QUEER USES OF CORN.

You'd Never Dream Could Be Made of It at the Paris Expesition.

'At the Paris exposition there is a Mttle showcase wherein are displayed the more important Indian corn prodacts of this country, says the New Tork World.

They make an amazing display, inaluding the following articles:

Cornmeal, hominy, hulled corn, tream of maize, granulated cornmeal, canned green corn, canned hulled corn, maizena, samp, degerminated samp, eream-meal, self-rising pancake flour, quick malt, brewers' grits, husks for mattresses, cellulose for packing the cofferdams of battleships, paper stock prepared from cornstalk, degerminated brewers' meal, Bourbon whisky, alcohol, bolted cornmeal, hulled cornmeal, feed of ground blades, stalks and sobs, varnish, cob pipes, corn lager beer, table sirup, popcorn, table grits, British gum, salves, laundry starch, table starch, fermentum, flaked homand the state of t corn oil, oilcake, grape sugar, gluten *feed, glucose, confectioners' crystal glucose and confectioners' paste. Corn wil, vulcanized, forms the basis of a substitute for rubber.

This substitute, compounded with 60 per cent. commercial rubber, is used in rubber boots, linoleum, wheel tires, blankets and other articles. Crude corn oil has been used in the manufactrise of tollet map. Rectified, it is as a stephol and is the base of a abglifute for plive oil. Cornstalk pith Maine in making paper, varnish, in tultation silks and gun cotton and other explosives.

A It is a long list. . . NEW SOURCES OF ALCOHOL.

The Stimulating Product Is Now! Obtained from Several Af-A Like . . . rionn Plants.

Tt is announced in the Revue des Cul-"tures Coloniales (Paris) by Ch. Riviere, of Algiers, that alcohol may be obtained from several African plants, namely, the carob, the asphodel, the equilt and the alfa. The fruit of the sarob is a pod with very segary contents. The saccharine gum that forms on its surface often ferments of itself. Dry pods yield 41 per cent. of sugar and 100 kilograms (62 pounds) give about 20 liters (five gallons) of absolute "elcohol, or 40 or 50 per cent. of alcohol. The alcohol is of good quality, but canmot be freed from a disagreeable smell and taste. Asphodel alcohol has a remalaive odor and disagreeable taste and

as harmful as it is displeasing. It is the tuberous root of the plant, which is very common in Algiers and Tunis, that yields it. M. Riviere be-Haves that with sterilization and purlfication it will furnish a grade of alcohol superior to that obtained from beet root or molasses. As for the squill, at gives interesting results, notwithwhich is also very abundant in Algiers. standing its acrid and toxic qualities. The alcohol is not of as high grade as that from the asphodel, but it is free proportion of the higher alcohols. Finally, the alfa yields alcohol from its leaves. This alcohol has a very bad odor, but it is more likely to be used practically than that from the other plants, since alfa is already cultivated as a grain and for paper-making.

MODER BURY LEPERS ALIVE.

The Victims Are Guests at Banquets That Presede Funerals in China.

The Chinese have a curiously cheerful way of disposing of their lepers. The relatives of the afflicted persons propose to him that they bury him alive, and such is the fatalism of the Chinese that the victim readily consents. An elaborate meal is served to him, in the way of a farewell banquet, and then the funeral procession forms. The man who is about to be "Immured under the sod follows his own soffin, and when he reaches the grave he takes a dose of laudanum, hops into The box and settles down for eternity.

Dr., Wittenberg, writing on the subject of leprosy in China, states that the pure nerve form is the least common. In such cases, as is well known the patients may go on for years. As but it is a difficult matter to estimate the number of lepers in any given dis-

The sufferers lead the common life so long as they remain free from destructive lesions. When these occur to any marked degree the leper is either segregated in a hut or he is allowed to wander about the country, sustaining life by begging. Dr. Wittenberg records cases of direct contagion from . mother-in-law to daughter-in-law.

Doing the Disagreeable

Naturalists say that, when examined minutely with a microscope, it will be found that no creature or object in nature is positively ugly, that there is a certain harmony or symmetry of parta that renders the whole agreeable. rather than the reverse: So the most 南idisagreeable tasks in life, when viewed sight their proper proportions, reveal a poetic, an attractive side, hitherto undreamed of. Turn on the sunlight of good cheer, the determination to see the bright as well as the dark side, and you will find something pleasant even in the most dreaded task.

d roser admerican Cities. Chicago now contains a greater pop-Chalation than all the cities of the United States contained in 1840, and New York now has a greater population than all the cities together had in 1850.

The Sun in Turkey. In Turkey the disappearance of the sun at night is accounted for by the periodical retirement of that plous Juminary for prayers and religious re-

PRAIRIE DOGS ALL GOING.

The Destructive Rodents Have Had Their Day on the Plains of the Far West.

Passengers who have ridden the better part of a day through western Nebreaks and eastern Colorado will remember the prairie dog. He is numerous in that section of the country. He lives in villages, and the villages are as close together as the villages of certain parts of Europe.

But the prairie dog has had his day. The agricultural department says he must go. Mr. Wilson has decided that the dogs kill the grass and ruin good grazing land. "Tama Jim" has little of the love of picturesqueness in his make-up. He is eminently practical and his philanthropy is of the type which seeks to make two blades of grass grow instead of one. Therefore he proposes to relegate the prairie dog to the picture books and to the stuffed specimens of the museum along with the buffalo, says the Des Moines News.

Mr. Wilson's chemists have discovered a mixture which will make whole villages fight for the first L.te, but which at the last biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. Under its influence the hole that knows the prairie dog will know it no more forever. The frisky, nervous, barking little beast will join the innumerable caravan of prairie dogs who have gone

before. There will be more grass when the prairie dog is gone, and therefore more cattle. There will be less breaking of the legs of cowboys' ponies and the rattlesnake will live alone in the hole until the summons comes to him

THROUGH THE HOLY LAND.

The Train Moves Slowly, as If Loth to Disturb Its Haunting Shades . and Phantoms.

There is no rush in the orient; the train moves slowly through Holy Places as if loth to disturb the shades and phantoms haunting the Land of Promise, writes Mrs. Lew Wallace of "Jerusalem as We See It To-Day," in Ladies' Home Journal. Deep emotion possesses us. The Jaffa gate is the entrance from the west, a market where there is much traffic carried on in various languages. We hear names that start far-reaching associations in the remote past. We see costumes such as Absalom, the beautiful, the beloved, wore; men in soft raiment, flowing robes, beggars, lepers. Chief among the motley swarm is the unconquered Arab, stately as Saul, silent in his picturesque garments, as though the stillness of the desert had passed into his soul, unmoved at sight of the foreign machine come to break his civilization. Job was such a one-sheik of the desert, with lordly bearing, as became the leader of horsemen with spears and the owner of camels, greatest of all men of the east. Does this sound irreverent? Wait, we are nearing the hill where David set his throne; the wheels turn slower, jerk, stop. The turbaned brakeman calmly calls "Mount Zion"-a rush of feeling, a thrill that can come but once we lift our eyes to the city of our Lord, whether in the body or out of the body I cannot tell.

LONELY LIVES OF HERDERS.

Australian Cattle Tenders Pass a Monotonous Existence in ... the Bush.

Not even its greatest admirer could call the Australian bush beautiful. It is a somber, sage-colored wild of eucalyptus forest, interspersed with a rid tracks of thorn and spinnifex. There is no shade and the silence is intense. says the Newcastle Chronicle. At far intervals you come across a squatter's clearings, with its little community of human beings. Deeper still in these solitudes, aloof and almost lost, live the shepherds and bushmen, each an Alexander Selkirk marooned in a great waste of grass or forest. Once a month they are visited and their rations carried to them, but for the rest they live in solitary exile, the only companions their sheep, cattle and dogs. Cut off from human intercourse, they almost lose their faculty of speech, and become as witless as their sheep or cattle. And when they return to civilization for the short holiday that is allowed them, it is too probable that they hand in their "cheque" for the half-year's wages to the proprietor of the shanty known as the "Bush hotel," and stay there to. drink it out.

POOR LO TURNED TO STONE.

Petrified Body of an Indian Found in a Mound on an Ohio Farm.

In an old Indian mound near Gunnersville, O., relic hunters have found an Indian's body that had turned to solid stone. The mound is located on the farm of Thomas Jemes, and bones, arrowheads and other relics are plentiful there, and some time ago three skeletons which were found there crumbled to dust on exposure to the air. The last find of the petrified Indian was made about aix feet beneath the surface of the mound. Their shovel struck something hard and immovable and investigation showed it to be in the form of a man's face. The entire form of the Indian was soon brought to view, but aid had to be recured before it could be removed. 'It was a fine specimen of an Indian, over six feet tall. His features are comely and his hands small and shapely. The muscles of his arms and legs stand out in bold relief, as though carved by the hand of man, and even the wrinkles in the wrist are discernible. The relic is now at the home of Mr. Jemes and arrangements have been made for placing it in a museum.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Nearly 16,000 tons of potato starch are turned out annually in this country. The potatoes used for starch are the small and injured ones of the crop. Sixty bushels of them yield a barrel of starch.

A newly invented match machine automatically cats the splints from s wooden block, dips them, dries the tips and then ejects the completed matches. If a splint proves defective it is promptly dropped.

The interchangeable system appears to have been invented by Eli Whitney, who in 1798 had a contract from the United States government to supply 10,000 muskets. He was obliged to employ the system by the scarcity of skilled labor.

A wire fence weaving machine has been devised which enables a strong and serviceable fence to be constructed in position with rapidity and economy. The machine carries a number of spools of wire, and the weaving of the fence progresses rapidly.

The visibility of a substance to the eye is no criterion of its visibility to the X rays. The rays cannot see through glass, which is transparent to the eye, whereas aluminum, which is opaque to the eye, is transparent to the rays. The rays can see a splinter of glass in the hand, but not a splinter of wood.

The coal tar derivative fuchsine is generally supposed to owe its name to the fuehsia, as its tint certainly resembles the color of that flower; but this is not the case. The inventor of fuchsine, whose death was lately recorded, M. Francisque Renard, and his brother desired to identify their name with the new product; but, not liking to adopt the appellation of renardine, they translated their family name Renard (fox) into the German Fuchs, and thus arrived at fuchsine, says the Engineer.

DENMARK'S DESERTED FARMS

They Are Being Reclaimed in a Mannor That Is Interesting in New England.

The Howard association has published an interesting leastet, entitled: "Back to the Land-Denmark's Example." In that country, says London Truth, there is an exodus of the population of the towns back to the land. Partly by state aid, and partly by private enterprise, 2,000 square miles of waste land have been reclaimed, and five-eighths of the national territory is possessed by small freeholders and peasants. Above a hundred people's high schools have been established, where peasantry and working classes of ages from 18 to 25 get board and education for 10a. per week. The Danish farmers have formed cooperative societies for the collection, sale and export of their produce. Danish university and college students have instituted throughout the rural districts free lectures, evening lessons, and committees for promoting popular amusements. In almost every village a public hall has been erected for recreation and social gatherings. In villages where the high school has obtained influence, neither drinking, gambling, nor gross breaches of morals are to be met with; yet the villagers are fond of games, dancing, sports and other recreations.

And what is the result? Denmark has become the second country in the world in regard to average wealth per head, although there are few very rich men. She annually supplies the British market with more than 1,000,000 hundredweight of butter.and the same amount of bacon, about 200,000,000 eggs, and scores of thou-

sands of pigs, cattle and horses. Surely we might take example by this. This produce might equally well be brought into existence in England. But it never will be, so long as our wretched system of education prevails in villages, so-long as villagers are divorced from all property in land, and so long as village life remains the dull, dreary thing it is. Let anyone only consider what might have been done for the rural population at home with the £100,000,000 that have been spent in relieving the oppressed millionaires in the Trans-

Electricity in Dyeing. "The dyeing of cloth is now greatly facilitated through the use of electricity. When cloth soaked in aniline sulphate is placed between two metal plates connected with the opposite ends of a dynamo, and an electric current is passed through it, the sulphate is converted into aniline black. By altering the strength of the solution and of the current, shades varying from green to pure black can be obtained. In the case of indigo, the cloth is impregnated with a paste of indigo blue and caustic alkali. The electric current converts the insoluble indigo blue by reduction of oxygen into indigo white. which is soluble, and on being exposed to the air becomes oxidized once more and turns blue, thus thoroughly dyeing the cloth with that color .- N. Y. World.

Electricity on the Ranch. Electricity is to be used on a large ranch in Lower California this winter for a variety of purposes. A unique feature, it is said, will be the placing of several searchlights on the mountains overlooking the ranch, thus replacing the old system of night riding to prevent thiering. The tender of each light will be provided with a signal code, by which he can flash information to the other light tenders and anyone who may be out among the cattle. Each light tender will also have at hand a telephone connected with the main ranch. All parts of the ranch will be provided with telephone stations, and an electric light plant will be installed at the ranch, all of the buildings being illuminated with electricity.-Little Chronicle.

HOMESPUN LINEN TREASURES

Great Stores of Garments and Kerchicle Preserved by Women in East Pennsylvania.

The distribution to the heirs of old Mrs. Bashore of 111 frilled night caps, 24 calico sun bonnets, 53 calico and gingham aprons, 27 homespun chemises, 56 calico handkerchiefs and a variety of other articles of female attire was nothing unusual in the hill districts of East Pehnaylvania. Nearly every elderly woman there takes pride in the hand-made garments she acoumulates. An elderly resident of Millersburg has six large drawers filled with handmade linen garments she had spun out of flax and made up in the last 50 years, says the New York Sun.

These old women in the hill districts live with their children and have very little to do. All have spinning wheels and they are experts in the manipulation of flax. Here and there are ancient looms to weave their linen thread. The old women have nimble fingers for drawing threads, for knitting, for crocheting and for sewing. Their deaigns are primitive.

Thousands of substantial linen garments, yellow with age, can be found in a day's travel hereabouts if the visitor is known. The old women would not think of parting or selling with anything they make. Their handiwork is well preserved and looked over once a month, on a Sunday while the others are at church.

The old women do not care so much if they haven't thousands of dollars to bequeath to their heirs, if they have plenty of such garments to devise. In some instances the old women have each article marked with a slip of paper, upon which is written: "This is for Mary Ann." "This is for Jacob." for Sarah Eliza, for little Maggie, for Malinda Almaretta, and sq'on. In the case of Mrs. Bashore all her accumulated wearing apparel was willed to her four nieces. Not long ago old Mrs. Swensen died. She left seven drawers filled with linen sheets, pillow cases and a large variety of old linen homespun garments. When the first drawer was opened a card was found on which was written: "All in this drawer goes to Tillie." Tillie was her daughter. Every drawer contained such a card, and one written line showed to whom it was to go. Yet every heir was specially enjoined by a note found in the old lady's Bible that "Not a stitch is to be sold of what I freely give, because my fingers have made these articles only for you,

mv dear.". With few exceptions such articles are rarely used, but are held as keepsakes. Some young housewives can show drawers full of homespun linen which has been handed down from generation. Some of the linen is worn through at the folds. The other day aged Rebecca Akers died. Each of her three daughters received two drawers of linens. Nearly all the garments are made on a pattern common a century ago. The towels and sheets are coarse homespun, home bleached and wide of

An oddity are the long gray wool stockings knit by the or style in revolutionary days. Some of the hosiery was so large that the stockings could be worn over the shoes in snowy weather. It is a common thing to find a linen burial shroud in old women's effects, they having made their grave habiliments with their own Rands years ago, including stockings, gloves and cap.

NUTS AND KERNELS.

Nutritious Delicacies from Them Discovered by Cookery Teachers' Association.

The citizens of the metropolis do not know the obligations they are under to a group of talented professional women who are united in the organization known as the New York Association of Teachers of Cookery. The members are not only excellent chefs, but they are students, and some of them masters of physiology and chemistry. Besides endeavoring to inculcate better culinary methods, they do much toward improving the quality of the food served upon the daily table, says the New York Post.

The founder of the society, a woman, is an expert in physiological chemistry, and has done much toward the creation of nutritious dishes made of various edible nuts and kernels. She believes that these substances have been overlooked and that they are superior to nearly all the vegetable fruits and even cereals so far as health and enjoyment of life are concerned. In her demonstrations she employs almonds, peanuts, pecan nuts, Brazil nuts, filberts, hickory nuts, walnuts, chestnuts, hazlenuts, chinquapins, peach and cherry pits, and even butternuts. She has invented recipes for making these into confections, cakes, puddings, salads, breads, soups and side dishes. She was the first to point out that the Chinese custom of eating swatermelon seeds, so often laughed at by travelers, has a sound hygienic basis, and that the contents of these little seeds contained more nutriment than all the watery flesh of the melon. Her latest suggestion is that of the drying of nuts and kernels, the removal of the thin containing skin which is found inside the shell and the grinding of the meat into meal or flour.

Wonderful Telegraphy. Two Hungarians, Messrs. Pollak and Virag, who some little while ago discovered a system of very rapid telegraphy, are now said to have invented a system by which 60,000 words per hour can be transmitted and, what is more wonderful, printed in ordinary characters on a slip of sensitized paper at the receiving end. The slip comes out of the receiving instrument ready to be gummed on to a form for delivery .- N. Y. Sun.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

Efforts Made to Recover Those Who Were Lost.

The Latest Expedition to Return Without Some of Its Members-Duke of Abrussi Will Return for Them.

It was announced recently that the duke of the Abruzzi would return to Franz Joseph Land next apring in the hope that he might succeed in rescuing the three men from his expedition who were lost during his recent sojourn in that far northern land. In the brief report of his discoveries, and of the remarkable aledge journey of one of his parties which attained the highest latstude ever reached, nothing was said of the great misfortune which befell the expedition. The facts have been made known only since the expedition returned to Italy. It will be remembered that the first sledge party which the duke sent north from his vessel, the Stella Polare, when she was frozen in the ice in latitude \$1 degrees 55 minutes, was a failure, owing to the frightful cold, the temperature falling to 52 degrees Celsius. It was late in February when this expedition returned to the ship. On March 11 a fresh attempt was made. Ten men and many dogs started northward. After ten days' march Lieut. Gaurini, of the Italian navy, the Norwegian machinist Stockon, and the Italian Alpine guide Ulie, declined to go any further, and were sent back to the ship with the sledge and ten dogs, says the New York Sun.

They never returned to the ship and no trace of them could be found. All, the other members of the party, with the ship's doctor as leader, advanced for 20 days to beyond the eighty-third parallel and returned safe and sound to the ship. It was the third expedition that later made the highest northing.

Searching expeditions were sent out for the lost men, but all in vain. Two depots of supplies were left for them at places which it was thought they might reach if they were alive. After the return of the expedition to Italy an official marine inquiry was held so to the disappearance of the three men. Seven members of the expedition were examined. None except the duke of the Abruzzi thought the men could possibly be alive. Dr. Cavalli, who was with the party when the unfortunate men turned back, testified that the ice was weak in many places and covered with new snow, and he believed the party had fallen in and were drowned. There was no danger, he said, of their losing their course on their way back to the ship, for they knew perfectly the route to steer. A rescue expedition would be impossible in the dark season. Other witnesses expressed the belief that the men had either succumbed to snow storms or fallen through the ice.

The duke of the Abruzzi alone said he believed there was hope that the men had reached one of the supply stations, or, at least, had found refuge on some island where they might be able to live. as Nansen did in the same region, upon the game they killed. He at once hired another vessel, the Stella Polare being too badly used up for further arctic work, and in the spring he will make his way with a new crew across Barents sea to the archipelago where he spent last winter. He will lead a forlorn hope, but he has nobly determined to undergo all the hardships necessary to ascertain whether his lost comrades are still alive in the frightful arctic waste where they were swallowed up.

GREAT DIAMOND FINISHED.

One of the Greatest Kimberter Geme Has Been Cut and Sold in This Country.

For six days a week since June, a workman had been engaged in cutting and polishing the largest dismond ever brought to this country. One day lately it was sinished, says a New York exchange. The final bit of polishing was done in a workshop, at No. 142 West Fourteenth street and the diamond was ready for the market. Like all large diamonds, this one has a name. It is called the Ernestine, and as such is destined to become famous.

The Ernestine has a history. In the days when Baden-Powell and his small band of men were besieged by the Boers in Kimberley, the Kaffirs were kept busy in the mines. In what might be termed the height of the siege the big diamond was found. For a day work was suspended, and the soldiers left the trenches to get a look at the great stone in the rough.

When the siege was raised the first shipment from the mines was the stone found while the siege was going on. It was taken to London, and there attracted the attention of an' American. Others wished it, but the buyer of uncut stones from this country said nothing was too good for America, and the stone was sold to him. It generally was supposed that the cutting of the great gem would be intrusted to some European firm, but the purchaser preferred to have it done under his own supervision

In the rough the stone weighed 326 karats. The cutting has reduced this. but it was estimated that the Ernestine when finished would be worth more than \$40,000.

The owner said the other day that the diamond had been sold and had left his hands. The name of the purchaser he refused to reveal, but intimated that it would be made publie in a short time. It is understood that a dealer in stones has purchased It, and that the final owner will be a woman of wealth, who has been after the Ernestine ever since it was brought to this country.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"I stand on my dignity." "Aren"t you afraid you will step off?"-St.

Louis Republic. "Very changeable man, isn't he? I wonder what his latest whim is." "Well-a-I guess I am. We're en-

gaged."-Brooklyn Life. Mr. Bensonhurst- Willie, did you have a good time the week you spent at your grandfather's?" Little Willie--"You bet! He let me go out to play without calling me back every. time and saying: "Willie, have you got a clean handkerchief." -- Brooklyn

Eagle. . "When does a man become a seam-"When he hems and haws?" stress?" "No." "When he threads his way?" "No." "When he rips and tears?"
"No." "Give it up." "Never, if he can help it."-Boston Christian Register.

That Takes Time.-Wife-"Breakfast won't be ready for 20 minutes yet, John." Husband - "Why, I thought the cook had everything ready." Wife-"So she has: everything except that new instantaneous breakfast food."-Philadelphia Press. Racing Up to Date.-Trainer-"Now this horse is as fit as chemicals can make him. You've got a galvanic saddle, an electric whip, hypodermic spurs, and if you can only shin a bit farther up his neck, you ought just to lick anything with hair on it!"-Punch.

We cordially congratulated Science upon having made people less superstitious. "Bless you, no!" exclaimed Science, deprecatingly. "Why, I haven's done a thing on earth but change the styles in superstitions! Simply replaced ghosts with microbes, don't you know!"-Detroit Journal.

ARCHDUCHESS' MANY NAMES. Dispatch Assouncing a Wedding That Sorely Pussled a

Cable Editor. 1434 A cable dispatch sent from Vienna recently announced that Archduchess

Maria Raineria had been married in .. great state to Duke Robert of Wurtemburg, says the New York Times. A short while afterward there was wailing and gnashing of teeth in every newspaper office in New York. It is

usual when a royal personage marries for a short note to be printed after the dispatch explaining his or her relationship to what are known as the "crowned heads." As no preliminary news of the engagement of Archduchess "Maria Rain-

eria" had been sent, the cable editors consulted the Almanach de Gotha. There are ten pages of that famous handbook devoted to the royal house of Austria. After considerable labor the foreign

expert in one office disinterred the name of Archduchess Maria Immaculata Raineria Josephine Ferdinande Theresa Leopoldine Antoinette Henrietta Francoise Caroline Heloise Januaria Christina Philomene Rosalie as being the nearest approach to that in the cable dispatch. Then his eye fell on the word "Immaculata" in brackets, which signifies that the lady is known to her intimate friends and relatives by that designation, and which would have been used in the dispatch. He

"Ah, I have it now," he thought. He had found Archduchess Marguerite Raineria Maria Antoinette Blanche Leopoldine Beatrice Anne Josephine Raphaelle Michelle Stanislawa Ignatie Hieronyma Camina Catherine Pietra Cecilia. But, alas! she was born in 1892, and could not be the princess just

"Guess they've got one name wrong." he thought, and looked through the Marias. The situation was not improved. He had his choice of Archduchess Anna Maria Theresa Ferdinande Josephine Adelaide Leopoldine Theresa Louisa Antoinette Francoise Germana Henrietta Hedwige, Archduchess Marguerite . Marie Albertine Alice Ferdinande Louise Antoinette Leopoldine Roberte Henrietta Theresa Edourdine and Archduchess Germana Maria Theresa Antoinette Leopoldine Alice Ferdinande Josephine Louise Caroline Ehrentraut Prota. Then he gave it up.

The real name of the archduchess who was married was Elizabeth. The correction came next day.

AN AWFUL QUESTION.

What Would Ensue if We Knew When the World Would Come to an End!

"What would be the commercial effect of the certain knowledge that the world was coming to an end in 50 years? Well, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, the first effect would be rather social and moral than commercial, though, of course, it would react very strongly on the business world. Those who in the ordinary course of affairs would be dead before 50 years had passed would be the least affected, and younger people would probably become as resigned to universal death as they are now to the equally certain individual death. Therefore, at first there would be but little change. People would have to live and therefore they would have to work, while capitalists would have to keep their money invested; but as the last year of the world came nearer enterprise and industry would naturally elacken. It would be no use for parents to work for their children, or even for children to be educated for the life they would never live, and so the industrial fabric would gradually crumble away as men ceased to provide for a day that would never come. Commercial activity. would probably give place to religious frenzy on the one hand and apathy, or boundless lifense on the other. Under these circumstances the last few years of the world's life would be appalling beyond description.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS