# DESTINATION OF THE EARTH.

Manualities of Astronomers to Chill in Search of Light on This Momentons Subject.

As importance which relatively few persons are aware of attaches to an exmedition which has just gone to Chili the Lick observatory in Califorlts object is to find out whither are all bound.

Everybody has heard that the solar system is flying swiftly toward the morth. It is a plunging flight that carname us more than 43,000 miles straight Corough the ether every hour of the and night. It is a motion that has mothing to do with the earth's annual merciation about the sun, except as it prevents that revolution from carrying the earth back turn and turn to the .mme spot in space.

In truth, we never get back to the game place. Every new year comes in with the globe at a point more than 300,-#88,800 miles nearer to a very northerm star, named Vega, than it was a war earlier. As far as the evidence now So hand goes the flight of the sun toward the north is as straight as that of an arrow, but the path described by the earth, since it is compelled all the while to circle round and round the flying sun, te as a great spiral.

And thus we sweep onward, moving continually into new regions, running Through what perils nobody can guess - perhaps none at all-and impelled by a force as mysterious as that which drew the unfortunate ship in the Ara-Man Nights to be wrecked on the mountain of adamant.

It is this strange voyage of the sun and its worlds through the unexplored of immensity that the Califorplan astronomers have gone to South merica to investigate.

Now, the precise object of the expedithen to Chili is to examine the light the southern stars from which we mere flying away, says a writer in Colmer's Weekly. They have been much Dems studied than have the northern mans, to which we are drawing nearer. "But is as if the people on the bow of a whip, after watching for a long time the medicate of their approach to objects mhead, should visit the stern in order note the recession of objects behind Through a combination of such selections the speed and direction of the ship's motion could be deduced. But there are many other absorbing-

interesting questions relating to the mlace and rank in it, which will be brought nearer to solution by the sucto the exploration of the southern beavens, now beginning.

#### FISHES THAT SINK SHIPS.

A Tumber of Seasels Are Sent to the Bottom Each Year by Their Attacks.

An average of five or six ships-often mare - are sent to the bottom every year by fish. Some of these scaly enemiare giants; others, none the less capable tiking a vessel worth thousands eterling, are so small that you could hold half a dozen of them in your hand, says

Stray Stories. In March, last year, the whaling bark Rathieen, of Dundee, was cruising in the South Atlantic, when she came upon a school of whales, and lowered her moats. Two of the whales were harspooned; and safely disposed of; but the shird, an immense bull, lost his temper. and charged the bark at full speed.

The bark was stove in completely, and the hoats were hastily provisioned and Clowered By the time the crew were giear of the vessel she sank stern fore-

To be strictly accurate, a whale is not n fish at all, but a swordfish is, and a mearticularly nasty enemy for a vessexcounter when he is in an irritable

The brig Harriet, last year, came to am natimely end at the hands-or snou! - of one of these fish. She was passing Ehrough some shoal water on the South American coast, where swordfish we wont to congregate, and in some way happened to rouse the ire of one of the Beggest of the clan.

Using his tail as a twin propeller, and Paying his lance in rest, he turned upon the brig and drove his sword shout clear through the none-too-sound wood of her

The common or gerdan eel has a way as gerting into boilers and other "plant" By some mysterious means with the water supply, and distinguishes himself. by throwing machinery out of gear. H. M. S. Pandora, last year, found herself

The condensers were out of order, and after a lot of trouble they were found to countain a quantity of sels, which had been sucked into them in some way.

Finally, there is the auger fish, half-3 sb ha f-crab, that is the terror of all seas. This creature, which is not bigger Than an almond, has a proboses like and enlarged guar-sting, that can bore abrough even sheet copper-

The California Reading Habit. The redding habit among the forrelans is particularly significant. Intime crowded ferries plying to and Fro 1 tween Sat Frageisco and other adjacent ports, or on the local transwere well one may observe bothly angand or alisorhed in the contents of bands and magazines. Lientists fresportfly common tupon the extent to which this cust in provails. It serves, jet with high moder, to soften the maits manifest to presented my the gry limit Have, once thought posseen of the of their direct and carp. many greed." But the Sin France. soo of today amenders a sterest on matters uside from brance. Write were displays such commercial energy. that a far susager the Kipling to want reed of her absorber made in 電話 respect, she hevertheless shows a deep concern for those things tend. paragraphics and the electric concernes. pie. Herbert Bashford, in Atlante. THE CATALPA TREE.

Contains Very Hard Wood and Rallroads Are Planting Them for Tie Purposte.

"Speaking of hard trees reminds me of the catalpa," said a man who farms out in one of the Louisiana parishes, reports the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "This is one of the hardest trees -hardest to kill and hardest to cutthat I know of. I have had an exceedingly singular experience with some catalpa trees which is worth relating, and what I will say will demonstrate that the kind of a tree in question is among the hardest trees in the land. Some time back a little negro ran into our lot with a small bunch of young trees that were about eight inches long. A tag was tied to the bunch of trees, and, thinking it singular that the boy should be in bossession of the bunch. I asked him where he had got the trees. 'Found dem in de road,' he said, handing them to me. The name on the tag had worn away, and the negro boy had been twisting the trees as if trying to tie them into a knot. The overseer came up just then and said the trees were poplar, and that they were dead. I gave them back to the negro. About 15 days afterward I found them in another part of the lot. Just for curiosity's sake' I planted them; I wanted to see if they would grow. Later I overheard an old Frenchman on the place say he would get on his hands and knees and crawl to France if they would grow. Well, those same dried, twisted and seemingly dead trees came up. It was then that I discovered that they were catalpas. I decided to transplant them and pulled them up. I planted all but one, and this one was about four feet long. I left this tree out by the lot fence and in the sun until one day, when I noticed that all the leaves on it were dying, I took pity on it and threw a sack over its roots and poured a little water over the sack to keep the roots damp. This tree remained in this predicament all that summer and the following fall, winter and spring, and still lived as if planted deep in the ground. I put it in my garden, and today it is the finest looking tree on the plantation. I believe the catalpa is as hard as the willow or the cherokee bush, and it would be an excellent tree to make railroad ties from I heard that one of the railroad companies has plant-

ed about 500 trees in Louisiana to cuitivate them for tie purposes. Ten to one this company has a creat scheme, and one which will cause the cypress tree to be laid aside, so far as crossties in this part of the country are concerned. for catalpa will prove to be a much better wood for ties, being harder, more solid and making a better foundation for the rails."

THE PEACH IS AN ALMOND.

Pears Are Apples, Gooseheries Are Currants, and Tomatoes and Cucambers Are Fruit.

There are few more wrongly-named things in the world than the Jerusalem artichoke. In the first place it never came from Jerusalen, at all; and in the second, it is not really an artichoke, but a sunflower with its tabers developed by cultivation, says Stray Stories.

Cultivation has done wonders for fruit and vegetables.

For instance, through its means peaches, apricots and nectarines have been developed from the almond, to which family all three fruits belong

There is little apparent connection between the wild crab of the hedgerows and a newtown pippin, but both are members of the same genus ludged, it is from this same wild crabapple that the whole of the 700 odd existing varie-

ties of apples have been raised. Technically speaking, too, the pear is an apple; and so is the mediar and the mountain ash, which latter is not an ash

at all.

Is a turnip a cabbage? Yes, one variety at least of it is. This is the outer vegetable known as kohlrabi, which, although classed by scientists among the Brassica, or cabbage family, has huge roots just like a turnip.

The cucumber is really a fruit, and not a vegetable. The same remark applies to the tomato, which is really a. fruit also.

The gooseberry is a current. It is not the least like it in elther appearance or flavor, yet both belong to the same family of Ribes.

The onion is a charming little flower its various species bearing white, yellow, blue and rose-colored blossoms, many produced in beautiful drooping clusters. Originally the onion was a flowering plant, but the cultivation of certain of its varieties has produced the now world-famous vegetable.

When is a chestnut not a chestnut? When it is a horse-chestnut. This is another of the curiosities of the classifigation of horticultural nomenclature. The horse-chestnut is Aesculus, and the other kind Castanes.

# Insuring Automobiles.

The prefutice against automobiles, which had subsided somewhat, was given another inning by the recent stories of the road race accidents abroad, and the manager of one big English (asualty Insurance company has since refused to issue any more policies to owners of machines. "We found last menth" he said, "that 60 per cent of our accident claims were in some way connected with autos, and, although we were insuring owners against damages to the extent of \$5 feet on each machine, we had finally to give up such insurance altogether. The owner of one machine had three stats and used against him in six weeks. We have to defend them and pay if the brintiff wing. There is one consolat on for us, and that is that the court are five years behind. A man injured now will have his case come up in 1908. If he is lucky."-N

### THE LAY OF THE HEN

Annual Output of Eggs and Poultry .... Is Worth \$285,000,000.

The American Fowl Is in the famo Class with Gold Mines and Off Wells as a Producer of Wesith.

George Fayette Thompson, of the agricultural department, has written a treatise upon the modern hen which contains information of interest. In the first place Mr. Thompson declares that the average get-rich-quick concern stands in about the same relation to an upto-date hen as does an ire wagon to an automobile. As a rapid accumulator of financial resources the ben is in the same class as oil wells and gold mines. The thoroughly modern hen no longer wastes her time hairning eggs. She leaves that work entirely to the incubator, while she devotes the time thus gained to the more profitable labor of producing eggs, says the Chicago Daily News.

Consequently, Prof. Thompson has discovered that there is a proportionately smaller number of fowls, but by the adoption of labor and time saving machines the lesser number has been able to produce a constantly increasing output of eggs. The treatise contains so much interesting information about the hen and her product that Secretary Wilson has determined to incorporate it in the forthcoming year book of the de-

partment of agriculture. Prof. Thompson, who is also a statistician of reputation, has discovered that in the city of New York each family of five persons consumes on an average four eggs a day. In Chicago, if it is accepted that the city has reached a population of 2,000,000, the ratio of egg consuming is higher, and every person In the city manages to consume one

whole egg each day in the year. The production of poultry and eggs is the most profitable of all industries. Mr Thompson estimates that a thoroughly modernized hen can realize 400 per cent, profit for her owner. In 33 states and territories the value of eggs exceeds the value of the poultry product. The egg product in the United States amounts to more, when measured by dollars and cents, than the combined gold and silver production. This does not take the poultry into account

The value of the combined poultry and egg product would be nearly double that of the precious metals. The value of the industry is just six times that of the wool product. Still, eggs have taken only an inconspicuous place in tariff rebates. Protectionists and tariff reformers are in a perpetual row over wool, but the hen makes no clamor for protection from congress. Neither has there been any protest against the introduction of machinery. Prices did not fall with the introduction of the incubator, Instead, the poultry raisers of the country devoted themselves to the education of the hen so that she would lay eggs during the time the old-fashloned fowl spent in sitting and tending to her broad of chickens.

The grand total value of the annual output of PERS is now \$147,000,000 while that of poultry aggregates \$129 . 600,000, lowa leads the states in the production of eggs, the yearly product of that state being 100,000,000 dozen. Ohio comes next with 91,000,000 dozen lilinois is third with some dozen, and Missourt fourth with 85,000,000,dozen. With the exception of Alaska and Hawatt, Montana pays the highest brice for eggs, the average price being 20 cents a dozen. They are cheapest in Texas, where the average price last. year was 712 cents a dozen. The average price for the 16,600,000,000 eggs. which were marketed in the United States last year was 11.15 cents a dozen.

Prof. Thompson resorts to the rattway illustration as a nieans of impressing upon the mind the enormous proportions of the egg industry. The annual output fills 43,127,272 crates holding 30 dozens each. An ordinary refrigerator car, which has an average length of 42.5 feet, holds 400 crates. He maintains that a train of these cars sufficient to carry the annual product would be 866 miles long, or long enough to reach from Washington to Chicago and have several miles to spare.

In closing, Prof. Thompson says: "The majority of the fowls of this country are found in comparatively small numbers on a very large number of farms, where they gather their own subsistence and receive practically ho care. The consequence of this is that eggs are produced at little cost. The development of this industry to an extent incredibly larger than it is at the present time is among the easy possi-

In a Quandary. Parker-What's wrong? You seem

Worried. Streeter-I am. I wrote two notes-one to my brother asking him if he took me for a fool, and the other to Miss Gilding asking her if she would be mine. While I was out somebody telephoned. "Yes," and I don't know which of 'emit was -- London Tit-Bits.

Corroborated. She-I know a woman in this street who has been offering to set she knows one woman was won't get a new hat this summer.

He-Indeed? Does she know you? "Yes, she knows me, and I in the one she means"

"Ah! she must know me, too "--Philadelphia Press A Salubrious Climate.

- Ary open az far a good dester here!

Native "Last doctor left here yester đuy.

Medicus Why? Native Those he killed were reser waeth a cent, and those he cured got so well they used to lick him when Le pressed his bill.- N Y. Num.

#### CAUSE OF WESTERN FLOODS. Meteorologist Saya the Recent Down-

pour le Due to Meat Indian leiramers.

The scientific explanation of the unprecedented rains in Kansas is that they are caused by the eruptions a year ago of Mont Pelee, Soufriere and other voidances. Capt. Ives, signal officer of the department of the Colorado, and a scientist of note in the United States army, advances this theory, says the Denver Post:

"The violent eruptions of Mont Peles." the Soufriere and other volcances a year ago are undoubtedly the cause of the heavy rains in Kansas that are responsible for the disastrous floods," says Capt. Ives to-day. "Rain must have a nucleus, a beginning. There is something that causes rain, of course. We know it is condensations. The volcanoes spout up vast clouds of ashes, sending them far into the upper strata. where there are no clouds. To what height these ashes were sent is purely conjectural. It is certain they went far shove the cloud limit

"Currents have taken these ashes a vast distance, and they have, as is were, accommodated themselves to the revolution of the world.

"These ashes attained a certain heigh! Then there was a resistance that stopped them and they began settling. They passed, naturally, through the most distant strata of clouds. They condensed water, plainly stated, and opened vast clouds and created more condensations, and finally the lower strata of the clouds were reached and then came this deluge of water upon the western slope of the Mississippi valley. That Kansas has not got the full effect is attested by heavy rains in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and other states and snows in the mountains of Colorado, but Kansas appears to be the center of the downpour.

"I do not know how long this will continue. There can be no doubt that the accumulation of moisture in rain is enormous. As never in the history of the world were there such eruptions of volcanoes, so, it is now said, have there never been such rains as those that have fallen in Kansas, 15 inches, for instance, failing in Abilene in one day. There was taturally an amount of ashes thrown out of the volcances that cannot be estimated. It is beyond estimation, and naturally this means unprecedented rains."

OUR 7,000 LAW-MAKERS.

Interesting Statistics Relating to the Legislatures of the Dif-Jerent States.

There are very nearly 7,000 members of the legislatures of American states, exclusive of territorial legislatures 36 in Arizona, 26 in New Mexico and 29 to Oklahoma Of the 7,000, 3,725 are republicans and 3,124 democrats

New Hampshire, one of the smallest of the states in voting population, has a legislature of 119 members, whereas Ohio, one of the largest states, has a legislative membership of only 143

There is no state in which there are no democratic members of the legislature. There are several states which have no republican representation in their legislatures, says the New York

There are no republicans in the legislatures of Louisiana, Mississ pp. and South Carolina the three states, in which the colored population preponderates. There is only one republican. in Florida and only one in the Texas legislature, and two only in the legislature of Arkansas

The closest legislature is that of Colorado, control of which on joint ballot is still in dispute. The democrats have a majority in one house and the republicans in the other. "

In the Georgia legislature there are as many recoulists as republicans; in Mississippl there are two populists and no republicans. The South Dakota legislature has only ten democratic members to 122 republicans, and the Michigan legislature has 11 democrats to 121 republicans

The Delaware and the Nevada legislatures have the san e number of members, 51 each. There are 205 republican members of the legislature in Connecticut, six more than the republicans have in Pennsylvania, and theraare two more democratic legislators in Virginia than there are republican legislators in New York.

Aerial, Yavigation. The Smithsonian institution has published a new edition of Dr Langley's "Experiments in Aerodynamics" first printed 11 years ago. In summing up Dr. Langley speaks of the prospects for the luture somewhat as follows: "Since that time, he says, he has demonstrated that me hanical flight is possible by actually performing it with steel flying machines nearly 1000 times heavier than air, driven by steam. These machines weighed from 30 to 40 pounds and flew from one-half to three-quarmer- of a mile at speeds varying from 20 to 30 miles an hour. It is believed by Dr. Langley. that the time is now very near when human beings will be transported at high velocities, though perhaps at first under exceptional conditions, such as are demanded in the arts of war rather than of peace -N Y Sun

According to Doyle. ", was disappointed in that last

story of yours" observed Naggus. "You killed off the strongest and most interesting character in it " "To you really think he was the best

character in the story" asked E. Will. Borus, the struggling author. "Beyond all comparison."

"Well, then I didn't kill him I only caused the villian to throw him over a high precipice. In my next story I'll explain how he escaped, and I'll use him again "-Chicago Tribune.

ADVANCE OF SCIENCE.

Will Enable the World to Occupy the Sea a Century Hence.

Vest Floating City May Be Constructed with Advantages Superior to Those on Land-Some Possibilities.

How many of us realize that, except for a small tribute in the shape of fish food and certain salts, the ocean is today almost a dead loss to the world, and, what is worse the greatest of all obstacles to progress? It separates us from our kin, wrecks our ships, claims an ever-increasing toll of dead, and is barren, fruitless, a mere receptacle for garbage. A hundred years hence we shall have awakened to these facts and found means to make "the caverns vas" of ocean old something better than a subject for the dreamer and a resting place for the deaders tom it murders, says the Los Angeles Times.

There is nothing to tauntille engineer of a hundred years hence in the project of erecting on the sea a vast floating city, quite as salubrious and convenient as the present cities of terra firms, and aubstantial enough to resist storm and every motion of the sea, excent the tides on which the city will rise and fall.

There are great advantages in a city thus founded, as compared with those we at present inhabit. There will be no particular reason at first for economy of space or for insalubrious overgrowding (since the ocean has no landlord). and breadth would make for stability, as well as for convenience. Traffic would employ an entirely new vehicle, the skimmer. It is a thing beyond doubt that the ships of a hundred years hence will not float in the sea, but ride on its surface, thus evading both the instability and resistance at present so troublesome to marine engineers. As soon as the necessity arises for providing street traffic in Ocean City-when "the sea is in the broad the narrow streets, ebblog and flowing, and the salt sea weeds clings to the marble of her palaces," invention will meet the demand. Something in the nature of breakwaters will provide against wave play, and form an unequaled exterior boulevard; and by meas a of the achydrator, an invention which will long since have been called for by the requirements of other localities, the air

he with a risk is freed from damp. In other wave, for the sea will be made use of We shall get our sait from It if we still eat sait the process of soparation being, probably, electro-magnetic. But the chief gift of the scato the life of the future will be the two gases of which water is composedoxygen and hydrogen. Both will be staple commodities a bundred years hence Liquefled exygen will the rein sole disinfectant, for it greatly expect all othery. If would also replace the poissoning, noisome and Mestry-tive bleaching agents used to-day. Hydrogen, the lightest of all gases; ple of commerce? It will protably be the only fuel employed for its combustion furnishes the greatest heat terrestrially known, and its flame is smokeless and yields no possonionally product. Moreover, the evaporation of liquidhydrogen produces by a sort of corfour revenue, the prestest available and if anything in the nature of ballyons should survive the century by drowing will inflate them. There are moreover vast riches as yet undreamed of below the spriage of the organ and beneath it : floor. There can be simplestion that the needs of the world will have taught ne to tan them, and the sea that of of lying waste and wasteful as it does at present will be one of our emplest gources of wealth a hundred hence.

THE MAORI "TAPU."

Singular Code in New Zenland That Has tome Down from the Past

According to the laws of the New Zealand "Tapu" certain persons and things were always sacred. These were the bodies of chiefs and priests and everything connected with these dignitaries, who had likewise the power of imposing the Tapu on others on human flesh, dead bodies, persons engaged in planting sweet potatoes, and the first sweet potatoes dug up, the first fish rought in the season, slaves attending on sacred persons, etc. Various other things were tanged for certain objects trees to make good canoes, rivers, roads, etc., in fact, it was in the power of the chiefs and privers to tapu anything. There was no ceremony on the imposition of the Tarm theres always sacred were well known. Those made so for a certain. time were marked by a wooden image or a man daubed over with red earth, or by tving to the tapped object a bunch, of human hair or a piece of an old mat

It was unjawful for tapued persons to touch file it with their fingers. Chiefs. were fed he slaves and persons not possessed of slaves are their food like dogs. It was unlawful to sail or fish on tarmed rivers or to cultivate tapued

Violators of the tapu were punishable by death, loss of property, and extend ion from society. Europeans occasionally lost their lives moon violating sacred places during the early days. of their intercourse with these islands, says Golden Penny

The taon still lingers among the black Maoris, but in a very modified state. That part of the code referring to the dead continues to be respected. One curious remnant has found its way into modern civilization -a field of grain is set aside, or tapued for any particular purpose, and nothing will induce its owner to use the money received for its sale for any purpose than that for which it was planted.

THE SIMPLON'S EVIL CHARMS.

Strange Rollefs of Swige Pensage Regarding the Great Tannel Well

Founded. Three strange and mighty paintal phamoment of uncommon kinds have actedalmost like three evil charms to hinder the completion of the great Simplon tunnel in Europe. The peasants there have declared that the mountain gnomes and manikins are trying to fight the meawho are boring a great hole through

their sacred mountain. The first strange occurrence was 1% years ago when the blow of a pick broke into a fremendous subterransansea that began immediately to pour out of the solid rink with a roar like that of Niagara

It swept away ever thing before it and hundreds of workmen were saved only by estimating with the rushing. flood. At first the engineers expected that the water would run off withina few days, but days, were s and months passed and the water was still rushing in undiminished veture, so that all the work was stopped

At last a bed was blown toto solid rock and the waters were turned into At. They are rushing through it, making it a respectable river

Scarcely had this danger been avoided before the tunnel began to slide and hend strangely. This was found to be due to risk that was so soft that it rould not bear the pressure of the mighty mountain on top of : Immense summ of money had to be spent to counteract. this, and every new cutting has had to be surrounded with coment and conrrete

Before the engineers had more than finished their work over this phenomenon the Swiss end of the tunnel heran to grow hot. Itay by day the heat increased until it was segment that it blistered the skin of the workmen, driving them out of the cuttings. The costly ventilating appliance proved useless against this growing heat, that finally became too deadly to permit human belog to eater

Investigations proved that the heat was due to big an implations of hot water that seeped through the rock there in a thop-and in he

Again the engineers had to call for immense same of money to install new devices to fight the new every. They have surrented. Although it is will so her in the tunnel that the visitor perspires as soon as be enters the work

to drive drills and other machinery. SPANISH BEGGARS TO GO.

ter the feel charmed of has been wet

Ancient Organismiton of the "Pordiosecus" Threatened by Intla-YARTHET MCRABCC. Every tourist who contemplates a visit to Spain will rejed a that the government has reported favorably upon a

measure for the repression of raurance. and begging, which are practiced on a targe some all over the peningula, and children. The bill has been prepared by the social reform committee of Me trudu although it was actually draft-Geraf Scharter Saute Marin de Pariber, of the Madrid university, saye the New Yes Tites

to be other latte meeting is the soild. หรือแม้เลือง และเกิดเกิดสมาชาก (The Apan) ist magaz agreet isolally a total or garder oversit, extra is discouranted by this profession. Spanish somologicial tes a the origin of the present hay to gger to the time of bareforded planimar and hair water discipline. It is atfire of that the whole class of quite orterly men and women who crown at the charch fours and pionely bless the derest of supper cons are in many cases the lineal descendants of pilarims who are to do penance for those who were charitably disposed doward them -There is no doubt that even traday the Mastrid beggar who is called in Castilian portiosero" is a very pions person; Indeed the appellation implies as much. originating, at it did, from the first phrase than a begger uters to the stranger-"por Pios"

The new measure influes on the oarents and guardians of minors arrested for tenging or wandering and sleeping on bighways and the public thoroughfares either fines or terms of from one to 7 days' imprisonment. Heavier fines, or from 7 to 30 days' imprisonment, will be imposed on parents and muardians who ill-frent children in order to nake them beg, or who sell them to others for the purpose of begging. All persons converted will furfeit the most to have the custody of the children for two years or more at the discretion of the courts and authorities, who will place the minors in proper municipal and prowinded establishments which will support and educate them until it is considered possible to restore them to their parents or avardians.

Gold Francis in Tunis

A strange place of news comes from Tunts of is stated that gold deposital ha e been discovered in the regions of Some and Hiseria. Samples are said. to have pielded from two to three our was per that, with a minimum of 16. peutry weights. A writer in the Matio. them, so far as to decide that some specimens chinined near Kairman have produced in the laboratory the fatulous sell of three and pour pounds to the ton. The manne dename of in the Resemp is recorded by the some authority to have at first refused to issue permits until it was proved that the gold existed but is now arabing them at the rule of 190 a day. A specialist in Paris, however, refuses to believe in the authoritiestyof the discovery, on the ground that the geological formation of Tunta does not admit of the existence of the conglomerate that is said to extend for a distance of over 30 miles, being too. "recent," as until modern times it was partly covered with water.-London Economist

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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