RABBITS WILL FIGHT

Meek Animals Are Terrors When Run Into a Corner.

Barr Been known to De Battle as Desperately as Buildeg or Bear-Illustrative Instances.

The rabibi is more than an impetuous and desperate fighter. He is freugently the most cunning of strategists. One day he will precipitate a fearful onslaught. burt himself like an avalanche at the doomed and dastard foe. Again he will Jure his victim to destruction by wiles so deep that Fabius himself might well have thrilled with envy at the specfacle. Furious in onset as Sheridan or Stonewall Jackson, cautious in mameuver as Beauregard or McClellan, he is in either capacity the most devastating warrior that walks on legs, says the Washington Post.

Read this: "Middletown, N. Y. Thursday.-Milton Reynolds, an Ontario & Western fireman, living at Livingston Manor, went hunting for rabbits with Frank Pomer, an engine driver. Reynolds holed a cottontail, and while proceeding to drive the animal out placed his double-barreled shotgun on the ground a short distance from the hole. The rabbit soon appeared, and, making straight for the gun, stopped on the trigger in such a way as to set off both barrels.

"The shot struck Reynolds in the left hand, leg and face, and tore one foot off his dog. The rabbit escaped."

On many occasions in the past, always carefully confining ourselves to wellauthenticated testimony and rejecting all witnesses not of unquestiousble credit, we have reproduced in these columps stirring chronicles of rabbit achievements in the line of outright, rough and tumble, knock down and drag out fighting. Our readers have not forgotten the hand-to-hand combat between the jackrabbit and the bull dog at Medicine Lodge, Kan., on which occasion the buildog was torn to shreds and left lead in 18 separate and di

places. Everybody has read Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's description of the battle between the Michigan molly cottontail and the rattlesnake, when the mernent was left a mangled wreck upon the ground. But why recapitulate the long and gory history at this time? We are now considering the New York rabbit as a deep, dark, wily strategist-as an intellectual rather than a brute force in deadly conflict. We already know with what terror his burtling attack is regarded by experienced hunters in all parts of the country. Very recently a Maryland gentleman, known less and accomplished Nimrod, woke from a troubled sleep and seizing a double-barreled shotgum, blew both his own feet off, thinking they were rabbits about to fall upon him. That shows what big-game veterans think of rabbirs. It is the same story, from the tangled forests of the Adirondacks to the chaparral of western Texas—a story all men know. But here is a new side to this astounding beast, showing that . his craft is as destructive as his ferocity. We commend it to the prayerful contemplation of hunters everywhere, especial-- ly the city variety of the tribe

You can meet the mountain lion and efface him with a feace rail. You can run an umbrella into a Jersey bear and open it, and lo! the thing is done. You can hire an Indian to hold the antiered monarch of the wilderness while you till him full of lead. But when you meet a rabbit in a narrow path, you want to offer him a cabbage and a plate of oatmeal, and then gallop madly home while he is eating it.

HADRIAN'S WALL.

Romains of Bistoric Defense Still Stretch from the Atlantic to the German Ocean.

History would be the pleasantest sort of learning in existence it all the nations of the past had left memorials such as the Romans have, and if we could take our class books afield and read of events there where they actually hannened. This thought occurred to me last summer, writes Edwin L. Arnold, in "A Day with Hadrian," in St. Nicholas, when I was bicyclig alone in the wild, unpeopled fell country which still separates England from Scotland. and came almost by chance upon the remains of the great wall which Emperor Hadrian built to keep those lively gen-. tlemen, the Picts and Scots, out of the Roman province of Britain.

I had read of it before, as every boy has and traced the long 70-mile line of that wonderful fortification on my may right across Northumberland from the Atlanta to the German ocean, but it was just a line to me, as it probably is to you. And then all of a sudden that day, miles from even a shepherd's but, I came unon the splendid ruin agranging across hill and vale as far as one could gee on either hand, solitary and forgotten vet impressive even in its decay It was just as if I had tumbled right our of this hunidrum, latter-day world right into the old one of emperors prefects centurians and all the gold and glitter. the smendor and wrong-doing of that great empire which on e embraced all the known world

Dend Give-Augu A man who beast that he knows a glass of wine invited a few select friends to dinner one evening. In the midst of the meal his Irish servant brought up a very old-looking bottle of WIDE

"Ab. John." said the master, "you forgot to take the cobwebs off this bottle before you brought it up?

