There is a System of Cultivation Followed That Is Careful Though Primitive.

Notwithstanding the great antiquity of agriculture among them, the Chinese have failed to make any great progress in it. Their system of cultivation is very careful and marked by attention to details, but It shows ignorance of the principles of rotation of crops and of adaptation of soils to particular grains, and an extremely primitive knowledge of agricultural implements, says Forum. Their fields are treated like gardens, being subjected to the most constant and watchful care, both at the time of planting and during the growth of the crops. When ripe the crop is gathered by hand, with the utmost completeness; not a straw or lesf, scarcely even a root, being allowed to remain. In threshing grain the Chinese spread it out on a smooth clay floor in the open sir-there is such a threshing floor adjoining every farmhouse—and the grain is detached either with fialls or by rolling over it a stone roller drawn by a donkey. The chaff is removed by tossing the grain into the air in a slight breeze, the kernels of grain falling straight to the ground and the chaff and the dust being blown aside.

The two most characteristic features of Chinese agriculture are the use of manure and the system of irrigation. Manure is gathered from all conceivable sources. In the cities the night-soil deposited on the sides of streets and alleys is gathered by men and boys. It is mixed with clay, dried in the sun, and sold to farmers. On country roads boys, and often women and girls, are seen at places where large numbers of pack-horses, camels and mules pass, gathering the material, which is afterward, with beneficial effects, spread on the fields. Earth from canals, rivers and streets is cared away for the same purpose. "Other aubstances are diligently collected," says Williams, "as hair from barber shops, exploded firecrackers and sweepings from the streets, lime and plaster from kitchens and old buildings, soot, bones and fish and animal remains." The quantity of these fertilizers used and the imporlance the Chinese attach to them are proved by the number of people whose livelihood is gained by their collection.

In irrigating his land the farmer uses many devices. Where running water is at hand he turns it to advantage by directing it over his fields in large channels. These are banked in with clay, and subdivided into smaller and smaller streamlets, until every part of the ground has been reached. If no running water is Sound wells are dug, and the water is drawn up by hand, and poured into the main ditches, which are subdivided into numerous smaller ones. Holes are dug in which rainwater accumulates, which is baled out when needed. The raising of this water in most cases, expecially in the vicinity of Peking, is done very laboriously by hand.

Chinese agricultural implements are of the rudest character. They are chiefly the hoe, the harrow, the rake, the plow and the stone roller. The plow is simply a broad blade fastened to a rough handle, guided by a man. and drawn by teams of the most mixcellaneous description. It cuts a furrow never more than six inches deep, and frequently only two or three. The teams are made up of horses, donkeys, mules, bullocks and men, it being not unusual to see a man or boy and any one or more of the animals above named drawing the same plow. Chinese farmers measure the depth of the furrows by the fingers. and frequently speak of plowing only two or three fingers deep. The reacon of this seems to be the difficulty of making a deeper furrow with their plows. The hoe is a much more ef-Tective tool, and it is with this that' they work between the furrows of grain after it has sprouted.

MOTHER LOVE IN BIRD LIFE. ATragic Fate of an Orioic Just Out of Reach of Her Starving

"A Tragedy in Bird Life" was the inscription on a pasteboard box received by the Indiana state geologist from a correspondent in the southern part of that state. The box contained an oriole's nest, in which were the skeletons of three little orioles, and, clinging to the side, the mother Dird, with her tongue tied with a bit of string that helped to hold the nest

The story, says the Chicago Daily News, needed no words. One could almost see the struggles of the mother, maddened by the cries of her little ones for food, knowing she was so near and failing to understand why she did not come to their relief. As their cries grew weaker the mother bird redoubled her efforts to free herself, but without success. Other birds hovered about in a questioning way, twittering to one another as if in sympathy, and then hurried to their own nests and their own little ones.

The mother printe struggled fiercely, but her strength was failing rapidty, and as darkness fell she was hanging with half-closed eyes against the nest, almost at the opening. All through the night she struggled consubsively, but each effort was weaker than the one before. When morning came a ray of light found its way through the leaves of the tree and touched her, as if in benediction. The struggles ceased, and she was Bead. The little ones slowly starved to death, calling for the mother with their last breath.

WATURE MADE NO ERRORS.

Seeming Mistakes in Her Laboratory Have Proved of Value to Mankind.

Paradoxical as it may appear, the perfection of a gem is largely due to same imperfection in its make. Some little mistake made in the laboratory of nature produces a defective stone which is perfection itself from the lapidary's point of view. Ninety-nine out of every hundred emeralds dug from the mine are almost white and of little value, but the hundredth one is of a rich velvety green, and, if without flaws other than its color, sells for \$300 a a carat, or 240 times as much as its colorless brother. The reason of the rich color which gives the emerald its value is that nature in making the stone put in too much oxide of chromium, just as the cook sometimes gets too much saleratus in the biscuits. The standard of perfection in the laboratory of nature is the colorless emerald and her deep green ones are some of her failures; failures which, nevertheless, delight mankind, however much they may disgust nature. You could buy a ton of oxide of chromium for the price which half a grain of it gives to a cheap and common crystal, says & scientific exchange.

When nature makes mistakes in manufacturing diamonds the results are equally remarkable. Herstandard for a diamond is a pure white stone, but sometimes a foreign substance gets into the crucible and the result is a red or blue diamond. A fine white brilliant of one carat can be bought for \$125, but a blue stone of that size would be cheap at \$3,500. A red diamond is of even greater value, a red stone of 15 grains having been sold for \$5,000. Yet the little particle of foreign material which nature carelessly let fall into the mixture when she was making that stone down in the heart of some primeval volcano is of less value than a grain of common salt and only got there by mistake.

Nature manufactures in her laboratory a material called spinel. You can buy a block of spinel as large as you can carry for a few dollars. Sometimes, in making spinel, small quantitits of chromic acid get into the material and color it a deep red. The pieces so colored nature rejects as spoiled in the making and throws them in the dust bin, from which men dig them out and call them rubies. A ruby of 32 carats recently sold for \$52,000. Yet the material of the chesp spinel and the valuable ruby are practically the same, save for the small fraction of chromic acid which got into the

ruby by mistake. When nature starts out to manufacture opals she endeavors to make them without any cracks in them. In this she seldom succeeds, coming nearest to perfection in the Mexican opals, which have few cracks in them, and, therefore, little luster. The fiery glow of the oriental opal and the play of light in the depths of that exquisite stone are due entirely to the numberless tiny cracks which seam the surface of the gem. It must give nature a poor opinion of mankind when she sees him selling the Mexican opals. which are nearly perfect, for 12 cents a carat and paying \$25 a carat for her failures-the cracked fire opal of the

Not only in gems, but in many other things does nature make mistakes and failures, the results of which are highly valued by man. The chank shell, a shell much like the conch shell of these shores, is one of the commonest shells on the benches of the India and millions of them are gathered and burned for the lime that is in them. Yet in a temple near Kandy, Ceylon, are two chank shells which hold the place of honor in a shrine covered with gold and no amount of money could buy them from their guardian priests. Their value consists in the fact that naturé was not quite herself the morning she fabricated these shells and gave a right-handed twist to them instead of a left-handed one, such as has been given to all other chank shells, so far as man knows, from the beginning.

Baron Rothschild recently paid \$300 a dozen for some Schloss Johannisberg wine, and it is admitted that, taking everything into consideration, it was not an exorbitant price. Yet the wine of the same year from the vineyard directly adjoining the Johannisberg vineyard, on the same bank of the Rhine, a vineyard whose soil is to all appearances the same, only brought \$5 a clozen. And there is no special secret about the manufacture of Johannisherg wine or about the variety of grapes used.

Halaprop in the Police Court. Two good stories come from recent law and police cases. A witness treated Judge Bacon to some remarks which his honor did not approve. "Bon't talk to me like that," said the indge, "or I shall have you committed for contempt of court." "I am not aware," the witness replied in injured tones, "that I have eaid anything contemptible." In the other case a cabman was fined for obstructing the traffic. On hearing the sertence he raised his voice in complaint. "It's cruel 'ard," he said. "What I get fined for other cabinen can do with impurity." -- Lon-

don Globe. Two Different Ways,

She (romantically) Darling, for you I would walk over a precipice. What would you do for me? He (promptly and practically)-Walk under and catch you.-Town

The World's Prajac, Six hours after the world has proclaimed a man a hero, it begins to find out that any man would have done the same thing in his place.-Atchison

MONEY OF THE WORLD.

The Total Stock of Gold and Silver Exceeds Eight Billion Dollars.

...In 1873 the world's stock of money consisted of \$1,209,800,000 in gold, \$1,-057,685,000 in silver and \$2,322,545,000 in uncovered paper, or about \$4,600,-000,000 in all. Uncovered paper includes notes in excess of metallic reserves held for their security, the latter being virtually in circulation through their paper representatives. In 1900 the total stock of money had increased to \$11,600,000,000, of which \$4,-841,000,000 was gold, \$3,818,900,000 silver and \$2,960,100,000 uncovered paper. This shows an approximately equal increase in gold and silver, while that in paper currency is relatively small. It is to be remembered that in India and China and most of the east the bulk of the money in circulation is silver.

Taking the last year, the largest total stock of money of any one nation was that of the United States, amounting to \$1,020,000,000 gold, \$643,-300,000 silver and \$336,600,000 uncovered paper, and the next largest that of France. The amount per capita of population was larger in France, being \$37.03, against \$26.21 in this country, but there is nothing like the same use of bank checks and drafts in France as here. Of the per capita amount in this country \$13.37 is gold, \$8.43 silver and \$4.41 paper, making gold somewhat more than half. . In France the proportion is still larger, notwithstanding a considerable use of legal tender silver, being \$21.05 gold to \$10.94 of silver and \$5.04 of bank notes.

In Great Britain the stock of money consists of \$486,700,000 in gold, \$111,-900,000 silver, wholly subsidiary coin, and \$112,300,000 consisting of notes of the Bank of England and a few provincial banks. The per capita amount is \$11.96 in gold, \$2.75 milver and \$2.75 paper, or \$17.46 in all. The volume is larger in Germany, both absolutely and in proportion to population, the former being \$697,900,000 gold, \$208,-400,000 silver and \$173,800,000 paper, & total of \$1,080,100,000, and the per capita \$13.35, \$3.98 and \$3.32, a total of \$20.65. These comparisons indicate in a general way a difference among the leading commercial nations in the use of credit instruments in place of

Australasia is credited with no paper currency, and of a per capita of \$29.93 in money, \$28.58 consists of gold and \$1.35 of silver. In the South Africa colonies, too, the circulation is nearly all gold, being \$17.50 per head in Cape Colony and \$26.54 in the South African republic, or Orange and Vaal River colonies, while in India it is mostly silver and only about \$1.50 for each of 296,900,000 people. China is little better off, with \$1.96 per capita, all silver. It is an interesting fact that the increase in the world's production of gold just about keeps pace with the demand for money .- N. Y. Mail and

ARTIFICIAL BUILDING STONE. Newly Discovered Processes Are Improving Upon the Natural Waterials.

Artificial stone is coming into use more and more widely every year. For pavements it is rapidly supplanting all other materials, including brick and the natural article, and much of it is being utilized nowadays in the building of houses, newly-discovered processes having so far improved the product as to render it actually more durable than real stone, and in some cases quite as handcome, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

There are several patented processes for the manufacture of sandstone, the raw materials employed being chieffy sand and lime in one shape or another. Granite is reproduced artificially by grinding ordinary granite to a powder. mixing it with clay, and then subjecting molded blocks of it to the action of intense heat.

Imitation marble is obtained by mixing oxide of magnesium with chloride of magnesium, the former being obtained by burning the material called "magnesite," and the latter by treating oxide with hydrochloric acid. Artificial marble is also produced from ordinary plaster-of-paris, hardened by an admixture of borax and certain other ingredients, and agreeably colored with mineral oxides. For this purpose the oxides of fron and copper

are sometimes employed. It will be observed that the processes used are substantially the same as those employed by nature in the making of rocks of various kinds. In some cases water is the agent, as with the sedimentary rocks which are laid down, so to speak, at our very doors by skilled artisans with trowel and measuring string. In other instances, as in the case of the imitation granite, the aid of fire is summoned.

Common bricks, as well as the china dishes we use on our tables, are in this latter category, being merely different forms of artificial stone, in the manufacture of which heat is utilized.

Age of Responsibility. In England the law looks upon everyone over the age of seven as a responsible being; and every child beyond that age can be prosecuted as a criminal. The same age is accepted in Russia and Portugal. In France and Belgium the age is eight, in Italy and Spain it is nine; Norway, Greece, Austria, Denmark and Holland decline to prosecute a child under ten; and this is the rule also in some of the Swiss Cantons. In Germany the limit of responsibility is fixed at 12,- N. Y. Sun.

Appeal to Honesty. Customer By the way, Mr. Yolker, there was a chicken in one of those

Dealer -- So? Chickens are two shillings a pound, you know. I suppose you are willing to do the right thing? -Boston Transcript.

CURIOUS FREAKS OF NATURE.

A River of Ink, a River-Bed of Ice, and a Singing Well Among Them.

A river of ink is formed in Algeria by the union of two streams, the water of one being impregnated with iron, and the other, which drains a great swamp, with gallic acid. This combination of iron and acid forms a pure ink. All rivers of Africa have neveral remarkable peculiarities. They seek the ocean that is farthest away from their source; their course is always broken by falls, and their mouths are stopped by numerous sand banks. In Siberia, says the Brooklyn Eagle,

rivers flow over ice, old and solid as rock. A tributary of the Lena river has underneath the soil which forms the hed of the river a bed of pure ice over nine feet thick. A freak of nature is the lost river in Kentucky. It is known as the Hidden river, because no one knows its origin, and it vanishes into a cave leading no one knows where. It flows without a ripple, and is of a pale bluish color. Speaking of color, the Chinese believe that the Yellow river has always been of its present hue, except one day, about 3,000 years ago, on which occasion a great man was born, and the river was perfectly clear.

A singing well is one of the natural curiosities of Texas. In tine weather a sound like that of an Acolian harp is given out by the well. At times the sound is clear; then it recedes, as if far away, and then it reaches the ear very faintly. These changes take place every few minutes, and with great regularity. With an east wind blowing the water in the well gets very low, and the mysterious musical sound is faint. A strong west wind causes the water to rise and the sound to increase in volume and clearness. Before a north wind the well plays its wildest pranks. The water rises nearly to the top of the well, which is about 60 feet deep, and gives out wild, weird

A man-made volcano exists in Belgium, which has been burning continnously for nearly 100 years, and emits vast columns of black smoke, rendering the neighboring country barren, baked and utterly unprofitable. At Brule, France, is even a more remarkable volcano made by man. Originally it was a mass of coal, millions of tons probably, well elevated above the surrounding country. Dense forests covered it. The pensants took out the coal for their own use as they wanted it, and each for his own profit. One of the favorite ways for keeping rivals at a distance was to throw pieces of old leather on a burning brazier, causing an intolerable odor. One day, about a century ago, the fire extended to the coal, and it has never ceased burning. The summit of the smoldering mass has a genuine crater.

A mountain which walks is another surjusity in France During 48 hours this mountain, which is near Nimes, slid over 30 meters, and great was the excitement among the people living in the neighborhood.

ONE WAY TO SELL LAND.

Pretty Girls Employed by Real Estate Men to Encourage

"Do you know how they sell land" out in Kansas?" asked George Dunkin. He was back at the old home for the reunion of the pupils of the old Brighton school, of which he was a pupil when a boy, says the Cleveland Leader.

"When a real estate man has a cuse tomer from a distance to see a farm that lies some distance out of the city, he makes his arrangements beforehand.

"He has a team of fast horses waiting to take the customer out to look at the farm, and just as they are starting a pretty girl happens along and he greets her cordially. She is sure to be a pretty girl, and a witty

"She asks the real estate man where he is going, and when he tells her she remarks that it will be a lovely drive, as the country is so pretty in that direction.

"Then the real estate man introduces the pretty girl to the stranger, and finally asks her if she would like to ride out to the farm with them. "Of course, she says 'yes,' and gets

into the seat beside the stranger, while the real estate man drives. He keeps the horses going at a good clip all the way, and the pretty girl makes equal speed with her talk.

"She is so bright and witty that the stranger thinks they have been on the road but a few minutes when they arrive at the farm. He is surprised to find it so near the town.

"After he has bought the farm and drives out to it alone, when there is no pretty girl on the seat beside him, he is surprised to see how far from town it is. The real estate men have pretty girls for their stenographers and teach them their part of the

Aluminium Naile.

After many unsuccessful experiments and trials an alloy of aluminium has been made with which nails, staples and tacks can be made to compete with copper. Among other advantages claimed for the new material is that it is not affected by the weather and will not deteriorate, as in laying roofs, lining tanks, etc. As the alloy is noncorrosive and nonpoisonous, the new nails ought to find favor among makers of refrigerators and other articles used for food storage. When the difference in point of number and weight is taken into consideration, it is seen that aluminium pails are about four cents a pound cheaper than copper nails. It is not intended to put them in competition with ordinary steel pails .- Hardware.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

There is no United States circuit court judge who was appointed earlier than 1881.

So long ago as 1859, Wise, an American, traveled a distance of 1,150 miles in a balloon. This record was not beaten until last year.

A married couple in Reno county, Kan., were in court about a divorce suit recently, it being the anniversary of their golden wedding.

Eugene Dupuy, of Detroit, is said to be the only man now living who assisted in organizing the American Pharmaceutical association in 1851.

F. W. Holls, secretary of the American delegation to the peace conference at The Hague, has been appointed judge of The Hague tribunal for Siam.

Miss Alice de Rothschild is one of the richest women in England. She owns a villa at Grasse, and a London house in Piccadilly. At Grasse 70 gardeners are required to keep this southern paradise in a state of perfection. On the estate she has a collection of zebras, llamas and Hindoo bulls.

A Pittsburg man feel asleep in a chair suspended on a church spire 120 feet above the walk, and was not awakened until a fellow-workman had elimbed up and tied him into his chair to keep him from falling, and he had been lowered to the ground. There the boss discharged the man for sleeping at his post.

Lord Rosebery possesses the costliest collection of snuff boxes in the world. Many of them are of solid gold and some are set with brilliants. A curiously inlaid snuffbox was at one time the property of Napoleon Bonaparte. A small black box, studded with three diamonds, belonged to the statesman Pit, while another, plainly inlaid with fine gold, was used by Fox. Although the collection only comprises 22 boxes altogether its estimated value is \$175,-

WALKING ROUND THE WORLD. Interview with a Man Who Started on the Task Six Years

Ago.

Mr. Beresford Greathead, who has arrived at Southampton, has just concluded a remarkable journey. Interviewed recently by our correspondent, says the London thronicle, he said that in 1895 two clubs in Vancouver-the Union and the Vancouver-wagered \$50,000 on the point whether a man would walk around the world in five years, leaving without money or luggage, and depending entirely upon his own exertions. Four men were found willing to enter upon the task.

Mr. Beresford Greathead, who was selected, said that he started in August, 1895. The Allan line gave him a passage to England. He walked from Liverpool to London, thence to John o'Groats, and from there to Land's End. By way of the south coast he reached London again, and went over to Ostend. He passed through Bruges. where he was formerly at school, and met some of his old school chums. Then Mr. Greathead visited Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Roumania. He passed through Odessa, and eventually arrived in Manchuria. When he got there the war was on. He was taken prisoner and detained for two months, when he escaped.

Mr. Greathead's intention had been to go on to Vladivostock, thence to Japan, and back to Vancouver, but owing to the Chinese trouble he had to retrace his steps. He came on to Southampton from Havre the other day. He explains that he was arrested as a spy many times, and had to go into hospital once, which circumstances, added to the imprisonment in Manchuria, make up a total of unavoidable detentions for which he claims to receive credit. He claims that if he is given credit accordingly he has won the wager. Mr. Greathead has lectured in many towns which he visited, and so obtained money for food and clothes, but for the most part he has had to rely on the good nature of those among whom he has traveled.

· Asked if he could produce signed testimony of his having visited the countries named, Mr. Greathead said that the books had to be collected. He had left some at different stages of the journey. This remarkable globe-trotter gives his age as 39, and says he is a native of Hampshire.

Sandow's Start in Life,

When in an amiable mood Sandow tells tales of his early struggle and how he became a famous strong man. Once at the outset of his career, after he had been touring with circuses and sitting as an artist's model, he found himself in low water in Amsterdam. What he wanted to bring himself to the front was advertisement; he had the strength. He suddenly turned his attention to the automatic weight-lifting machines in the town, and resolved to lift them with a vengeance. Chartering a cab, he drove all around Amsterdam, dropping a penny in the slotof each machine, gripping the handle, and-lifted. In every case the spring was smashed and the thing was thrown out of gear .- N. Y. World.

A Mammoth Turtle.

The largest snapping turtle ever known was caught recently in a swamp in southern Texas, and weighed 155 pounds. His length was five feet four inches; length of shell, 30 inches; girth, 62 inches; length of tail, 22 inches: measurement around the head, 27 inches; around the neck, 22 inches: around the tail at the root, 18 inches. What a wonderful turtle this was may very readily be judged from a remark in the Century Dictionary, which says that the snapping turtle is "common in the rivers and streams of North America, and attains large size, being occasionally 20 and even 30 pounds in weight."-Chicago Chronicle.

AN ALBINO SQUAW.

Woman with White Skin Who Has Been Represented to Be a Canensian,

Discoveries made by State Came Warden Harris on his recent trip in pursuit of Indian game poachers prove that the legend of the white squaw of the Arapahoes is untrue, although it has been repeated so often that it is almost historical. Mr. Harris met the famous squaw and he had not been talking Chinook to her a minute before he learned she was an Albino, eays the New York World.

Column after column has been written about her. The generally accepted theory is that she was captured by the Indians when she was a babe some 40 years ago. She herself, when questioned by Indian agents and others interested in discovering her identity, could remember nothing about her parents.

Nevertheless, the fact that she has light hair and even convinced a number of people who saw her that she was a Caucasian. A woman in Dubuque, Ia., in a recent letter to the Indian agent, claims the squaw as a long-lost sister, and announces her intention of coming to see her. According to this woman's story, all her relatives except a baby sister were massacred by the l'tes some 40 years. ago, and she is certain the white squaw is the babe which was carried off that day.

The fact that the Albino squaw has been treated with great consideration. by her :rive lent color to the stories of persons who fancied they had discovered another parallel case to that of Frances Slocum. The Albino woman does but little work, and the others wait on her, but Warden Harris, in talking to a chief, learned that this Is because the Indians are always considerate of one who bears any peculiar bir.hmarks or who is insane. The Indiana have been interested in keeping up the legend of the white squaw because she was a great curionity, and many dollars came to the tribe from people curious to see her.

Recently the Indian Rights association has been investigating the case, with a view to restoring her to relatives. Mr. Harris had a long conversation with a aubchief, who is the husband of the Albino woman, and he admitted that he had kept up the deception. His reason for divulging the truth now was that he feared his wife might be taken from him and given to white people, who might think she was their relative.

The Albino woman is about 42 years of age, and, like all Indian women past the prime of life, is squat and ugly. She is not more intelligent than the others of the tribe, and cannot apeak any language except Ute. Herhusband, however, who has been in the northwest often, speaks Chinook. the universal commercial dialect formulated by the Hudson Bay company. It was by this medium that Warden Harris learned her story. He will inform the Indian Rights association that the squaw they are seeking is a real squaw, and not a white woman stolen in her infancy.

A CLASSICAL PARALLEL.

Rome Once Had an African War on Ito Handa Like the Present. Boer Struggle.

-Dr. Richard Garnett notes a curious "historical parallel" in the Times. In the days of Tiberius, Tacfarinus, a Numidian chieftain, maintained a contest against Rome which positively bristles with prospective plagiarisms of the latter stages of the warin South Africa. says the London Spectator. On the one hand we find the Romans, baffled by the superior mobility of the Numidians, enlisting cohortes auxiliares (colonial contingents), and seeking to bridle the activity of the enemy by erecting eastella (blockhouses); on the other, we find Tacfarinas forestalling De Wet by spreading reports that Rome was assailed by other nations and was evacuating Africa. General after general came home reporting that the war was at an end, till "there were at the same time three public statues in Rome wreathed with laurel in honor of as many commanders, each of whom had finished the war, 'et adhuc raptabat Africam Tacfarinas.' When at last a meritorious officer actually did finish it Tiberius refused him the triumphal ornsments, having already bestowed them upon another general, who had come home some time before, alleging that the war was over." If Dr. Garnett cares to prosecute his parallel hunting researches in the "Annals" of Tacitus further, he will find in Book IV., chapter 13, a curious passage bearing on the disastrous results of feminine influence in time of war. We may add that he is hardly correct in stating that the parallel breaks down in one respect that there were no pro-Numidians in the days of Tacfarinas. There were at least accusations of pro-Numidianism, Tacitus expressly stating ("Annals," III., chapter 33) that two Romans were put on their trial and acquitted for having supplied Tacfarinas with

Reflections of a Backelor. The steps to success are blocks of

persistence. A wagging tongue is the drum-

stick of a hollow head. For a woman bargain day is every day that she has money to spend. It is easy to go down hill; it is possible to go up. Few people stand

still on the slope.

The woman who starts downtown with the money in her pocket to buy a new hat has no time to worry about the stock market business or the treasury balance.-N. Y. Press.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS