Sunbeams shot with gold dark clouds Beauty shed o'er storm-swept sky, To learn that when their task was done Day was o'er and they must die.

Sweet buds opened, braved the blast, Ventured into perfect flower, To see their time of blooming past, Springtime o'er and gone their hour.

Many hearts with efforts brave Struggle, fight and conquer fate, To find life over as the cost Of victory won at last-too late. -E. S. O'C, in the Home Magazine.

THE DERVISH AND THE BOWL OF PEAS.

AN ARMENIAN FOLK TALE,

BY FANNY D. BERGEN.

Once there was a husband and wife wife was very fond of children and often felt very lonely in her home while her from school. Then she would sigh and that she had children of her own.

One afternoon as she sat thus, a Derstopped to speak with her. He asked ingly after the school children.

children and hear them talk. I sigh, wishing that I had children of my own."

with these peas and gave them to the woman, saying: "Put these peas under will no longer be childless."

The Dervishes are supposed to know many things and to be able to accomplish many wonders, so the woman did as she had been commanded. That night she went to sleep with the peas placed safely under her pillow.

Sometime after midnight she was the ceiling. awakened and found her bed full of small children who were running and crawling about, clamoring for food. She rose very early in the morning and kneaded a great pan of bread to bake, to feed the many little children that thronged about her, but these little people were so hungry that they would not wait until the bread was baked, but continually seized portions of the dough and ate it. This vexed the woman very much for she saw there would be no dough left to bake into loaves. At length she stopped kneading, and taking a large stick in her hand, in her anger she beat the eggs would not stay one o the children so hard that she suddenly found she had killed them. Then she He was very angry by this time and said. What have I done? I have killed all my you when I reach you." little children. Now there is no one to

Then the woman heard a small voice to look she found that one baby had hidden himself in one of her shoes and was safely concealed there. He called out, "You have not killed me. I am still alive. I will carry my father's dinner to him.

The mother was pleased, and after lifting the little fellow out of her shoe gave him food, then bade him sit down and wait until she had baked bread and prepared his father's dinner. When the dinner was prepared and packed in some small saddle-bags, she went out and led the donkey, for they owned one, to the door. After the saddle-bags were put on the donkey's back she said: "But where will you sit, my child? You are too small to ride on the donkey." The little boy said, "I can ride in his ear. Put me there and you will see that I will be quite safe."

So the mother put the little fellow in one of the donkey's ears,

The donkey knew the way to the shop, for he had often gone with the dinner before. As he was going along the street the queer little fellow sitting in one ear began to sing to himself. The people along the street stopped to listen, and some ran toward the donkey to see what it could mean, for they could hear someone singing in a clear voice and yet no found in social life, and hospitality in person was to be seen. At length the entertainment is one of the chief charman took out his dinner, lifted his little hostess is famous for her luncheons, and son from the donkey's ear and began to the guests find on their arrival hameat. After a while he said, "My little mocks swung in the shady nooks, and large apple tree that grows out in yonder most attractive fashion. Mrs. Luther field and bring me some fresh water?" Severance, one of the leading women of The little fellow took the red earthen Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, has been water vessel in his hand and started to a prime mover in establishing the public fetch the water. When he got to the library in her city, and was also one of spring he saw that the tree overshadow- the organizers of the Shakespeare class ing it was full of beautiful red apples, so there. It was at her home that Kate he placed the vessel on the ground and Field was living prior to her fatal ride climbed up into the tree to gather some across the lava field. of the fruit. The apples were very good and as he sat on a branch eating some and gathering others to carry away, a great giant came stalking along. There Louis, Mo.: The Missouri Egg Factory, are many of these giants who live out- of Springfield, handles about 50,000 dozside the cities in caves in the mountain sides. They are very large of stature, before entering the factory. About three of drinking tea to excess. Sometimes ing voice.

Now the apple tree which the little son of the shop-keeper had climbed belonged to this particular giant. "Why are you stealing my fruit? Come down this min. ute!" But the little boy was frightened and kept quiet, away up in the tree. The or more he has been carrying a number accustomed to take as much as ten cups you will not come down, you must at by the unprecedented heat

least hand me some of the apples which belong to me. Bring me some apples and put them in my hand and you may remain in the tree." The giant spoke more kindly, so the little boy being less reached some apples out to the giant which hung from his girdle.

The little fellow did not like being bag and handed him to his wife, saying, and uninhabitable." There, keep this boy safe until even-

and he soon lifted the basket on one side, as it is beautiful. **миниминиминиминиминимини** and crawling out, quickly made his es-

who had no children. The man kept a immediately walked off over the fields dried mud bricks are the chief things shop in the city where they lived. The to the great apple tree, for he felt pretty used in making these houses. Palm

husband was away at his work. She of- the branches, eating a big red apple. But for the low dorways one would ten used to go out and sit on the door- The giant asked him to come down and think they were high walls only. All step as the children passed, going to and hand him some more apples, and he said, the internal light is obtained by opening look longingly at the little boys and girls first the little boy was frightened, but is built. The Arab's home is somewhat who were going by her door and wish finally he trusted to the good promises of of a prison for the women, who are rarethe giant and climbed down towards ly seen abroad. They take their walks him. As soon as he came within reach upon the flat roofs, which are common vish who was passing along the street, of the latter he was caught with no to all eastern lands. But few Arabs live gentle hand and again carried back in the in houses. They are great wanderers. her why she sighed and looked so long- bag. The giant now bade his wife very Whenever you travel in Algeria you are She replied: "We have no children should not escape, and said to her, "Toof our own and I love to watch these morrow night you may serve him up for which are simply camel-cloths stretched my supper.

The woman locked the little boy up in The Dervish reached into the bre an empty room, where she felt sure he which hung from his girdle and took out would be safe. He looked about for a some dried peas. He filled a small bowl long time, seeking some way by which to free himself. At last he saw a very small window up in the ceiling of the your pillow to-night when you go to room. The walls of the room were very sleep and when you awaken your house high, and he felt that if he could get to this window perhaps the giant could not

reach him. Next day the giant looked into the room to see that all was secure, and at | first he could not see the little boy, but Even his raggedness has a grandour presently he spied him sitting on the about it." ledge of the small window away up near

"How did you get there?" said the

giant. "I put one chair on top of another," said the little boy.

The giant tried this plan, but he was very clumsy, and when he attempted to leather shoes, dyed with the juice of the step on the chairs they slipped and he pomegranate. A group of Arabs is alfell to the floor. Then in a very stern ways striking, but few more remarkable voice he ordered the little boy to tell him how he reached that high window.

The little boy said, "I climbed here by piling eggs one on top of another, then cattle, dates and other wares. I climbed up the stack of eggs.'

The giant tried this plan, but of course another, but rolled off over the floor. "You must tell me, or I will surely kill

coat to that hook. Then I kicked away

Then the giant followed this plan, and of course when he kicked away the chair, according to the directions of the choked to death.

By and bye his wife came in and found the cruel giant who was her husband. Meantime, the little boy climbed down

father was much troubled. He said, tion. "Why, where have you been, my little son? Where is the fresh water I sent you to bring me?"

happened to him. His father told him of the gun carriages. Napoleon book that he had done very well for so small with him across the Nieman 60,000 cavagain with other people's property or try months he could only muster 16,000. any more strange adventures. Then he More than half the horses which were took him home to his mother, who had engaged in our Egyptian war of 1882 been weeping these two days. She re- were disabled. Six hundred of these joiced over having him back safe and were killed and only three-fifths slain in after."-Ladies' World.

Amusements in Hawaii.

The chief amusement for American women now living in Hawaii must be donkey turned into the right shop, the acteristics of the place. In one home the son, can you go to the spring under a fruit and cooling drinks set forth in the

Weather Yarn From the West.

The following story is told in St. wagon loads of eggs are rejected each she drank fifteen cups a day. She had day and hauled outside of the city limits. kept this up for seven years. Her conwhere they are dumped. A man living dition had become deplorable, and she near the dumping ground has collected was suffering from high-grade nervousenough chickens hatched by the weather ness and hysteria. In the discussion folfrom eggs thus thrown away to stock a lowing, Dr. D. J. McCarthy said that he chicken farm. Every day for a month had seen a case where the patient was giant, however, insisted that he must of chickens home from the dumping of tea a day. In that case the symptoms come down, and at last said: "Well, if ground, where they have been hatched pointed to sclerosis of the spinal cord.

THE ARAB IN THE DESERT. Alongside of Him the European Looks

The Arab of to-day is one of the most frightened did as he was told, but as he fascinating figures to be met with, especially if you meet him at home. This the latter quickly seized him in one great is the opinion of Mr. Percy L. Parker, hand and shut him up in the game-bag expressed in an article on "Arab Life in the Desert" in the Harmsworth Magazinc. The oases are little islands of stuffed down among the various kinds of beauty set in a sea of sand, consisting birds and other small animals which the of a multitude of palm trees, growing giant had taken while out hunting, but where there is sufficient water, for the he could not help himself and so had to Arabs say that the palm "stands with its lie still until the giant opened the bag | feet in the water and its head in the fires when he reached his own home. Then of Heaven." Without the palm the the giant lifted the little boy out of the desert, indeed, would be "uninhabited

There are some 360 oases in the Saing, when you may serve him up for my hara of various sizes. One of the chief is Biskra, which has not less than 160 The giant's wife carried the little boy ooo palms, and from which we get large out into the yard and there turned over quantities of our dates. To see after him a large backet, but although so hours of weary traveling so many palms young, the little boy was very cunning, in such a setting is a sight as impressive

The French Sahara covers 123,500 square miles, and 50,000 Arabs live in it. When the giant returned and called for In the oases they build their houses behis supper, he was very angry on finding neath the palms, which afford much that the little boy had run away. He needed shade from the hot sun. Sunsure he would find the little boy there. | trees provide any timber neces-Sure enough, there he was high up in sary. The houses are two stories high. "This time I will not touch you." At on the courtyard, round which the house sternly to be sure that the little fellow always meeting large caravans on the move. These Bedonins live in tents. over boughs. For the most part they are very poor, and live on the produce of a few sheep and goats.

But aithough poor, the Arab is always picturesque. "The European, beside the Arab, looks ridiculous. Let his top hat se ever so shiny, his clothes ever so well fitting, his form ever so straight, he looks at a disadvantage beside the spare figure and the flowing draperies of the wandering Bedouin whom he despises. The Arab is poor without being abashed. He is sordid without being mercenary.

The chief item in the Arab costume is white cloak called the burnous, which covers the whole figure. It has a hood, which protects the head from the sun. Beneath this there are all sorts of gorgeous vests and jackets. The legs are bare. but the feet are covered with rich red gatherings will be seen than in the market place of Biskra, where hundreds of Arabs assemble each day to buy and sell

HORSES NOT HARDY AS MEN. Animals Succumb to Hardships During Military Campaigns.

There has been many instances in which fights have been lost or won actake their father's dinner to him in his large hook in the side of the wall? I the horses engaged. When the siege of stood on a chair and hung myself by my Plevna commenced the Russians were calling from one corner of the kitchen the chair, and that made it possible for Sistova by the aid of 66,000 draft horses, me to jump from the hook to this win- and at the end of the siege it was found that no less than 22,000 of them had died from hard work and exhaustion. The want of food and rest tells on a horse far more than on a man, for in the case of little boy, he was hung by the hook and the latter there are stimulating influences of patriotism, the glory of victory and other feelings which are not existent in him dead. Then she cried, for she loved the nature of a horse. Quite half the horses in England sent to the Crimes never returned, most of them having and fled away to his father's shop. He died from hard work and starvation. In had been gone almost two days, and his deed, only about 500 were killed in ac-

So reduced and starved have the poor beasts become on occasions of this kind that they have been known to eat one The little boy narrated all that had another's tails and to gnaw the wheels a boy, but that he had better not meddle alry horses, and on his return in six well, and they all lived happy forever action. In the Afghan war of 1838 it is said that 3,000 camels and half the horses engaged were lost in three months.

It will thus be seen that actual fighting does not claim so many horses as starvation or overwork. Defective shoeing. sore backs, want of food and rest and other similar causes go far toward rendering horses useless for practical warfare. One more and important cause needs careful attention, and it is the danger of injury horses run when being shipped across the sea. They are in constant motion. They continually fall, many of them to be trampled to death, and the rest become frightened, kick and batter one another about and are rendered useless. As an instance of this it was found that one regiment on the way to the pennisular war was deprived of just half of its horses on the voyage.-Golden Penny.

Persons Who Get Drunk on Tea-Dr. Alfred Gordon, at a meeting of the Philadelphia Neurological Society, presented a patient, a woman, aged thirtyone years, who had contracted the habit

VILLAGE LOT.

Creat Possibilities of a Backyard For Grapes, Berries and Other Small and Large Fruits-Plants Have Their Sympathies and Antipathies.

The fruit garden comes well within the range of household economies, says a writer in the Washington Star. An acre is none too much for it, yet it may be brought within the confines of an ordinary village lot. The tiniest back yard has space for at least a grapevine, a dwarf fruit tree and a strawberry barrel. Set the vine so it may be trained done, is an aid to health and fruitful- boiler, steam engine and dynamo.

In the corner farthest from the vine loss from eighty and ninety per cent. to

before sunrise and late in the afternoon. winter with boughs or cornstalks. In spring, as soon as the buds swell, water plentifully, and, until the berries*are within a fortnight of ripening, give liquid manure twice a week. When the carliest fruit begins turning white stop the manure water, but double the supply of fresh. By renewing earth and vines every second year after bearing time the barrel may be kept indefinitely in commission.

A plot twenty-five by fifty feet may be made to yield an astonishing supply of fruit. Given such dimension in the brick shape luckily so common, run narrow paths down each side next the fences and plant in them grape vines with roots projecting inward. For six inches around the stems the earth should be kept light and loose, and in winter the whole root spread needs a good coat of coarse manure. Train the vines up against the fence or on wires stretched inside it. Keep the canes well shortened, and summer prune from June forward, rubbing off all but two or three new In the fall cut back these new canes to sound, fully rippened wood,

All along beside the end fence dig a trench four feet wide and five feet deep, the whole plot breadth. Board up the sides stoutly with well-tarred boards, then fill in first with a foot of stones. brickbats, old shoes, bones and general] coarse litter. Upon top of that put six inches of rotted manure, and cover with rich earth to within a foot of the top. Thus, in spite of the boarding which will keep in the roots, the trees will be in no danger of starving.

the finest, lightest earth. Tramp and leather case on the dresser, pack firmly, heaping the earth a little. then mulch the whole trench surface front of her mirrored likeness and makthickly as to keep down the weeds. ing vows of constancy and fidelity. She Once in six months or so rake off the knew he would rather part with anything mulch, dig up the whole space, using a he had than those pictures. But they three-tined fork, and never prying out had quarreled, and she felt she must ask the roots, replace the mulch, thickening him to return her photographs, and she it as necessary, and water whenever wrote to him accordingly. there is even a hint of drouth. Fruit trees will always be the better for a fainted. Here is what the wretch wrote: copious sunset watering, also at midday or 1 o'clock, if the leaves droop perceptibly.

A good tree selection is a pear, a enough to be worth while. A medium girls and you can pick yours out. Hopearly sort will give more satisfaction, ing this will be satisfactory, I am, sin-Keep down all suckers. Dwarf trees be- cerely, etc., etc."-Chicago Tribunc. ing grafted upon other than their own roots, if alien shoots come up, the budded trunk will die. Summer prune, which means pinch back all shoots to a haystacks, houses, large sheets of water, compact symmetrical head, flattish rath- river banks, etc. If in the open plain, er than round, with no branch extending where there are no trees or buildings beyond the trench. Every spring dig you are safer lying down than standing away the earth around the trunks down up. If near a wood, stay there, and do to the crown of the root, examine for not go nearer. If near a single tall tree borers, and if found dig them out and you are pretty safe thirty yards away. burn. Wash the trunks well with Indoors you are safest of all if you strong soap suds the first warm day. If adopt Franklin's plan. Find the geomeinsects attack the foliage, either cover trical center of the room. Hang up a them, a tree at a time, with a sheet or hammock by silken cords, get in and burn half a pound of sulphur under- stay there. Failing a hammock, sit on neath it, or spray well with some in- one chair in the middle of the room with secticide.

blackberries next the tree trench, plant- Mail. ing the vines eighteen inches apart in the row, and setting them alternate, not opposite one to the other. The rows should have a space of two feet between. every fall, unless a vigilant pinching morocco and pigskin as the most dur-Thus it is necessary every fall to break electric light being preferable,

YOUR OWN FRUIT GARDEN, out the dead vines, and tie living ones in their place. So trained they yield a third more fruit, have a longer season, WHAT CAN BE DONE EVEN IN A and take up less space. They need a coat of manure every fall, and to have the earth at their roots kept light and clean throughout the season of growth and bearing.

> ELFCTRICITY FROM COAL Another Chemist Thinks He Has Solved Difficult Problem.

Hugh Jones, an assistant city chemist, considers that he has solved the problem of procuring electricity direct from coal, which for years has been the dream of electricians and chemists, says a Chicago special in the New York Triover a light trellis shading the back door. bune. He has taken out a patent on a Dig out a hole for it at least three feet battery which he thinks will revolutionsquare and board the hole all around ize modern methods of procuring power, with rough lumber painted with coal and which will make futile Edison's latar. This will last a long time and keep bors for the last few years in trying to the vine roots from damaging drains or solve the problem. The claim is made cellar walls, if, every fall, when the sap for Mr. Jones' battery that it will yield s well down, the roots are cut along the thirty-five per cent. of the energy that board line with an ax or sharp-edged is stored up in coal, or four times as spade. Such root pruning, if properly much as the present combination of If Mr. Jones' invention can reduce the

set the tree. The strawberry barrel sixty-five per cent, the result would be needs all the light and sunshine possible. further improvements and a revolution It must be stout and well hooped, other- in manufacture such as has not been exwise it is not worth while. Begin by perienced since the invention of the taking out one head, then bore the sides steam engine. Sulphate of lead instead full of two-inch holes and the bottom of sulphate of zinc is used in the new full of half-inch ones. Bury it half battery. The substitution saves one way, fill with very rich earth, set some cosly step in the process of getting out sort of drain in the middle, and let the the energy of the coal, and also saves enearth slope slightly toward the drain. tirely a chemical product. In the Jones Plant a strong vine in every hole and a battery coal is mixed with sulphate of row all around the top. A barrel pre- lead in a reduction retert, and the mixpared in May or June and well tended, ture is heated. The coal converts the especially if planted with pot-grown sulphate into lead and sulphur dioxide, vines, ought to bear next season. The which produces the electric current, and main trouble is to keep it well watered. then again forms sulphate of lead. This In warm weather water it twice a day, process is capable of being continued indefinitely, the only thing consumed being Once a week give a copious watering of the coal. The lead sulphate, being inliquid manure. Pick out all weeds and soluble, drops to the bottom of the batemi-occasionally lighten the earth with tery and accumulates. It can easily be a garden trowel. Protect through the removed bodily, but may remain at the bottom for a long time.

All this time the battery can be kept running, while an ordinary battery stops as soon as the acid liquid has taken up too much metal. In the Jones battery the liquid never becomes saturated. The battery and the reduction retort are in the new device placed together, the battery cells being set around the retort. In this way the heat given off by the retort is taken up by the cells and utilized, being partly converted into electricity by means of chemical reactions. In the ordinary battery, sulphate of zinc instead of sulphate of lead is mixed with the coal. When the mixture is heated the zinc sulphate is separated into zinc and sulphur dioxide. The sulphur dioxide is lost in the process, and along with it energy which could be otherwise transformed into electricity. Mr. Jones' substitution of lead saves the sulphur dioxide,

Another advantage in the use of lead sulphate is the fact that this sulphate is decomposed by coal at a lower temperature and more easily. The placing of the cells around the retort is another feature of Mr. Jones' battery which difsaves much energy. The new battery may be compared to a furnace using coal, but giving off electricity instead of heat. Nothing is consumed except coal and the oxygen of the air. The lead is easily recovered as sulphate, and used over again. The work is done by the coal.

To Identify Her Picture.

She pictured her room with her photo-Plant three dwarf fruit trees in the graph smiling down at him from over ditch, spreading out their roots well, the mantel, while another of her picthen filling in the remaining foot with tures looked demurely at him from a

She could see him often standing in

When she received his reply she nearly "Dear Mabel: I would like awfully much to return your pictures, but, honestly, you girls all dress and pose so much alike for pictures that I can't tell peach, a plum or a cherry. Choose a any two of you apart. If you like I very early pear and a very late peach. will send you over three or four hundred Very early peaches seldom bear fruit pictures that I have of miscellaneous

To Avoid Lightning.

If out of doors keep away from trees, your feet on another, first placing be-Plants are very human, especially in neath them a feather bed or hair matttheir sympathies and antipathies. Thus ress. But do not sit under the gas it happens that the blackberry vines do chandelier. Whether out of doors or in better next orchard trees, even dwarf doors keep away from the chimney or trees, than any other among the small from metallic masses of any kind, And fruits. Therefore, set a double row of possess your souls in patience.-London

Most Durable Binding For Books. The recent published report of the committee appointed by the Society of Set posts in the space ten feet apart, and Arts on bookbinding condemns the use four feet above ground. Stretch two of calfskin and Russia leather as most wires along them, and tie the canes to liable to decay. Of replies from thirtythe wires. Shorten in the tips a third nine libraries, thirty-one recommended through the summer has left them stocky able. There is a general agreement that and branchy. Blackberry vines grow the use of gas in libraries has a most one year and die the next after hearing. deteriorating effect on the bindings, the THE DWELLERS IN CAVES.

A PHILADELPHIAN'S FINDS IN ARI-ZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

Taos Indians and the Aztecs-Skeletons, Ancient Implements of War and Peace and Other Interesting Discoveries of a Two Months' Expedition.

Professor O. P. Phillips, of the Bioogical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, by his excavations and researches among the homes of the Taos Indians and the Aztecs in Arizona and New Mexico, has contributed much that is new to the archaeology of the aborgines and the cave-dwellers of a later period. While the expedition failed to establish that man lived in the tertiary age, during the lava period, implements of industry and pottery, and personal ornaments were found in the cliff homes, showing that the ancient dwellers were of a high order of civilization.

The expedition extended over two months, during which time extensive excavations were made in the Mancos canon and Puye district, with the object of determining, by the reported lava deposits-which were said to have covered up human skeletons-if man lived in the tertiary age. The party failed to unearth any human remains beneath the lava, which was characteristic of the tertiary period, and as a consequence the theory was abandoned. In the Puye district, in Arizona, twenty-two Indian skeletons were found, also a number of implements of war and peace.

The Taos Indians, near Santa Fe, represent the typical communal life as it existed centuries ago. Here over 400 Indians eked out an existence by cultivating the soil. Neither civilization nor the march of progress westward has invaded the primitive homes of these solitary nomads. Setting aside the slight changes which the element of associaion during the past three centuries has had upon the pueblos, there is scarcely an appreciable variation in their distinguished habits and customs. The Pueblo Indians are more diminutive and refined than the other tribal groups, showing the Aztec invasion has had great effect on their physical and intellectual

In religion the Taos are intensely demonstrative, which is true also in their relations with one another. The plane of morality also is high and rigid. Every essential virtue must be observed. When the laws of morality are broken the offended is banished from the vil-

The Taos Indians have most peculiar customs. When a man becomes a eertain age he can become a member of the Council. This Council elects a Governor and war captain. Every morning the Governor goes on the roof of the highest building and calls out what each man is to do that day, and woe to the man who dares to refuse the bidding. The high building, or State House, is over 400 years old, having been partly demolished in 1540, by the invasion of

the Spaniards. The Mancos Canon is in the same state of ruins as when the Spaniards drove out the original dwellers. The many-roomed houses, after much digfers from the ordinary zinc battery, and ging, revealed many articles of personal adornment, pottery and implements of industry, which, it is believed show that a high state of development existed in this country over three centuries ago.

The Puye district contains a cliff a mile long, honey-combed with caves of ancient dwellers. The top is the ruins of a house an acre high. The most careful excavations were made in this district, with the object of establishing the fact that man lived in the tertiary age. This idea is based on the notes of an United States surveyor, Captain Marrow, to the effect that while surveying there he found cliff dwellings into which the lava flow had run. No lava was found in the cliff dwellings by the

Phillips expedition, however. In the broad southwest territory is also the petrified forest. It covers several thousand acres and petrified trees, six inches to six feet in diameter, are found lying on the ground. The wood is hard as flint, and out of it emery stones are made.-Philadelphia Record.

Science Versus Romance.

How the shades of the old poets and fable-writers would tremble with amazement and indignation if they could come back to the upper world and stand once more in classic Greece! Right in the center of the famous land of Boeotia a company of enterprising Englishmen have laid desecrating hands upon a body of water once sacred to the gods and the heroes, and, having drained it, they are now using its fertile bed as a great truck farm. Melons, colza, beets and other vegetables are cultivated where naiads used to disport themselves, and the cry of the teamster, as he carries the "truck" to market, is heard close by the spot where once stood a famous oracle of Apollo. The body of water is Lake Copais, the largest in Greece, which has thus fallen a victim to the base uses of modern trade.

Spread of the English Language.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that English is fast becoming the polite language of Europe; indeed, it seems likely, from the way in which its use has increased within the past generation, that it will become the universal language, According to Mulhall, it was spoken in 1801 by twelve per cent. of the population of Europe, and in 1891 by twentyseven per cent., thus more than doubling its percentage during the ninety years. Within the same period every other language suffered a loss. Strange to say, the Japanese have made English the language of their Foreign Office. All their intercourse with foreign diplomatists, and their telegraphic correspondence with their representatives abroad, is conducted in English. The Japanese have well been called the "Yankees of the Far