To his surprise and discomfort, John replied. "Sure, sir, I thought ye didn't want 'em taken off, after putting 'em on so careful."- Spare Moments.

HOW SCALLOPS ARE TARES.

They Are the Host Expensive Shellfish in the Market-Only the "Eye" Katen.

"Have you ever gone scalloping?" saked the Rhode Islander, after he hadsaten a clam chowder, some broiled bluefish, half a broiled live lobster, a half dozen anchovies, and was helping himself to a liberal nortion of scallons, relates the New York Tribune.

"By scalloping I suppose you mean fishing for scallops," replied the New York drygoods merchant who had invited his old college chum from Providence to dine with him.

"That's it, that's it. Only we sort of flig them up. Ever seen it done?"

The New Yorker only shook his head. He was still wondering how his friend could make a whole meal off such a conglomerate assortment of sea food, and not want to take to water himself, as his satural element.

"Well, then, I suppose you wonder where this round, meaty, fishy scallopcomes from?" continued the Rhode Islander. "The scallop shell, as you know, in flat, with as wavy an edge as that of a freshir fluted petticoat. It's a beautiful shell. The Crusaders used to wear them, when they came back from Palestine, to show they had been there. Lots of scallops along the Syrian coast. Well, I'll tell you. The scallop that you eat is only what we call the 'eye' of the animal. But it isn't actually the eye. It's the big meaty muscle which holds the two halves of the shell together, and which opens and shuts them as the scallop may desire. It fills up the round socket near the hinge. So when a scallop man is preparing this food for the market, he fust scoops out the eye and throws all the rest away. He doesn't ship them in the shell to the market. the same as clams and oysters. Only

"For that reason, I should think, they would be less expensive. Not so much money for freight," remarked the

"You might think so, but as a matter of fact scallops are the most expensive kind of shellfish we have. There is so much waste. One bushel of scallop shells will only make about three

digger gets as much as 5) cents a quart for his product, and here in New York they cost two or three times as much." "I shouldn't think there was much money in digging them at that rate." ven ured the New Yorker.

"You would think so, but in reality it is just the opposite. A man can make \$10 a day at least at the business, and if he is a hustler he can earn four times: that much. Of course you can't dig them out the year round, but they're a good thing while they last. The scallop season in Rhode Island just opened the first of this month, and one minute past midnight the men swooped down on the scallop beach in the Narragansett river like so many Oklahoma squatters. A man can catch only 20 bushels a day, but usually the scallop digger fools the fish wardens by going from one bed to another. He'll dig up 20 bushels in one place, go ashore and show what he has to the warden, and then sail down the bay five or ten miles to another bed, dig up 20 more and land his cargo before the first warden can communicate with the second officer who inspects the second

CURIOUS PREDICTIONS.

Astounding Prophecies Concerning Twentieth Century Made in

In London there is much talk at present about a curious book entitled "The Reign of George VI. 1990-1925," which was published in 1763, and a copy of which was recently discovered.

The author makes some astounding prophecies about the twentieth century. Russia, he says, will conquer not only Finland and the Crimea, but also the Scandinavian peninsula, and will become the steadfast ally of France, which will be governed by the Bourbons. In Germany, he predicts, the Hapshurgs will be displaced by the Hohenzollerns, and "in 1903 the ruler will be Frederick IX., a very weak monarch, who will be controlled in all things by his wife." The whole of Italy, he maintains, will be ruled by one king, and "the patrimony of St. Peter will long since have been

taken away from the church." England, according to him, will be wonderfully powerful at the beginning of the twentieth century, and as a proof thereof he says that "in 1920 the British colonies of North America will have no less than 11,009,000 inhabitants," a curious statement in view of the fact that there are now more than 75,000,000 persons in the United States and Canada

Of the two great revolutions the French and the American the author says not a word, and hence as a prophet he does not holifamers high rank Still, there are a few notable predictions in his book in regard to certain striking events. of the last century, and therefore those who like this kind of literature are gladthat the old work has been brought to

"Cabbage" Business.

thas I grows become in a terms drive ing storm waiting in despair to reach. my descin cion," said a New York wom-(e. re. drib), ha charry extor d gemmen. from Ole Virginy grew conversational and deployed my plight. I made the remark that in a storm calls disappeared tive besterfies in a wir i, and if one was found, by barkained for your last cent, or i foxon to your fate. much, yes'm yes'm,' he exchaimed. The sure ratios! that the cabbage

-N Y Post Filtered Water Fatal to Fish. Fish kept in filtered water will die. This is because the nutriment in the fluid has been filtered out of it. What is nutriment to the fish, however, proves injurious to mankind when it is taken in

business was awful dear in New York."

TRADING IN TITLES: +

Rulers of Foreign Countries Confer Nobility for Cash.

Bigh-Sounding "Handles" and Membership in Royal Orders Handed Out for Coin of the Realm.

There are various foreign countries where a man can obtain a high-sounding handle" to his name by the simple and convenient method of writing out a check for the amount at which the distinction is valued. In fact, the rulers of these particular countries derive no small part of their incomes by conferring titles, orders and decorations upon those who are willing to pay the price for them.

Italy has earned the reputation of being one of the best title-selling countries. For about £1,600 the king will confer on you the title of prince, a distinction which carries with it many privileges. If this amount is a little more than one can afford, there are the lesser distinctions of duke and marquis, which cost £1,200 and £1,000, respectively Or for £800 I(aly will make you a count, while £480 will buy you the title of baron, and £200 enable you to become a "noble."

There is another way of obtaining a title in Italy. This is by purchasing an estate in the country. This method, however, is not often resorted to, as it is less sure, and often more expensive. than buying the title outright.

For the comparatively small sum of £175 the king of Spain will make a foreigner a knight of the Order of Isabella. A knighthood of the Most Noble Order of St. James and the Sword, on the other hand, costs £325, and the candidate must also become an honorary officer in the Spanish army, which will cost him a matter of from £50 to £100 more. The title of commander can also be bought for £300-with the star, £375. The latter decoration is much sought after. by the bye, as it greatly resembles that

of the Prussian eagle. The king of Portugal, too, has a num-

of to suitable purchasers. To bestow upon a man the once-envied title of knight of the Christus order, his majesty charges £500. A fifth-class of the Order of the Tower and Sword, however, costs only £45, while the fourth, third and second class can be had for £75, £125 and £150, respectively.

Of course, a man does not usually deal direct with the rulers or their private secretaries in purchasing any of the aforementioned distinctions. They are usually to be obtained through agents, mostly resident in Holland and Germany As a matter of fact, the vertisements offering for sale distinctions ranging from count to prince.

Occasionally such advertisements appear in English papers. A few months ago, for instance, one of the most important "dailies" published in London advertised for sale the title of count in a the Portuguese peerage. For £1,200 the agent guaranteed to arrange the whole transaction, and the only qualifirstion beyond drawing the check required of the would-be noble was that he should make a preliminary residence of three months in Lisbon.

Servia's ruler has at his disposal the Order of Takoma, which he will bestow on any-one for £150 and £300, the first charge being made for knighthood and the latter for a commandery. A similar price is asked for the Sun and Lion orders of Persia, and for the Mediidia decoration, which the Turkish sultan sells to the faithful as well as to the faithless. The sultan of Turkey also sells the Osmanie order of the first class for about £1,000, and the third class of the same order for \$250. The Star of Roumania, possessed by many literary men, is quoted by agents at £200, while the sultan of Tunis offers the Order of Nischanel Istikar, in three classes, at

£90, £125 and £150, respectively. San Marino, the smallest republic in the world, which is situated in Mount Titano, in the Italian province of Emilia, does a flourishing business in titles. Unlike other countries, however, San Marino devotes most of the money so gained to the maintenance of charitable institutions... As a matter of fact, the system of selling titles in the little republic originated in this manner: A. hospital was required, and there being no money in the treasury to pay for the building of it, the authorities hit upon the novel idea of offering patents of nobility for sale. The republic will make you a duke or a baron for £1,000, while £300 will buy you the title of count.

Told of Gladschne.

Gladstone's biography tells of a royal party at Windsor in Queen Victoria's reign which, after dining, instantly took to cards. The sums involved were not however, enormous. "I found," writes Gladstone, for once a gambler, "I had won two shillings twopence at the end. of which eight pence was paid me by the prince. I mean to keep the twopenny piece (the sixpence I cannot identify) accordingly." This unique souvenir of his gambling prowess one would scarcely expect to be prized by a serious

St Peter's cathedral in South Africa has doubtless the most unusual belfry to be found in any cathedral. It boasts of a fine peal of four large bells which have hung for years from a large tree in the open. There are several church bells in England which are hung from trees, as Is the case at Thirimere church, Surrey, but there is only one cathedral equipped in this way -the church of the late Bishop Colenso.

Associations. Things that have a common quality ever quickly seek their kind.-Marcus

ARMY MULE DOOMED.

Will Be Supplanted by the Zebrale, Part Horse and Part Zebra. Says This Authority.

The days of the mule are numbered. Within the next few centuries his melodious voice will have been stilled forever. This is the prophecy of United States Consul General Richard Guenther, at Frankfort, Germany, reports the Washington Times, who sends an official report to the state department on the chances of the zebrula, a cross between the horse and the zebra, superseding the mule. He says of the qualifications of the zebrula:

"German papers contend that it has been demonstrated that the mule, the cross between horse and donkey, is inferior to the cross between horse and

"Formerly the opinion prevailed that the zebra was almost extinct. The opening up of Africa, particularly the eastern part, reveals these fine animals in

"Compared with horses, and cattle, they possess peculiar advantages, as they are immune against the dangerous horse disease of Africa and also against the deathly 'tsetse' fly The question was therefore raised whether the zebra could not take the place of the mule, commonly used in the tropics. The greatest credit with reference to the solution of this problem is due to Prof. Cossar Ewart, who has been trying since 1895 to produce crosses between horses and zebras, with a view to developing an animal superfor in every respect to the mule.

"Prof. Ewart produced crosses from mares of different breeds and zebra stal-Hons of the Burchell kind. The offspring is called zebrula, and on account of Rs form and general hodily condition-especially the hardness of the hoofs-is specially adapted for all transport work heretofore performed by mules. The zebrula is much livelier than the mule and at least as intelligent.

"The Indian government has already experimented with zebrulas for trans-

porting mountain artillery at Quetta "In Germany much interest in this animal is manifested. The well known Hazenbeck is experimenting in this direction and intends to introduce the zebrula

logical garden at Berlin processes come very fine specimens. The zebra stripes are often well preserved, while the undertone of the skin is generally that of the mother. A full-grown zebrula is 14 hands high and the girdle circumference about 63 inches

"The experiments so far have been so successful that it is predicted that the zebrula during the present century will completely supersede the mule."

MICHIGAN'S NAVAL VESSEL

Took Part in the Civil War, Carried Reifet Expedition Still Floats.

The United States steamship Yantic. the training ship of the Michigan naval brigade, is one of the most noted of Uncle Sam's war vessia, and has an interesting history, says the Toledo News-Bee She stormed Fort Fisher during the civil war, has been dismantled in a tornado and half wrecked several times. but is still the "good ship Yantic." With Admiral Schley (then a commander), she carried an arctic relief expedition close to the north pole, and has sailed over the oceans and seas of the world. The commander of the Yantic is Capt F. D. Standish, and her crew served on board the Yosemite during the Spanish war.

The Yantic was built by day labor by the government in 1863 and 1864, and as nothing but live oak and copper fastenings were use! she is as stanch and strong to-day as when she was launched just in time to take part in the closing excitement of the civil war. Her last engagement was the storming of Fort Fisher, where she was considerably battered and lost a number of menu-

In 1897 she was turned over to the Michigan naval militia at Montreal by President Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy. The Michigan men took her, cut her in two, put pontoons under her, and brought her up the canals of the St. Lawrence with tugs, and finally after a struggle of 30 days landed her in Detroit. There she was rebuilt, and new boilers, new engines, electric lights, etc., mæle her a modern craft, and each year she takes the Michigan naval militia, 200 strong; on an official cruise lasting eight or ten days. She. is manned entirely by naval militia from the captain down through the engine room. Prof. Cooley, the noted engineering expert from the University of Michigan, is in charge of the engine room, and has as assistants (oilers, etc.), graduates and pupils, all enlisted in the state service

Capt. Standish, who commands the Yantic, is a charter member of the Michigan naval militia, and holds the envious record of "continuous service," never since the first organization of the miltia ten years ago having been absent from a drill, parade, or roll call.

Scholar or Athlete.

Statistics would tend to show that while the chance of the kind of disfinction recorded in Who's Who is about the same for the crew as for the average of the class, and is much greater for the captains of the crew, it is for the football and baseball men far less than for the average graduate Such a result cannot be attributed enfirely to the fact that high scholars no longer play upon the nine or eleven. for this is equally true of the crew In fact from 1861 to 1895 no member of the crew won a Bowdoin prize or stood in the first seventh of his class, and only one took final honors in any sublect: but the oarsmen proved in other ways that they possessed in as great a degree as the average of the class the qualities that make for distinction Why should this not be true of the baseball and football men also?-A. Lawrence Lowell, in Atlantic.

NOT FOUND IN MEXICO

Finger-Bowls Have Their Uses in Some Countries.

Amusing Experience of a Fastidious American in the Land of "Pretty . Soon"-The Coarting Mill.

"I am glad to get back into the United States," said Dr. Gordon Beedle. "No more Mexico for me."

Dr. Reedle had just returned from a trip to Parral with a party to inspect some mines. It was his first tour of the southern republic and he has had enough -for the present, anyhow, states the Kandas City Journal, of recent date.

"I had some funny experiences there." said the doctor, "but I think my funniest was in the hotel at Parral. I sat down to a sumptuous meal when our car arrived there, but at its conclusion i coticed that the waiter had not brought a finger bowl. Of course, I do not know any more Spanish than he does English, so I had to make signs for what I wanted. As my fingers were sticky, I went through the motion of washing them. afterward drying them on my napkin. the waiter nodded 'yes' with a funny arin, and went and talked to the head waiter. That functionary came to me and looked inquiringly. I went through my performance again and added 'Quien mbe?' which I think means 'Are you on?' or something of that sort. Anyhow, I said it. The headwalter seemed considerably puzzled, and made signs as if to ask if I wanted the finger bowl there. I nodded that I did, so he threw up his hands as if not able to understand why a man should wish to lave hisbands at table and nodded to the waiter. That fellow vanished, and I thought it was

"The nexy minute in through the door came three-men led by my waiter. One bore a white china wash bowl, one carried a bar of soap, and the third had a regular Turkish bath towel. Gravely my waiter took up my dishes, and then with polite and profound bows these implements of the cleanliners which Mexico rannot understand were placed before

And solemnly and with downward I washed my hands, while the rest of our party shricked with laughter

"I don't suppose to this day that those Mexicans have solved the problem of why I wanted to wash my hands any place, let alone at table, for seemingly they never do. I reckon they laid it to be freaks of the American travelers. But I never asked for finger bowls any more, they don't use them there.

"I had another experience in Parral The center of the town is a place and about this the young men and momen walk after nightfall. But they don't walk together for that would be bighly Improper. The senoritas walk with their mothers, in one direction, and the man walk in the other direction. Around and around this square they mill like, so many cattle in a stampede, passir a each other in long lines. If a man sees a sur! In the throng that he fancies he emilia at her when her duenna is not looking. and if she smiles back he follows her when she leaves, and serenades her beneath her window that night. Some of the boldest may slip a note to the girl. but as only a small number of Mexicans an either read or write this is a rare exception. The girl, when she hears the serenade, knows who is doing it, and if she approves she will look mit and smile If she is bold; if not, she wil merely open the shutter. If she disapproves, the keeps down the blind and that set-

ties it "My wife and I joined with our party in this 'mail ing' about the Parral plaza, and when one smart senor smiled at us, we not knowing the eistom there. smiled brell. That night we had a serenade, too. Needless to say we did not open our blinds, as we had been informed of the meaning of this move, and leared that if we encouraged the chap and he found that we were married, I might be needing an undertaker

"I found a great mining center in Partal. The operations there are fremendous. A peculiarity of the Mexican mining laws is that one may not run lateral works beyond the confines of his lease on the surface. In other words, his lease hold extends down exactly on the same lines that it is surveyed and bounded on the surface. Thus if a man finds a fine rein of vold he cannot pursue it beyond the confines of his bwn holdings, unless he can I-ase the land through which it runs. His neighbor, who never heard of the vein, may thus profit by all his

· Habit of Exampleration. Exaggeration is one of the most serious evils of the day. It is common in all the walks of life, people not being willing to see what is actually before their eyes, but permitting their imaginations to enlarge and extend their view frequently to the limit of the mental horizon. Few will deny its deleterious offect. Enmors on each side of the orean for which there is no reasonable basis throw the country into a stare of unhealthy anxiety and do positive harm at times of a serious character. Very resent events have strikingly il-Justrated this. It is the vogue, or it is a temporary evil which has seized upon the public, and there does not appear to be any remedy except to let it run the course like any other epidemic and pass away -Baltimore American.

New Classification.

Dr. Francis R. Lane, until lately director of the high schools of Washington, is fond of repeating the following extract from a composition submitted to him for approval during the days when be was a worker in the school teaching ranks. The extract runs as follows: "Beings are divided into names, according to that which they feed on. The lion cats flesh-the lion is carniverous. The row eats grassthe cow is herbarious. Man eats everything. Therefore, man is omnipotent"

VALUE OF TRADE SCHOOLS.

One Year Devoted to Study Helps Mare Than a Year Spent in a Large thop.

It has been well said that Time dotermines all things," and time has evolved a solution which, though but in its infancy, is destined to grow and be the most important development in educational lines that the world has ever seen I refer to the trade schools, says James M. Dodgels, in "The Money Value of Training" in St Nicholas Locally we have some splendid examples—the Drexel institute, the Williamson trade school, the manual training school, and of hers. But scattered all over the coun-Try are schools of this character, whichund-subtedly will grow more rapidly than any educational institutions of the

Within comparatively few years this lack of opportunity for proper training, making itself manifest, and finding the law of supply and demonstring good worklag order, registered it's want, and fortunately the method of supply was developed. This training is now being given by many institutions in this country, in shops equipped with the most modern tools and employing upto-date methods, and supervised by instructors of marked ability and fully imbued with the importance and farreaching benefits of their calling. The instruction is systematic and individual. and I feel fully justified in maying that amonth of such training is of more value than a year's time spent by a young man in a large shop, in which he is as likely to absorb error as truth

It has been said that a three years' course in a trade school, in which an average of but a few hours a day are devoted to actual manual work, can in no way compare with three years' time spent in actual work in a shop I feet that this is a popular error. In shop work a man may spend monthsun repetition of the same task, to no ultimate advantage to the worker. Instead of his skill being quickened, it is dulied. He very quickly acquires the skill which is unconscious in its operation, and, like the old lady with her knitting needle, he can talk to a fellow workman, or rti nit and dream at our far-distant cia les

and matters, without in any way is own ring the rate of production. In fact, sometimes his pace might be actually quickened by some mental emotion having an exciting effect upon his nervous organization, in the same way that the old lady. In charting with her friends, the duliness or animation of the conwill kuit fast or slow in harmony with versation. It is notte obvious that renetitive routine work is not desirable for a young man of natural ambition and apritude. In the trade school he esca; w routing, but is instructed in the under lying principles of his work, and in ough manual labor to familiarize him seif with the various tools required, and to prove the correctness of the theories. in which he has been instructed:

WORLD'S WORST PRISON.

It to safe to Be a Foul Dungson of Bokhara, Inder Runnian Control.

The worst prison in the world is anid to be the prison at Bokhara , Although the emperor of Bokhará is supposed to be under Russian severeighty, in practice he is unbounded master of his subjects, who number

The Central Asia artiferat still administers "justice" in the fine old fashcon, and it is rather immaterial whether one is innocate or guilty, if he happens to be unfortunate enough to be sent to jail, for whoever a co letters the prison doors is treated by common consent as if he had been. convicted as a criminal

The accused is thrown into the common prison, where sometimes a handred or more prisoners are so closely crowded together that there is hardly moom enough for anyone to move

A few preces of half rotten mutton: and a small jug of foul water are given, to each prisoner ance a day, and after that no one cares what happens until the next day,

la addition to being looked up in the dirty, unventilated jail, the prisoner is turdened with chains.

If the charge is extra serious, he may be chained so tightly to the wait or the ground that he cannot stir At best he will have leg irons, handcuffs or neck from to weigh him down and make the movements anything but ! a pleasure.

The prison is built on the very edge of the desert in such a location that the hot winds sweep over it all day and all night, and the atmosphere within is constantly super-heated, be-t sides being indescribably foul on account of the crowded condition of the

The keeps is that the prisoners withour mercy, and the men are kept without trial for as long a period as the easy-go-lucky course of justice ra. Bokhara may degrand.

Wars of the Burra.

The burro of to-day has degenerated woofully in the marrer of speed. While his ancestors could outrum the swiftest horse, alas, the burro is very much opposed to movement of any kind it requires the constant application of a stout codget to induce him to move even at a slow gate. But he has not lost his sare-footedness that comes to him by right of heritage. * * * Slowly but surely the burro lands his pack at its destination. He waits not for the dinger whistle to blow, he belongs to no union. He is ready to eat at all times if there be anything to eat, if worry. If he can't get hay, he will take whatever happens to peep above ground in the way of vegetation; if no vegetation is in sight, he contents himself with calmly waiting."-From "The Patient Burro." by Thomas H. Davies, in Four-Track News.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS