PROGRESSIVE WORK OF JEWS.

Large and influential Organizations Founded for Benevolent Paryores:

No summary of Jewish benevolence in the United States would be complete without the mention of a few of the "orders," whose large and influential aggregations originating in the first feeble attempts made 60 years ago to systematice practical benevolence, says Woman's Home Companion. Oldest of these and most prominent and the one which has assumed almost an international character by the extension of its indirect in contract Current consisting lat if of a th greened bus and But to be back as her back to this This has a more horothy in Alant throch-BASTER'S SEC. SE STORE WAS ARRESTED IN CHEST. States und einem beite. Phis Underenmeir treue of these fines of berneit Manded 1968, Jan 18 ouges with the 200 manders, and a reserve find of \$865.5 1000 Stinger im Messanine out 5 2464 per 5 10 without and irradiant and other benefidien tief Bill (2001) ben ben ben ben en unt in Winnerouse, \$5,550,000. Other twopur that uniper fromtthe the Bree Sous of Ben aimin. " " " " " Abraham" and the "A matter after 36 784

But the grant of all the educational maistractions of the Jews in the United States is easily seen to be the "Educational Alliance," whose magnificent building towers aloft at the corner of East Broadway and Jefferson street, New York. This was erected in 1889 by the united efforts of the Jews of the metropolis, but its work was vastly extended in 1893, when the funds of the Baron de Hirsch benefaction were made applicable to it. It is a veritable beeblye d'education. Of the extent of its influence some notion may be gleaned from the fact that between 5,000 and \$,000 persons dally visit it in quest of henowledge.

When their Catholic majesties of Spain, Ferdinan'i and Isabella, fired by religious real, drive out the Jews from their dominions toward the end of the fifteenth century the Su'ran Bajazet If of Turkey, in whose dominions many of the refugees methled, is said to have exclaimed. What kind of m narchs are these who impoverish their own land and enrich mine?" Russia and Roumania to-day are bent upon driving forth, ostensibly for religious reasons. ters of thousands of able-bodied, fateiligent, industrious subjects, who, by the wise philanthropies of their wealthier brethren are rapidly becoming thrifty. orderly and generally desirable citizens and the United States. Allen immigration of this character should have no terrors for us; the more of it the better.

MEADOW-MICE.

Interesting Information Concerning These "Small Beer" of the Fields.

We can always tell when there are meadow mice in a field by the little footneths winding in and out among the grass roots. These paths are usually rather lower than the surrounding grass, and are used chiefly at night, when the mile come out to feed upon wild bulbs, grass roots, berries and insects. The little rodents have many enemies, owis perhaps being the worst of all, says Woman's Home Companion. Domestic cats get a great many of these mire, and of course hawks capture many of those which venture forth in the daytime. The mice themselves are harmless creatures, except perhaps in very cold weather, when they have been known to destroy the fruit trees by gnawing the bark just above the snow line. They are gentle in disposition, and although I have picked up hundreds of them with my bare hands, they have seldom bitten me unless I happened to squeeze them a little too hard.

The best known representative of the American long-talled mice is unquestionably the white-footed, or deer, mouse. This is one of the commonest as well as one of the most beautiful of the four-footed animals in this country. Unlike the meadow mouse, it is a creature of the woodland, and "wood mouse" is the name by which it is known in many places. Among the surest signs of its presence are the empty shells of the hickory nuts, which form a considerable part of its food. These shells may always be distinguished from those which have been opened by squirrels by the manner in which they have been cut. In nearly all cases it will be found that there are two holes in the shellone in each of the two flat sides and very often one of these holes is larger than the other. When you find a shell opened in this way you may be sure that white-footed mice are near by. Hunt for them in old stone heaps, decayed logs, holes in trees, and especially in old birds' nests

Improving. 'A lady on entering the kitchen early one morning saw a plate and knife and fork the former of which had evidently copragned a rabbit pre. The lasts strongly suspected a contain policeman of having supped off it, and the following onversation took place between her

Mistress - Jane's what's become of the coid capter rie that was left? Jalue - Oh. I defn't Umk it was want-

ed tanta so i gavest to the doc-Macrosa issurantically is lines the don't ask a knote and took, then? Jace cumbustieli Not very well set, main but I am see hing him to!" --Stray Stories

Inche Indertaklags

"Talk about big jobs," said the Cheerful Idios, while trying to look se-

Weil, ' said the victim weartly "Wheeling West Virginia may be some and facsing Michigan may be a rather big undertaking toom Fluxhing. Look Island 1867 so b a my sanitary stand Baltimore American

PACTS ABOUT FAMOUS PIERS.

Construction and Coet of a Samber Built for Plennure Seekers in England.

It is a curious yet interesting fact that the pleasure pfer, now regarded as a necessary adjunct to any seaside resort, is a distinctly English and American idea. Strictly speaking, there are no piers worthy of the name on the continent. Those that have sprung into existence there within the last decade are of very stunted proportions, and have been built chiefly to artract English visitors, states London Tit-

The purely recreation pile, as we has at to-day, came into existence by nevident. It appears that in the year 1750 two great masonry piers were; commenced at Ramsgate in connection with a harbor scheme. Owing to the difficulties encountered the contractors failed, and the works were abandoned when only one pier, 800 feet in length and to feet in breadth, was nearing completion.

A "Guide to Ramsgate," published in 1780, tells how a new use had been found for the pier- namely, to "walk or ride in fine weather on it, and view the Downs, the French coast and the numerous ships continually in

The first pleasure pier built in this country was that constructed at Ryde in 1814, at a cost of £12,000. It was a timber structure, boasting of a length of 1,700 feet and from 12 to 20 feet in width. Some ten years later Brighton attracted attention by its historic chain pier. It was 1,134 feet long and 13 feet wide, a beautiful structure, famous for its symmetry and grace: When it was opened medals were struck in its honor and local banks depicted it on their notes.

After a life of 74 years it was condemned as unsafe. Seven weeks after it had been closed to the public it was destroyed one night in a terrible storm. Of royal persons who landed on or visited this pier there is quite a long list-William IV. Queen Victoria, Queen Emma of the Sandwich isles, ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, the shah of Persia, Emperor Napoleon and the duchess of Teck being among them.

As everyona knows, it is at Southend where we find the longest pier in this country, if not in the world. When completed, in 1899, it had a length of a mile and one-third, but in 1897 it was further elongated 150 feet, so that steamers could call and take up passengers at any state of the tide. Over 250,000 boats call at this one pier in the course of a single twelvemonth.

An electric tramway runs the whole length of the structure. It is without question a very paying property, and last season netted £5,000 profit, which sum went to relieve the local rates to the extent of fivepence in the pound.

The next longest pier is that at Herne av which at present is just over threequarters of a mile in length. We say "at present." as it is not yet completed, and when finished will eclipse, so it is said, the Southend-structure for length. From Herne Bay to Blackpool is a far cry. but its north and central piers are probably the most patronized of any similar spots during the holiday season. The pavilion on the former is designed after. the Hindu temple at Brindalian, and its acoustic properties are said to be the best of any concert hall in Europe. At the head of the central pier 8,000 square feet of dancing space has been provided. It is entirely in the open air, and is crowded with dancing couples on fine summer evenings.

Some idea of the extent to which the piers at Blackpool are appreciated may be gathered from the fact that the Blackpeol Pier company's last dividend was ten per cent, plus a bonus of two per

Stareholders of the West pier, Brighton, have nothing to complain of, receiving a return of pine percent for their investment. Mention may also be made of the Marine Palace pier, at Brighton. It is 1,700 feet in length. At the end a th-ater in Moorish design has been erected, capable of holding 1,400 people. As many as 20,000 persons have visited this pier on a single day.

Ascham's Nine Days Wonder. Traveling, like novel writing, is but a modern form of activity, and tourists, like novelists, are increasing at so fearful a rate of speed that foreign countries and library shelves bid tair to be equally overrun. There was a time when good men looked askance both upon the page of fable and upon those far countries where reality was stranger than romance. "I was once in Italy myself," confesses, the plous Roger Ascham, "but I thank God my abode there was but nine days." Nine days seem a scant allowance for Italy. Even the businesslike traveler who now scampers "more Americano" over Europe is wont to deal more generously with this, its fairest land. But in Roger Ascham's time nine days would hardly have permitted a glimpse at the wonders from which he so swittle and fearfully withdrew. Agnes It pairer, in Lippincoute,

Modern wealth-to maintain that the missiber from plans quite as an importat a pair in mondatic affairs as the Dinter 11, and for the following reaseries. There are four gardinal points, I for winds, four seasons, four rules for acthrical four conjugations and four grammas of the men Moreover, the Olympad lasted for thir years a pack of cirds is composed of four equal parts and of four suits, an how is divided into four quarters, and most pieces of furniture have four legs. The occultists even point out that every human being has four canine teeth that a fork has four prones, that corpses are placed between four plants and prisopers between four walls, and that at a funeral the cothin is usually borne by four persons.

AND WHISTLER WAS MARRIED.

How the Famous English Artist Let Another Popthe Quention for Him.

Mr. Labouchere, of Truth, is a daring man. He recently confessed to having acted as matchmaker between the late gifted and eccentric artist, James McNell Whistler, and the lady who became his wife, but who was at the time a charming little widow of artistic tastes, happy-go-lucky ways and sunny disposition, relates Youth's Compan-

The two were known to be strongly attracted toward each other, and to have already talked in a vague, far-off, Elysian way of possible matrimony, but it was perfectly plain that Whistler would never do anything so practical and commonplace as definitely to propose and be accepted get a license, go to church and he married, unless some kind friend rook him in hand. Besides, it was touch and go with his temper and his tongue how he might treat any kind friend who should attempt the service. Mr. Labourhere took the risk. He was dining with them one evening. and decided to bring things to the point at once.

"Jemmy," said he, "will you marry Mrs. Godwin?"

"Certainly," answered Whistler. "Mrs. Godwin," the bold match-maker continued, "will you marry Jemmy?"

"Certainly " responded the lady "When," persisted the practical La-

"Oh, some day," said Whistler. "That won't do," said Labouchere. "We must have a date."

"So they both agreed," he narrates, "that I should choose the day, tell them what church to come to for the ceremony, provide a clergyman, and give the bride away. I fixed an early date, and got them the chaplain of the house of commons to perform the ceremony. It took place a few days later. After the ceremony was over we adjourned to Whistler's studio, where he had prepared a banquet. The banquet was on the table, but there were no chairs, so we sat on packing cases. The happy pair, when I left had not quite decided whether they would go that evening to Paris or remain in the studio.

"How unpractical they were was shown when I happened to meet the bride the day before the marriage in the street Don't forget to-morrow. It

"'No," she replied, I am just going to buy my trousseau.' 🧸

'A little late for that, is it not?' I asked. "'No,' she answered, 'for I am only

going to buy a tooth brush and a new SDODER ' "However, there pever was a more successful marriage. They adored each other and lived most happily together,

and when she died he was broken-

hearted. Indeed, he never recovered from the loss." CHINA'S ARTISTIC QUEEN.

Character Reader in Chirography dives Characteristics of the Empress.

A writer in the North China Herald. having a great character delineator among his guests at a little dinner party, asked him if he thought his character reading would extend to Chinese writing. "He said he did not know, but should like much to try, on which I showed him a small photograph of a room in the imperial palace, on the walls of which hang two specimens of Tachsi's masterly cailgraphy. At first he objected vohemently, saying it was not handwriting at all but must have been magnified. On my reassuring him, without, as I believe, pausing to consider whose it might be, he pronounced the writer.

"Cultured with considerable force of character, decidedly go-ahead, and with concentrative ability and persistent, decidely scheming, with great capacity for being very merciless outside her own circle'-this last as we spoke of the writer, as a woman. He then surprised us by pronouncing her the reverse of extravagant, decidedly artistic: inclined though, to spend large sums of money within her circle." Again he repeated, 'Very artistic, ambitious, must rise to the top of the tree: with the force begotten of destructiveness; where ambition is concorned the reverse of scrupulous."

"As he continued it may have dawned upon him that it was the cmpress of China's writing he was considering-he certainly did not know at first-but, even in that case, I believe he had as little of a theory as to her real character as we most of us have with regard to that of the queen of Sheba. I wrote down what he said. and have neither added nor omitted anything Possibly others may be interested to read what seems to be a very striking portraiture of a personage in whose real character all we dwellers in China have a somewhat living interest."

"The Hone-Hand of Eternity."

In a recent because at Berlin on the new views of the constitution of matter based on the phenomena of radium and other substances whose atoms appear to be flying to pieces, Sir Wilham Crookes said. "This fatal quality. of atomic dissociation appears to be universal, and operates wherever, we brush a piece of glass with silk for works in the sunshine and raindrons. and in the lightnings and flame, it prevails in the waterfall and the stormy sea, and although the whole range of human experience is all too short to afford a parallax whereby the

date of the extinction of matter can be

calculated, protyle, the 'formless mist,'

once again may reign supreme, and the

hour hand of eternity will have com-

pieted one revolution."- Youth's Com-

CROWDING OF CITIES.

of trime.

An Camistakable and Potent Pactor in the Present Growth

The modern crowding of the nonulaion into cities is a factor of the first importance. Enthusiasta extravagantly disparage the moral condition of cities. This excites contradiction, and in the controversy the fact is overlooked that profound changes, some beneficial and Mhers pernicious, have been and are being silently wrought by the aggregation. tato cities of so large a part of the population, writes James M. Buckley, in "The Present Epidemic of Crime," in Century. We are entering upon the third generation of hothed city life. The offspring of those whose occupations are sedentary, who use stimulants, lead irregular and excited lives, must, with few exceptions, suffer from inherited irritability of the nervous system. An abnormal strength and eccentricity of impulse must be the result, and this is fostered by city life.

A lamentable change has passed over the country with regard to the learning of trades. Most temperaments require nanual labor in the earlier years of active life, and much exercise at all periods Labor unions determine the number of apprentices which may be taken, and this number is so small that it is impossible for the large majority of growing boys to secure either the knowledge of trades or the physical and mental benefits of steady employment. Counting rooms and shops are crowded with applicants for every vacant place, while thousands are left to roam the streets, having neither trade, profession, nor knowledge of business

The struggle for success in society, finance, politics, literature, applied science and art grows more fierce as the cities grow larger; the prosperous have often "paid too dear for the whistle;" those who fall are, according to temperament, despondent or desperate, and the consequence is a steady procession to the sanatorium or the prison. And the number of neurotic, romantic, pampered youth of both sexes is incomputable. If the country often underestimates, the city oftener overestimates; and the prematurely blase youth is in an abnormal condition which feeds upon itself. Under such circumstances the very qualities which made a good man may make his son a curse to the community

ANIMALS WITH HANDS.

Fore-Feet of Some Resemble Digita, But Are Really Yothing More Than Holders.

Kangaroos use their hands very readily to hold food in and to put it to their mouths. As their foreless are so short that they have to browse in a stooping position, they seem pleased when able to secure a large bunch of cabbage or other vegetable provender and to hold it in their hands to eat, says the London Speciator Sometimes the young kangaroo, looking out of its pouch, catches one or two of the leaves which the old one drops, and the pair may be seen nibbling at the salad held in their hands. one, so to speak, "one floor" above the other. In "Alice in Wonderland" the lizard is always making notes on a slate and then trying to rub them out again with his fingers. Many lizards' feet are so like hands that it is rather surprising that they are only used for running and climbing. But that is the main purpose to which fixards apply them. The slow, deliberated lasping and unclasping of a cham-feon's feet look like the movements which the hands of a sleep walker might make were he trying to creep down the ban-Isters. The chameleon's are almost deformed hands, yet they have a certain superficial resemblance to the feet of the parrots, which more than other birds use the foot for many of the purposes of a hand when feeding

To see many of the smaller rodentsground squirrels, prairie dogs and marmots-hold their food, usually in both paws, is to learn a lesson in the dexterous use of hands without thumbs. Rate and mice do not as a rule "clinch" what they hold, but merely support it in their paws, the movements being much less human than they appear. Nothing more readily suggests the momentary impression that a pretty little monkey is remotely "a man and a brother" than when he stretches out his nest little palm, fingers and thumb, and with all the movements proper to the civilized mode of greeting insists on shaking hands. But no one feels in the least inclined to grasp the clawed digits of any of the rodents which use their paws to hold foed. They are only "holders," not

hands. England's Income

If the gross income of a country is the most trustworthy sign of its prosperity, or the contrary, even the deepest-hued pessimism will have to admit that England is not doing so badly According to the latest returns, the gross income for the year 1901-2 was £866,993,900, of which £607,551,000 was taxable. The beginning of the present period of prospertty in England was in 1891-5, when the gross income of the country was £057,097,000, so that there has been an increase of £147,172,000, or 43.2 per cent. The greatest previous period of prosperity was between the years 1868-9 and 1875-6. Then conditions were unusual. owing to the vast demands made on English iron manufa turers by this country and by the stoppage of confinental competition during the Franco-German war. In the former year the gross income of the country was £398,704 000, and in the latter £514,-376,000, an increase of 571 per cent. England can still keep, the wolf from

To Drive Out Anta.

Broken bits of Hearing sprinkled about nantry shelves will, it is said, banish red auts. Borax is also useful, the crystal and not the powder being preferred. F PEONAGE IN HAWAIL

The Federal Officials tre Proceeding Strongly Agutust the Trame in

Japanese friela The federal authorities have begun a war against peonage in the Hawaiian islands, and Judge Estee and District Attorney Breckons propose to break up the practice which is so prevalent among the Japanese residents. Fifteen or 20 Japanese have aiready been arrested and are hold under heavy bail awaiting trial. The grand jury is now investigating the cases of these men and others, indictments having been returned against some of them, says a recent Honolulu report.

Slavery has existed among both Chiness and Japanese in the islands for a long time. The women who were held in this worst kind of slavery were afraid to testify against their masters, and they were bought and sold without the slightest regard to the forms of American law. The slaveholders have had a regular organization, which employed counsel at a large monthly salary, and as soon as one of their number became involved in the meshes of the law all the others came to the rescue. The impossibility of securing evidence against the offenders made their prosecution impossible until recently some of the offenders were arrested and the slaves turned over to the federal authorities for safe keeping

Not only has there been a large amount of traffic in Japanese girls, but also in Chinese children, the Asiatics countinuing their observance of the custom prevailing in the old country for the sale of their children. This practice

is also to be broken up. So great has become the illegal traffic in Japanese girls that the United States immigration authorities have decided to bar out geisha girls entirely. Another restriction recently placed on the Japanese immigration was one requiring Japanese girls to be married unless they were able to show conclusively that they came to Hawaii to live only an upright life. The "Japs" managed to evade the law for a long time, the Japanese imenclaiming to have married the women in Japan. This finally was not considered sufficient, and the men met the women at their arrival and swore than they had been married by Japanese custom while the woman was still at her

substantiate the claim the tolera anthorities have recently been adopting the practice of compelling a second marriage of the persons concerned on their arrival here. There is now upon the arrival of every oriental steamer a wholesale wedding ceremony, at which often 15 and 20 couples are united in marriage at the same time. Then to make the wedding a complete success the immigration men photograph each bride and groom, so that if they require evidence later of violation of the law they have it at hand

COAST OF PORTO RICO.

Something of Interest Concerning Its Shores on the Sorth and worth.

The New York Sun in speaking of the coasts of Porto Rico says. The fact is not generally known that on maps of the largest scale the northern and southern coasts of this island are not shown in quite the position in which they were tormerly represented The difference is so slight, however, that it is not appreciable on the small maps generally in use.

For some years the coast and gendetic survey has been giving considerable time to a survey of all the pasts of Porto Rico. It has found in the course of this work several good harbors that have hitherto been unknown to the cartographer.

One other very interesting discovery has been made as a result of which the north shore of the island has been moved on the map a half mile to the south and the southern shore a half mile to the north.

Dr. Tittmann, the director of the survey, in a recent address briefly explained the cause of this unusual proceeding. He said that the visible island of Porto Rico is really the summit of a mountain whose slopes extend to great depths beneath the adjacent seas

It was found that the observations for latitudes made on the north and south sides of this summit of the mountain rising above the sea were considerably affected by the local attraction of the mountain masses which caused a deflection of the plumb line It was therefore necessary to take this deflection into account in charting the

Traders in "Broken" (hina. One of the queer sights on the east side, particularly on Saturdays, is men who go around with push-carts labeled "broken china". There is really not a broken piece in the lot, except when the peddler's cart gets a heavy joit from a cruck; but the women of the neighborhood know the peddler's bell, and are always ready to buy his wares. Thirty or forty men are sent out by one man in Division street, who makes a good hving by purchasing odd caps. saucers, plates, pitchers, and such things from broken sets in the department stare, which are not good enough to go on the odds and enda counters - N. Y. Herald.

Henry and Light Menls. A recent wreer says . "There have been gibes from the Frenchmen boastful of his small breakfast and reciprocal sarcasm from the Englishman, conscious of his moderate lunckeon. Both have accused the American of gorging on account of his large baked potatoes and his dishes of hash that follow the porridge and the fruit at the hours of eight or nine in the morning. The triuh is that, man for man, the nations eat a fairly equal quality, but variously distribute the consumption of it over 24 BIG SUGAR CROP.

The Acronge in Hawali Has Boom Largely increased, But the Trice Heduced:

The Hawaiian sugar crop for the year just ended is approximately \$25,-000 tons. Nearly the entire crop has now been started to market and the remainder will be sent next week, This year's crop is the largest in the history of the islands, although the profit of the planters is smaller than It was in 190f. The average price received for the sugar this year was approximately \$75 per ton and the plantars received something over \$30,000,000 for the crop, which is little more than the value of the 1901 crop, which brought \$27,080,000, although the cropwas only about three-fourths the size of this season's yield, says a recent report from Honolulus.

Am a general rule the stanters are satisfied with the result of this year's crop, although the merease in the price to 387 did not come natil more than half of the sugar had usen sold in the New York marker. The output this year was more than bwice what it was in the season of 1900, showing practically the wonderful progress since annexation, which was not nocomplished finally until 1990

Although last year very few of the plantations paid dividends the returns this year will be sufficient to put the majority of the sugar estates on a paying basis. Some of the plantations are paying as high as 24 per cent. annually, the dividends being disbursed annually. Gigantic achemes involving the expenditure of millions of money are now carried on without outside help. These are chiefly concerned with irrigation schemes, the construction of immense ditches and of tunnels into the mountains after water. The water problem is the most serious one, and with that solved the augar men are getting thousands of additional acres

of land under cultivation. For the first time in nearly two years there has been activity on the local stock exchange, for Honolulu has a stock exchange all its own. Until recently, however, the sales upon the exchange did not aggregate very many thousands of dollars during the year, and there were days, and often weeks, where not a sale of stock was recorded. Since the advent of the cable and the increase in sugar prices there has been

marked activity on the local exchange." There is still a considerable difference between the quotations on the same stocks in Homolulu and San Francisco. although not as marked as formerly.

LOCUSTS IN PHILIPPINES.

Inserts Rute Part of the Yearton tion, But Leave Some Plante Endinterbed.

At the Singalong farm and experiment station of the bureau of agriculture some curious facts were noted when the pests of locusts settled down over Paco recently. It seems that there are certain plants which the locust will not touch at all, and some valuable object lessons were derived from the visit of the winged destroyera, says a Manula report

All grassifie plants, such as sugar cane come reosinte, and even the harder lambors were completely stripped by the inse ts, so as to be worthers while others alld not lose a single nier though the needs withteed the sine sale an to the very at a fide and the image the swarms. The compeak velvet beans, sweet portions, sesam it. pute, alfalfa, " and several othic cams were not damaged in the ishighteen, and it has been some steet by the bureau of agriculture that this is a valuable hint as to the best mean. If relieving the famine conditions. by forestailing the destruction of the crops with the planting of a complement of the sort of plants that the locuses will not est and three of which form the very finest foddedr. These crops are known as resistant crops. and it is thought that by their introduction the farming portion of the population would be saved both loss and inconvenience, while the locusts might perhaps be forced to seek a more suitable swarming ground

Provision Prices in Mantin. Many travelers in the Philippines.

as well as many who have had to live there on duty have reported that the cost of living is high; but particulars have not been set forth. An advertisement in the Manila Freedom of School of provisions at the "Philippine cold stores" affords some specific knowledge on the subject. For beef the price per pound is (in cents): Sirloin, 55, ramo, 55, topside, 50; round steak, 15, rib. roger, 45; blade chuck, 40. For marrow the price per pound is: fieg, 45; showleder 20. loin chop. 25 to 45, stew ; feest, (5) For purk: Leg. No. Joins, 60; corned peak, 15 to 50 Rabbits are 90 cents each, hares to cents, calf's livers to cents a pound, sausage to, smooth and 45, salmen 15 to 69, honey 49 and b patter \$1.05. Mos. of the meats are emported, of cours, but they are rather a necessary to the diet of an American It must be taken into account also that the currency as silver. Doubtless there are native diets, fish and rice, for example, that are cheaper. But the subbly of rice is now rather limited and the local covernment is propuring at I. distributing it to the famishing. Bus-

Church Roof Garden la Manila. A Presbyterian church to be built at Manifa in the Philippines, is 10. have a roof earden. This is certainly an ap-to-date idea, and religious services held in the evening under a tropcal sky, with an environment of palms, lights and music, ought to make hurchgoing nountar. With such factiitles for attracting worshipers, therewill be no occasion for suspending ser- 🦠 vices during the warmer meaths of the year Troy Times.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS