ONE MILLION A DAY.

Value of Imports of Tropical Products Into United States.

Boot of the Articles Are Produced in Greater or Less Degree in the New Island Possessions.

The people of the United States are maying \$1,000,000 a day for tropical products used in manufacturing or shood and drink, and most of which are produced in greater or less degree or can be readily produced in the islands which have come into closer relationship with the United States through the events of the past two years. The April summary of commerce and finance, which has just been issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, ws that in the ten months ending with April our imports of tropical products have been over \$300,000,000 in value, thus averaging fully \$1,000,000 a day, and indicating that for the full year they will reach \$365,000,000.

India rubber, fibers, raw silk, cotton, gams, cabinet woods, indigo, ivory, five woods and certain lines of chem-Scals make up the share of this vast wam which the manufacturers of the United States take and require in constantly increasing quantities. The importation of raw materials for use in manufacturing has increased stead-My and now forms more than one-third of our total imports, and the large proportion of this comes from the tropics. Of India rubber alone the imports of the ten months amount to more than \$27,000,000; of fibers, to \$20,000,000; of unmanufactured silk, \$40,000,000; of mention, over \$7,000,000; of gums, more than \$5,000,000, while cabinet woods, dye woods, indigo and ivory also aggregate several millions.

Of the constantly increasing proportion of imports of foodstuffs, sugar, of sourse, is first, and of that the proportion which comes from the tropics is wastly greater in the past year than in immediately preceding years, the Dutch East Indies, which lie just selongside of the Philippines, being now your largest single source of supply for angar. For the ten months the importations of sugar are more than \$80,-900,000; those of coffee nearly \$50,000, 800; tea, nearly \$10,000,000; tobacco, \$16,000,000; tropical fruits and nuts, \$15,000,000; cacao and chocolate, \$5,000,-000, and such other articles as spices, rice, olive oil, etc., add several millions to the total.

ARMY OF CENSUS EMPLOYES.

Enumerators Now at Work Number 52,631, Pennsylvania Leading.

The exact number of census enumerators now at work is 52,631. Pennsylvania leads the list, with 4,676; New York comes next, with 4,492. Alaska has only 2 and Nevada 53. The numbers assigned to the other states and territories are as follows: Alabama, 1,211; Arizona, 86; Arkan-

was, 921; California, 1,207; Colorado, 381; Connecticut, 545; Delaware, 103; District of Columbia, 51; Florida, 292; Georgia, 1,258; Idaho. 146; Illinois, 5.345: Indiana, 1.940: Indian-territory 186; Iowa, 1,760; Kansas, 1,397; Kentucky, 1,318; Louisiana, 717; Maine, 485; Maryland, 744; Massachusetts, 1,826; Michigan, 1,799; Minnesota, 1,675; Mississippi, 842; Missouri, 2,262; Montana, 217; Nebraska, 1,067; New Hampshire, 274; New Jersey, 1,107; New Mexico, 179; North Carolina, 1,226; North Dakota, 265; Ohio, 2,908; Oklahoma, 256; Oregon, 371; Rhode Island, 251; South Carolina, 748; South Dakota, 426; Tennessee, 1,492; Texas, 1.806; Utah, 212; Vermont, 295; Virginia, 1,095; Washington, 379; West Virginia, 584; Wisconsin, 1,579; Wyom-

DOG IN LIEU OF RING.

Manghter of Cincinnati Banker Prefers a Pur. Gets It, and Takes It to the Altar.

One of Cincinnati's society young women preferred a pug dog to a wedding ring. She got it. The girl was Margaret Harrison, daughter of President L. B. Harrison, of the First national bank, while the giver of the dog was Howard Childs, who is now her hasband. When the young people plighted their troth Miss Harrison derided that an engagement ring was not rup to date, so she asked her flance, who is from Boston, to give her a dog. The pug was decorated with white matifi ribbon and accompanied the Dridal party to the altar. Mr. Childs Is the young man whose friends led him to believe that he must get a health certificate before he could procure a marriage license. He hopped wround the health office and went through various gyrations to prove himself sound, while a party of acquaintances embyed themselves huge-

> .Rope for Government Ships. Nearly all the rope used by the United States navy is manufactured in the government ropewalk at the Charleston navy yard. The plant has just been thoroughly overhauled and electrical motive power has been installed there. At the time of the outbreak of the Boanish war the government ropewalk had been allowed to deteriorate and The navy department was obliged to buy large quantities of supplies outmide, but the improvements made mince then, at a cost of over \$100,000, have so increased the capacity of the plant that it is now one of the largest the world.

The Hat That Killed. . A man fell dead while looking at his wife's new hat. Most men, says the Chicago Record, are able to stave 45 work until the bill is presented.

PITH AND POINT.

As a usual thing people who attain well-rounded lives are those who live on the square.-Elliott's Magazine.

Next to knowing when to grasp an opportunity the most important thing in to know when to let go of it.-Chicago Daily News.

She-"Then it's all over between us." He-"Yes. All that remains now is to go back to the ones we were engaged to before."-Life.

Patience-"Did you notice how proud Pattle acted with her new engagement ring?" Patrice--"Yes; she always does act that way when she first gets them."-Yonkers Statesman. Surely Crazy.-The Jew-"Isaacs

vas all burned owid, undt no inzur-The Gentile -- "Drive him crazy, won't it " The Jew-"He must haf been grazy alretty, pefore!" -Puck.

Mrs. Newliwed-"Goodness, George, how you do snore at night." Mr. Newliwed-"How do you know?" Mrs. Newliwed-"Why, I heard you." Mr. Newliwed-"My dear, you mustn't believe everything you hear."--Philadelphia Press.

He-"Clara, dear, I have long wanted to ask you a question; but I have not the courage. Can you-will you-She-"I can and I will. Why, George, I ordered my trousseau long ago. I knew that the thing was settled."-Boston Transcript.

Miss Punter-"And you accepted him? Why, you told me only the other day that if he proposed you would refuse him absolutely!" Miss Fadington-"Yes, but he proposed in the most beautiful Scotch dialect you ever heard, and I couldn't refuse him."---Puek.

A KENNEBEC HORSE TRADE.

They Both Got Badly Sold But There Was No Grudge on Either Side.

"I met Al Stephens out on the rod here a ways," said the Kennebec David Harum. "Al is all the time trying to stick me on a hoss trade. We pulled up to one side of the ro'd and got to talkin' hoss.

"'What ye got there between the fills? says Al.

"'Oh, nothin' much-jest a hunk of crow bait I picked up day before yesterday-nothin' ye'd want to look at, I

"'Wal, by gracious, from what I can see from here I like the looks of him pretty well, says Al.

"'Don't b'lieve he's anything ye want, says I. But that jest fussed Al up. He thought I really had hold of a good one. So he got out of the sleigh and felt and felt of the critter's legs. While he was doin' that I looked his hoss over. Wal, it ain't necessary to give the conversation that followed, but the upshot of the thing was we

"The hoss I turned over to Al was the wust blamed balker there was in the whole county of Kennebec. The only way you could drive him was by usin' a special harness—and we didn't let the harness go in that change of

hoss flesh. "After we had shifted the harness and had got hitched up,once more we both got into our sleighs and, wal, we set there lookin' at each other. Neither seemed to be willin' to start. I suspected that I had a bomb in between

my shafts, as well as Al. 'Honest, now, Al,' says I, 'what is the matter with this hose?'

" 'Wal, you might say he was a leetle high pressure, says he with a grin. 'Go. ahead and start him up and hear the way he blows off steam.'

"But I haven't been in the hoss business 30 years without knowin' what to do for a breather. I just flipped out of the sleigh, took out a piece of wire I happened to have in my pocket, and bent it over the critter's nose and drove up the ro'd, a piece, and then turned round and come back. I won't say that the hoss was breathing easy, but he wasn't makin' noise enough so that Al felt like laughin' very hearty.

'Says I: 'Al, I want to see ye start. I've showed ye what I can do with mine, now let's see what ye can show with that high-priced hoss I let you

"Al hated to cluck up wust kind, but he lifted the reins and touched old Arlander with the whip. No start! 'Giddap-along!' says Al. But Arlander looked around at him kinder of surprised and planted his feet firmer in the snow.

"Then Al got interested. He used up his whip and I let him have mine. Told him I didn't mean to drive very fast and shouldn't need it. When I went over the hill Al had got discouraged. He'd unharnessed, left the sleigh by the side of the ro'd and had started for home leadin' the hoss.

"Oh, no! No grudge on either side. Hoss dick'rin' is hoss dick'rin' up in Kennebec county." - Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Met His Match.

A certain Glasgow lawyer was very fond of setting traps for workmen who might happen to be working in or about his house by leaving money or some valuable article about.

A workman, well aware of this fact found a half crown lying on the floor in one of the rooms. He smiled as he said to himself:

"I know what that's for." And, taking a brace and a bit from his bag, he drilled a hole in the coin and, putting a large screw through it

he fastened it securely to the floor. The lawyer has not set any tram since.—Spare Moments.

His Request.

Judge (to accused)-You are now acquitted of the charge of having stolen a watch and may leave the

Accused -- May I wear it now !-- N Y. World.

MILITARY LIFE IN ALASKA

The Weather Is Cold and Mercury Retiring But Conditions Are Not Wholly Bad.

The government having at last expended considerable sums of money toward establishing military posts in Alaska, it is reasonable to suppose that the army must in the future look forward to regular details of service in that part of our country. As service in high latitudes is new to most of us, and as the hardships of Arctic life have been so much exaggerated, I shall presume to give to my fellow officers the benefit of a year's experience on the Yukon with the expectation that it may be of use to them.

It certainly does get cold in Alaska. The thermometer for five consecutive days in January registered 63, 62, 65, 68. 62. while 40 below is quite common, and cold weather lasts from November 1 to March 31. Substantial quarters have been constructed at Forts Egbert, Gibbon and Cape Nome, and the post of St. Michael will be built during the coming summer. An officer coming to Alaska need

fear no greater hardship for himself and family than those which follow a return to the isolation of a one or two company frontier post. A well-stocked aubsistence department furnishes all the necessaries of life, and most of the luxuries. Fresh meat has thus far been brought in in abundance in the form of moose and caribou. Potatoes and onions freeze solid in November, and, if properly prepared, are as good as fresh vegetables until they thaw in the spring. All the early vegetables, like radishes, lettuce, onions, parsley, etc., come to perfection in August. It is dry, and ordinarily still, though a hard winter at 40 below is not unheard of. The snow falls gradually-an inch or so at a time-and never melts until the April sun and rain wear it away. In May the ground is free from snow. rains continue, gardens may be prepared, and about the 15th the ice in the river breaks up and floats off to the sea. Near the end of May steamers that have wintered in some tributary of the Yukon come up the river on their way to Dawson. Steamers from St. Micheal bringing passengers from the states do not come up the river until about July 1 to 15.

From June to October people require about the same clothing they would wear in the states. Mosquitoes abound, and window screens and mosquito bars are a necessity. Mail is received twice per month throughout the year, except in fall and spring when ice is forming on the streams or breaking up before navigation opens. Unless new arrangements are perfected, second-class mail is not delivered after navigation via St. Michael closes. Arrangements must be made with friends to forward envelopes of clippings if one desires to keep up with the news. A telegraph line connects Skaguag and Dawson, but I received one telegram from Washington that was just a month on the way.

As to clothing, heavy underwear is indispensable. In addition to these garments, heavy short coats or wraps must be provided to put on whenever it is necessary to go out of doors. The government furnishes caps and mittens, and most excellent footgear in the form of felt shoes. Ladies will find a fur parki the best of all around outer garment. One can be purchased in San Francisco for \$12. The felt shoe cannot be improved upon. It is not necessary to remain within doors during the coldest weather unless the wind is blowing. The ordinary routine of a post goes on without regard to temperature, and all can take exercise at any time without fear of frost bites. Bring plenty of books and games for the long winter evenings. As the quartermaster's department will doubtless construe this as service across the seas, bring all your furniture. Nothing can be obtained in the country except at prohibitory prices.

To sum up I would say that Alaska is no worse than Keogh or Assiniboine, and the greatest trial will be the lack of a daily paper. - Army and Navy

TYPICAL CRIMINALS.

Italian Scientists Have Discovered a Type of Man Abnormally Bad from Birth.

Lombroso and the Italian school say that they have discovered a type of man who is born a criminal, and who may be recognized by a Mongolian face, abnormal features, ill-shaped ears, unsymmetrical skull and various physical peculiarities which are the result of bad organization. This doctrine is illustrated by descriptions of criminals who have the abnormalities, and in the hands of skillful writers the case is made very plausible. The theory is in harmony with so much popular modern thought, which loosely interprets the doctrine of evolution by a crass materialism, that it has infected American prison literature, while it has never misled those men to whom practical experience has given the most right to have an opinion on the subject. The sense of personal responsibility is still the foundation of social order, and if in truth there is no such thing, the world is awake at last from its dream of morality; righteousness is resolved into heredity, structure and habit; living is a mere puppet show, and the wreck of things impends. If Lombroso is right, modern scientific methods are sure to prove him so, and we shall have at last sound theories; but we shall have no world in which they can be used, for the dissolution predicted by Herbert Spencer will have come .- Rev. Samuel G. Smith, LL. D., in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Partly Experience.

"Doyou believe in mental telepathy?" "Yes; when I'm late to dinner I know exactly what my wife will say when I get there."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LIQUID AIR CARTRIDGES.

To Be Used for Blasting Purposes in the Coal Mines of Germany.

Ever since it was demonstrated that liquid air could be readily produced on a commercial scale it has been hoped and expected that one of the principal uses to which it would be applied would be that of an explosive material for blasting purposes, particularly in mines, where the new explosive would have the important advantages of safety in handling and of not vitiating the air, like gunpowder or dynamite, by the gases of ignition. Some months ago a report announced that liquid air had been formally adopted for blasting purposes in the government coal mines in Germany, says Consul General Mason, of Berlin, in a report to the state department, but inquiry proved that this announcement was at least premature. The fact appears to be that experiments more or less successful -have been made, especially by Prof. Linde, of the Polytechnic high school at Munich, but no formal adoption of

taken place. Among the most systematic and interesting practical experiments thus far made in this direction has been the series of tests lately undertaken by the Vienna Crystal Ice company in the presence of experts from the Austrian technical committee for the war department. The liquid air used in these tests was obtained from the Lindecompany at Munich and shipped to Vienna in open flasks, provided with the Dewar vacuum jacket and packed with felt and cotton wrappings in wooden cases, with a loose cap of felt over the open mouth of each flask.

the new explosive by the government

bureau of mining industries has yet

When put up at the laboratory for shipment the liquid contained 75 per cent, oxygen to 25 per cent, nitrogen; but before it had reached Vienna and was used in the experiments it had lost about half its bulk by evaporation, and what remained contained 85 per cent. oxygen to 15 per cent. nitrogen. The absorbents used in preparing the cartridges were silicious marl (Kieselguhr) and "solar oil," and, according to the report, two methods of preparation were employed. By one process the marl and oil were mixed in a wooden vessel, and the liquid air gradually added until a stiff paste was formed, which was packed in paper cartridge shells covered with asbestos.

By the other plan, the mixture of marl and oil was put into the cartridge, which was inclosed in a lead case with a layer of felt between, and the liquid air then poured in until the paste was completely saturated. The cartridges prepared by both methods were safe and readily transportable, and their explosive power was tested by firing at the bottom of deep holes bored in rock. The results showed that while liquid air is an efficient explosive, it is less effective than dynamite, guncotton, explosive gelatin or giant powder.

The conclusions of the military experts were concisely as follows: Both methods of preparing the cartridges were pronounced wasteful, and in consequence of the rapid evaporation of the liquid air they must be used immediately after being prepared; beyond 15 minutes the evaporation will so affect the cartridge that it is likely to miss fire and its strength cannot be even roughly guaranteed. On the other hand, the cartridges when freshly prepared are powerful and well adapted to coal and other mining.

The net conclusion to be derived from these and preceding experiments in Europe is that, notwithstanding the obvious advantages of liquid air as an explosive for mining purposes, the rapid deterioration of the cartridges and their varying and uncertain strength are obstacles so serious that, until they can be overcome, its value and application to that use will remain experimental and comparatively limited .- N. Y. Her-

CANAL BOAT EVOLUTION.

Craft Large Enough to Carry One Thousand Tons of Grain Are Proposed. -

The Eric canal boat originally had a capacity about equal to that of a modern freight car. Imagine a single railway car drawn by horses at speed of perhaps two miles an hour, and the contrast between early and present transportation facilities becomes impressive. After 20 years' experience one of the canal men ventured to build boats that could carry 75 tons, and in 20 years more they had ventured up to 100 tons, still confined to a draft of 31/2 feet. By expending many millions the state of New York enlarged and deepened the canal to a draft of six feet, and for the past 37 years it has been possible to run boats with a capacity of 240 tons. The state has been for some years at work on an enlargement, which, if completed, at a cost now estimated at about \$25,000,000, would make it possible to run boats holding 450 tons.

Meantime the superiority of railway transportation in respect to capacity, speed and cheapness have continued to develop so greatly that the proposed 450-ton canal boat has already begun to seem insignificant, and some of the advocates of canal competition are now proposing a great scheme of new construction and enlargement which, at a cost of \$60,000,000, may make it possible to float boats carrying 1,000 tons of grain.-Philadelphia Record.

A Mere Matter of Form. aPugilistic success is a matter of form.-Chicago Democrat.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS

Odd Bits of Useful Information for the Busy House-المناج والمراجي wife.

The accepted idea that macaroni should be boiled only about 20 minutes is contradicted by many expert cooks. Much nearer an hour is required to cook it properly, although 80 minutes suffices for spaghetti, which is less than half its size. The water into which the paste is put should be boiling hard. Italian cooks are careful, too, not to break the macaroni into pieces, but, holding a handful of the long tubes, they let it alip into the swirl of the water. To be holled tender does not mean that it should reach the sticky point. By taking the paste up on a spoon or fork it will be easily discovered whether it is tender. It should not be stirred while cooking. A little loosening from the bottom of the pan to prevent burning is all that is required, as of course it will be prepared in a double boiler. After it is cooked, blanched quickly with cold water, and drained, it is ready to prepare in any of the various ways desired. A rather unusual use for it is to boil it with chicken fricassee, in which the usual paste dumplings are omitted from the dish. It should be added to the stew fully three-quarters of an hour before it is to be served. This is an excellent dish for the children's dinner, as well' as to boil it in beef stock or in water strongly flavored with beef extract. Much macaroni served is tasteless because it is not sufficiently salted during the boiling process. It requires a large amount of seasoning.

Some home-made tally-cards for progressive euchre seen lately at a gathering where the game was played were both pretty and ingenious. On oblongs of green and red paper, one for the ladies, the other for the men, were pasted respectively pictures of men and of girls done by the favorite periodical artists of the moment, and cut from magazines and weeklies in which they appeared. Well-known quotations were divided and placed one-half under a girl's picture and the remaining half under that of a

The fine-leaved variety of fern, like the mohair and others, is not to be sprinkled on the leaves, says a florist. House plants of large foliage, however, like the rubber-plant and palms, need careful and comparatively frequent sponging and sprinkling with water. A further suggestion in the care of house plants is contributed by a woman who has phenomenal success with her large assortment. "If I find that a plant seems weak and illnourished," she says, "I give it a dose of castor-oil some morning instead of the usual water, repeating it, perhaps, after an interval of a week or ten days, if the improvement does not seem sufficiently marked. The suggestion was given to me by a florist a long time ago, and I have tried it repeatedly with excellent results."

French cooks sometimes pour a little diluted bouillon over, the potato that is sliced or diced for salad before the dressing is added. The salad is spread out in a sieve or colander, and the bouillon, made from beef extract dissolved in water, is sprinkled over it and quickly drained off. This is particularly to be advised in making a saind with old potatoes, as it neutralizes the sometimes rank flavor of the too mature vegetables.

To the pin-cushions which are perfect replicas of fruit and vegetables. has now succeeded an exhibit, not of the fowls of the air, but of the fish of the sea Cushions modelled after cod, salmon and turbot are shown, the resemblance being admirably produced with metal disks of various colors sewn on for scales.-N. Y. Post. To Cook Sweet Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes are susceptible of being cooked in almost as many ways as the Irish potato, and make such a delicate and toothsome dish that it is a pity they are not more generally used. To the southerner the sweet potato is as necessary an article of diet as the white potato is north of the Mason and Dixon's line, and it requires, to make it light and flaky, more cooking than it usually gets in our porthern kitchens. If the sweet potatoes are roasted in the ashes in true plantation style, one cooking generally suffices, but otherwise they are better treated to two. In as simple a matter as boiling a sweet potato, how many cooks after boiling till a fork can easily penetrate the potato, pour off the water, throw a towel over the pot and draw it to the back of the range, and allow the potatoes to steam for quarter of an hour? They lose all that heavy character, and become light and a brighter shade of yellow. Peel them before serving. The skin of a sweet potato is usually very thin, and in washing them for the pot be careful not to break it, as the water then finds entrance and is apt to make it soggy.-Ladies' World.

Croutens.

Croutons or crusts to serve .. with soups may be of several degrees of excellence. To the average cook croutons are croutons, however they are prepared. At the average table they will either be served cooked to a crisp, fried in fat which is not hot enough, and which leaves them greasy, or will be, perhaps, half-browned and unappetizing. In French cookery these bits of browned bread are indispensable to every broth. They are not cut as small as we serve them, and they are dropped into deep, hot fat only long enough to brown them on the outside. They are handed around the table, to be served with a deep spoon from a a small bowl, rather than left to soak in the soup tureen .- N. Y. Post.

WHITE SOCKS BEAT HIM.

How a Georgia Candidate's Opponent Turned the Inble Most Successfully.

"Judge Emory Speer, as every one knows, has a remarkable gift of repartee," said a former resident of Georgia, "and in his early campaigning days he frequently impressed that fact upon his opponents on the stump. Years ago, when he was running one fall against Col. Blount for congress, the two candidates made a tour of the district and engaged in a series of joint debates. As the story goes, they drew an immense crowd of horny-handed South Georgia farmers at a certain country settlement, and Blount, noting their rugged faces and homely attire, attempted to score a point against his opponent by depicting him as 's haughty aristocrat.

You might suppose that he was a plain, everyday kind of a man from the way he looks now,' he said, 'but you ought to see him when he gets to Washington. He's a regular dude, and if one of you honest, hardworking farmers was to happen to meet him on Pennsylvania avenue he'd no more think of speaking to you than he'd think of jumping over the moon.'

"While Blount was haranguing the crowd in that strain Speer happened to notice that he had on a pair of white socks, and when it came his turn to speak he began somewhat like this: 'My Friends: I am greatly surprised that Mr. Blount should have the audacity to refer to me as an aristocrat, especially in view of a little incident which occurred only yesterday in the town of Macon. We were standing in conversation on the street corner, arranging for this very trip, when a good old country woman approached and endeavored to sell us some socks. They were old-fashioned, plain, honest, blueyarn socks, gentlemen, the same kind our mothers used to knit, and when she drew out a pair from her basket our friend, Col. Blount, gave them one contemptuous glance, turned up his nose and walked away.

"I don't know, of course, but I would wager that he has on a pair of fine, citymade white socks at this very moment. As for me, whom he terms an aristocrat, I bought the homely socks he professed to scorn, and"-here he pulled up his trousers, exhibiting a couple of blue woolen tops-"I have 'em on right now! Colonel, let's see your socks."

Needless to say, Blount collapsed, and that township returned an overwhelming majority for Speer."-N. O. Times

THE BOERS AND THE BIBLE.

They Are "A Queer Mixture of Old Israelite and Scotch Cove-Banter."

The Boers are, as a people, deeply and narrowly religious, intensely believing in the guidance of God and in their own position as a chosen people, and in some cases even identifying themselves with the fortunes and the history of the Jews; a belief which we can readily understand when we remember that almost every family, however poor, has as its valued possession "a huge famly Bible," and that in the old trekking days they knew, in Mr. Bryce's words, "no book but the Bible." A newspaper correspondent (of the Times, I think) lately gave us an illustration of this belief. It was a question between the English and the Boer Bible, and it came out that the worthy Boer who owned the Boer Bible looked upon his Bible as the original of all other Bibles, and upon the words spoken to the children of Israel as words directly spoken to the Boers themselves in their own language during their perilous wanderings among the heathen. Another Boer, we are told, vouched for the horns and hoofs of the devil on the evidence of a picture in his family Biblethat picture being in the Bible and forming part of it, closed, as he claimed, the controversy.

"They are grave and serious." says Mr. Bryce, "closely bound to their ancient forms of plety, and prone to believe themselves the special objects of Divine protection," and as we know from other evidence, President Kruger, in all his difficulties, looks on himself as divinely guided. As Mr. Garrett-Fisher points out, there is no good reason for accusing them of religious hyprocrisy, "brutal" as they have often been in their dealings with the tives. They are an old testament people, taking possession of their promised land, and destroying the Canaanites, who lie under Divine sentence. Indeed, the belief existed among them that Jerusalem itself was to be found somewhere north of the Transvanl. Mr. Garrett-Fisher sums them up as a mixture of old Israelite and Scotch Covenanter.-Contemporary Review.

Left in the Dark. The policemen of a certain precinct.

are having a quiet laugh at the expense. of a superior officer whose eccentricities have often provoked much amusement among members of the force and his acquaintances.

Before the public lighting commission sent in its estimates, printed slips, were sent to each of the stations, with, the request that they be returned with the blanks properly filled out, designating the needs of the precinct in the line of street illumination. The officer aforementioned turned the slips over to his day squad, with solemn instructions to make notes on the poorly-lighted districts and to report accordingly. Of course the day squad had no opportunity of observing the dark places reporting intelligently upon then no slips were turned in.

"Well," remarked the officer, wil completent air, "I guess our preci ported to the commission, the lin over which he has police jurisdict? were ignored in the estimates. D troit Free Press.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS