

WENK. ... \$1.50 per Year.

scriptions received for a shorter period...

is estimated that there are about a thousand milk producers who ship product to New York City and Albany.

The German Government has been eight years to face with the necessity of pensioning poor families whose legal protectors have been forced into an army.

The difficulties under which an inventor of limited means pursues his calling will be appreciated, insists the Electrical Review, when it is stated that the model of a piece of apparatus which can be built for \$2 sometimes costs \$900.

"Really," ejaculates the New York Sun, "if consumption under Kock is to follow the course of rabies under Pasteur and small-pox under Jenner, positivity will have on its hands the question, What to do with our old folks—meaning us."

A prominent railroad official reports that, beginning with next summer, all German Government railroads which are much used by tourists will be provided with carriages of American pattern. This is due, states the Chicago Times, to the Emperor's personal intervention in favor of Uncle Sam's superior institutions.

The Trenton (N. Y.) American is convinced that "in Canada capital punishment has its terrors because of the certainty and speed with which it follows capital offences. In the United States it is generally so managed that before a murderer is hung about half the people come to look upon him as a victim of a blood-thirsty law, and deserving of deep sympathy."

"Twelve months ago," soliloquizes the Chicago Times, "the German Government—a mighty powerful corporation—undertook to abolish the Socialist party. As a result of a persecution, where there was one Socialist at the outset, there are now ten. The party has become so strong that the Government has been obliged to recognize it as a political element too powerful for repression."

A New Yorker, cited by the Atlanta Constitution, objects to church steeples. He says that the money wasted on them is better employed in missionary work. He says that the money wasted on them is better employed in missionary work.

Idaho are among the world, averse West, and, are now ores known in the place their first dividend have produced \$157,830,982.54. There was of gold, \$7,537,500; lead, \$488,000.

tools are to be made using young children. The care of the orphanage also of the of socialism. It is much headway will be me, for the very essence life and thought is editary authority and ening of the people with acted to feed the amain the throne of a ruler

Smith, the New York stock omitted seventy forgeries firm to lose \$350,000, in a very nice man, sarcastically Atlanta Constitution. When he confessed, and said he would be punished. He only have his wish. It is to let a common thief go at sentence, but these nice, and moral fellows who swindlers out of a cold quarter of blood, the Constitution avers, suffer. Mr. Smith should be for a generation or so.

Blythe, aged sixteen, of San who lately came by way of toughest kind of litigation into worth nearly \$4,000,000, has in court for an allowance of month, or in all about \$103,000, from her father's death in April. The girl pleaded that she needs \$1000 a month for her maintenance education. The court finally d her a back allowance of \$300 a month, or about \$30,000, and a future of \$500. This disposition of her fortune gives lawyers a chance, in the New Orleans Phoenix. It will all be squandered on the owner. Her loss can be covered.

SONG.

Strike me a note of sweet degrees— Of sweet degrees— Like those in Jewry heard of old; My love, if thou wouldst wholly please, Hold in thy hand a harp of gold, And touch the strings with fingers light And yet with strength as David might— As David might.

THE FAILURE OF BRADLEY.

BY LUKE SHARP.

"If I only had the courage," said Bradley as he looked over the stone parapet of the embankment at the dark waters of the Thames as they flashed for a moment under the glitter of the gaslight and then disappeared in the black night to flash again further down.

"Very likely I would struggle to get out again the moment I went over," he muttered to himself. "But if no help came it would all be done in a minute. Two minutes perhaps. I'll warrant those two minutes would seem an eternity. I would see a hundred ways of making a living if I could only get out again. Why can't I see one now while I am out. My father committed suicide, why shouldn't I? If I suppose it runs in the family. There seems to come a time when it is the only way out. I wonder if he hesitated? I'm a coward, that's the trouble."

After a moment's hesitation the man slowly climbed on the top of the stone wall and then pushed again. He looked with a shudder at the gloomy river. "I'll do it," he cried aloud, and was about to slide down when a hand grasped his arm and a voice said: "What will you do?"

In the light of the gas lamp Bradley saw a man whose face seemed familiar and although he thought rapidly, "Where have I seen that man before?" he could not place him.

"Nothing," answered Bradley, suddenly. "That's right" was the answer. "I'd do nothing of that kind if I were you." "Of course you wouldn't. You have everything that I haven't—food, clothes, shelter. Certainly you wouldn't. Why should you?"

"Why should you, if it comes to that?" "Because ten shillings stands between me and a job. That's why, if you want to know. There's eight shillings railway fare, a shilling for something to eat to-night and a shilling for something in the morning. But I haven't the ten shillings and that's why."

"If I give you the ten shillings what assurance have I that you will not go and get drunk on it?"

"None at all. I have not asked you for ten shillings, nor for one. I have simply answered your questions."

"That is true. I will give you a pound if you will take it, and so if unfortunately you spend half of it in cheering yourself up, you will still get that job. What is the job?"

"I am a carpenter."

"You are welcome to the pound."

"I will take it gladly. But, mind you, I am not a beggar. I will take it if you give me your address, so that I may send it back to you when I earn it."

By this time Bradley had come down on the pavement. The other man laughed slightly.

"I cannot agree to that. You are welcome to the money. More if you like. I merely doubled the sum you mentioned to provide for anything unforeseen."

"Unless you let me return it, I will not take the money."

"I have perfect confidence in your honesty. If I had not I would not offer the money. I cannot give you my address, or, rather, I will not. If you will pay the pound to some charity or will give it to someone who is in need I will be satisfied. If you give it to the right man and tell him to do the same, the pound will do more good than ever it will in my pocket or in my usual way of spending it."

"But how are you to know I will do that?"

"I am considered rather a good judge of men. I am certain you will do what you say."

"I will take the money. I doubt if there is anyone in London to-night who needs it much worse than I do."

Bradley looked after the disappearing figure of the man who had befriended him. "I have seen that man somewhere before," he said to himself. But in that he was wrong. He hadn't.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A fireman's electric hand lamp has been invented in England. Celluloid artificial eyes are cheaper than those of glass, and have a good appearance.

The Belgian military authorities have decided to attach a bicycle corps to every regiment of the army.

The State Geologist says that the iron ore fields of Eastern Texas will yield 4,000,000 tons to the square mile.

There is an enormous production of steel in the United States; the census returns show an increase of 290 per cent. in ten years.

A compound propeller blade, consisting of a sheathing of bronze and delta metal cast on a steel core, has recently been patented in England.

Acrolein, which presents the advantage of containing no sulphur, has been recommended by T. Lewkowitzsch for giving water gas a noxious odor.

Experiments in Sweden show that steel rails with four per cent. of carbon are liable to break in winter, and steel with less carbon is recommended for cold climates.

Air flows into a vacuum at the rate of 1338 feet a second, and steam at the rate of 2000 feet a second. It would take a column of steam eleven miles high to produce a pressure of fifteen pounds.

The successful trials at St. Chamoud, of guns mounted in armored cupolas, have been followed by other experiments equally successful near Madgeburg, but the guns in the latter case are without recoil.

Air brakes are not only coming into general use on freight trains, but have even been introduced on street cars in Chicago, taking the place of the old brake which stops the car by winding a chain around the crank rod.

The single-rail road system has appeared again. This time it has the advantage of being designed for the use of electric power, and many of the hitherto insuperable difficulties of the system are thus happily avoided.

Considering the wonderfully rapid development of electrical appliances it seems remarkable that the adaptation of electricity to the purposes of a motor for propelling vehicles on the streets of cities does not make greater progress.

The wings of a fly are used with great quickness and probably 600 strokes are made per second. This would carry the fly about twenty-five feet, but a seven-fold velocity can easily be attained, making 175 feet per second, so that under certain circumstances it can outstrip a race horse.

From a paper read before the biological section of the British Association by Professor Newton it appears that the native fauna of the Sandwich Islands is now undergoing modification and is in danger of extermination on account of the changes which are now taking place in the vegetation of the islands.

How a Diamond Was Stolen.

It is natural that articles of great value are objects of temptation. We are prepared to understand that the common thief is constantly scheming to gain possession of precious stones and jewelry, but it is a matter of surprise to learn, through stories that come across the ocean, of the tricks indulged in there by the diamond trade—the legitimate, every-day dealers in precious stones. The peculiarity of this condition of things is that the sharp practice of dealers does not involve their reputation or standing, the thing being looked at as a matter of shrewdness and rather admired as a clever piece of business. An anecdote is related to illustrate this.

A dealer called upon a firm with whom he was in the habit of transacting business and asked to see a lot of diamonds. After examining them for some time he returned the paper, saying he would call again in reference to buying them. It was at once noticed that a large stone was missing. A hasty search was made, but no trace of the diamond being discovered, the dealer, without more ado, was accused of having taken the brilliant. He indignantly denied the charge, and submitted without hesitation to being searched.

The stone was not found, and profuse apologies were offered for the false accusation. The following day the dealer appeared again, this time with a paper of diamonds to sell, but also with another object in view, which he took good care not to disclose. A careful observer might have noticed that while the stones were being examined at the light he ran his fingers along the under surface of the portion of the counter near which he sat and picked off something that stuck to the wood. It was nothing more nor less than the diamond which had so mysteriously disappeared the day before. He had fastened it to the counter by means of a piece of wax with which he had provided himself, and on the occasion of his second visit secured his booty.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Coebweb Parties.

A lady yesterday showed me an invitation to attend a "coebweb party." I was curious to know what sort of a party that was.

"A central point in a house is selected," I was informed, "say the chandelier in the front parlor, and to this a number of strings are attached, according to the number of guests who have been invited to take part in the game. There may be twenty-five or fifty, or even more. Then these strings are twisted about chairs, around table legs, through keyholes, downstair to the dining room, out to the kitchen, upstairs again, into the bed-room, and, in fact, all over the house. These strings make the coebweb. At the end of each is a prize, which acts as a stimulant to the guests, to each of whom a string is assigned, to follow his or her thread to its termination through its many devious and provoking interwindings. In Chicago the coebweb party has become so popular that men are employed to prepare houses when one is announced, and it sometimes takes three days to get a large house ready. When the guests get to following up the strings there is plenty of fun, as they meet in all parts of the house, cross and recross each other's paths, get their feet tangled up in threads and have a great many experiences."

Fooling the New Clerk.

"I was in a bookstore in Nassau street a few weeks ago talking about a new etching of Lowell when a tall, gaunt youth rushed in, watch in hand, and so out of breath that he stuttered. 'Mr. Pliny wants this book immediately,' he said, 'so that he can take it with him when he goes on the 4:30 train,' and the youth handed the dealer a slip of paper on which was written: 'The Life of Adam's Father, bound in half calf.' 'We haven't it in stock now, but you can get it at Scribner's,' says the proprietor, at the same time winking slyly at me, and adding as the youth sped out into the street: 'That is the way a firm of bankers tests the brilliancy of their new clerks.' 'The Life of Adam's Father' has been in existence as a joke for fifteen years, and one new clerk hunted it for hours before he found—not the book, but that he was a fool."—New York Critic.

A Story of Stanley.

One morning last week a short, thick-set man, with white hair and moustache and piercing eyes, walked into the publishing house of Charles Scribner's Sons and asked the way to the subscription department. Having learned it, he ran nimbly upstairs and entered the main office, where he inquired for Mr. Thomas, the manager of the department. Mr. Thomas had not come downtown, and the caller was invited to take a seat. After a few moments an idea seemed to strike the clerk, and he said that if the gentleman wished to become an agent for Stanley's "In Darkest Africa" he could give him all the necessary information. The stranger thanked him, and replied that modesty forbade his becoming an agent for the sale of the book, as he had written it himself.—New York Critic.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

IN A STRANGE COUNTRY

A SOUTH AMERICAN CITY OLDER THAN THE INCAS.

Some Wonderful Ruins of an Ancient Race - A Magnificent Temple of the Sun Worshipers.

The traveler should not bid good-bye to Bolivia, writes Fannie B. Ward, in the Washington Star, without having paid some attention to an ancient town near the northeastern edge of Lake Titicaca, which Professor Squier has dubbed "the Baalbek of America." It is named Tiahuanaco (pronounced Tee-ah-uah-nah-co), and is believed by some scientists to be the oldest collection of ruins on the hemisphere. At any rate it proves the existence of a race so far antedating the time of the Incas that all knowledge of it was lost before the Spaniards came; for when the latter questioned the Indians of those days about the origin of these mighty monuments they were told that before ever the sun appeared in the heavens a race of giants inhabited the earth for thousands of years; that they grew so numerous the gods became jealous and turned them all to stone; and what appear to be the remains of huge buildings are, in reality, some of the petrified giants themselves. The principal ruins lie on a level plain within walking distance from the village and cover an area of about three miles. There are several artificial mounds made of earth and stones, numerous edifices and the remains of massive walls that probably served as forts or inclosures. The highest of the mounds was once terraced, each terrace supported by a wall of cut stone, and is completely covered and surrounded by ruins, with an enormous structure on top, which modern visitors have named "The Fortress."

Not far from this hill is the finest edifice of all, so far as decoration is concerned, now known as "The Temple." It is 445 feet long, 338 feet wide, made of cut and polished blocks of dark basalt, each thirty inches thick. These stones are sunk into the earth like gate posts, nobody knows to what depth, the parts above, varying in height from nine to fourteen feet. Those ancient architects, whoever they may have been, seem to have not understood the use of mortar, or maybe they did not need it, being able to build so well without. Like King Solomon's temple, the stones were all made to fit exactly into one another, having round holes drilled into the top and bottom of each at corresponding distances, into which bronze pins were placed. Scattered all about are many highly polished blocks which appear never to have been placed in position, indicating that the builders were disturbed in their work and left it incomplete.

Among the most beautiful sculptured and curious relics is an enormous block of sandstone, one single slab, thirteen feet five inches long, eighteen inches thick and standing a little over seven feet above the ground, which, though badly cracked (the natives say by lightning), is still upright. It must be sunk deeply into the earth, to have stood so long without external support, and was doubtless meant for a doorway, as it has a central cutting four feet six inches high by two feet nine inches wide. Across the upper face above this doorway figures in low relief are carved, which closely resemble the sculpture of Egypt, and scientists say that a finer piece of cutting in the same kind of stone, by artisans, ancient or modern, cannot be found anywhere in the world.

Within the temple inclosure is a horizontal slab, about fourteen feet square, with a deep hollow in the middle, cut out like a square trough, which is supposed to have served in some of the ceremonies of sun worship. The great temple is composed of huge blocks of red sand stone, each fourteen feet long and of corresponding width and thickness, all precisely alike, cut and laid with nicest care. This is the more remarkable, as those early people must have been entirely unacquainted with iron and steel, and could have had no mechanical apparatus for carrying or working heavy bodies, every bit of the labor having to be accomplished by human strength. Neither could they have had any knowledge of gun powder or other explosives, but that they were familiar with the use of bronze is proved by the pins above mentioned and a few weapons that have come to light. From some cliffs of red sand stone, more than fifteen miles away, every one of these enormous temple blocks must have been carried, but no basalt or trachyte is found nearer than forty miles.

There seems, besides, to have been a palace, a prison, a hall of justice and other institutions, which show that the long-past race possessed some degree of civilization and refinement. None can gaze upon these monuments without being filled with wonder concerning the mysterious people who lived and died centuries before Columbus or any other European had sought the western hemisphere.

Where Bachelors Are Taxed.

A novel suggestion on the subject of taxation comes indirectly through the State Department from Caracas. No that political economy is so largely copying the public mind the suggestion may be very interesting and valuable revenue experts. The municipal council of Caracas have promulgated which provides for an impost bachelors residing within the jurisdiction. Every unmarried man of five years of age is required to pay an income tax of one per cent. on his income of not more than \$500, or two per cent. if his income exceeds that amount. The poetic justice of this thing is in making those men who will not take upon themselves family responsibilities the duty of providing revenue for the community. It is designed also to discourage the indulgence of single blessedness.—Washington Star.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

WISE WORDS.

When the heart is full the soul is light. No man can die wrong if he fights. We are never so strong as when we are thankful. Belief is the rudder by which of our life is directed. Repentance never comes too late if it comes from the heart. Men need moral courage more than they do higher foreheads. There is no worship in anything you do simply from a sense of duty. No man who gives as much as he ought to do ever grows old. A man has no much right to kill himself as he has to live a useless life. The sun shines brightly black spots are not noticed. Ten thousand suns can't thin plain to the man. It is a flattery with which love will love that which is. Character is what a man doesn't know that anybody has. The people who care the least about living right are the ones most anxious to die right. The picture on the canvas is but the reflection of a brighter one in the mind of the artist. The citizen whom the State does not seek to make a blessing to itself will become a curse. It is not the gift itself, but the meaning that is put into it, that gives it meaning above. Tears of sorrow and tears of joy follow each other from the same eyes, down the same cheeks. There are women who couldn't kill a chicken with a hatchet, who would kill full-grown people with their tongues, if they could.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Run's Horn.

A Matter of Porcine Identity.

Two or three lawyers were talking of old lawsuits the other day, when one of the oldest members of the Indianapolis bar remarked: "I remember the Perry township pig case that took up a good part of one term of court, having come up through a Justice's office. The case was tried, I believe, by Governor Wallace, father of our Postmaster, and there were at least two firms of lawyers on each side. Sims Colley and Thomas Walpole were in the case, and so far as Mr. Colley was concerned, he was then in the full power of his reynolds. The case gave him full opportunity for the display of his picturesque genius, and the drooleries he infused into it long furnished matter of laughter for the bar. Mr. Colley, however, no matter how absurdly droll he might become, never lost sight of the best interests of his client, and certainly never lost sight of his own in the shape of as fat a fee as it was possible to obtain.

"The question was about the identity of a shoot," continued the lawyer. "The witnesses on one side swore it was a pig in a barnyard, and had never been out until it had been put into a, from which it was taken to b. The witnesses on the other that they had known it for a sucking. But the proof of an ear mark. ant, sustained by one set of witness said he marked an ear of the sh his pocket knife, and the cut plained at great length to the jury. other claimant said the mark of his shoot was torn by a dog. It was at this stage money that a sensational fea introduced. One witness, b his testimony to an excited climax by pulling from a picked pig's ear, which he de created a great uproar in the court room as the effect of this pictorial testimony upon the jury could not be measured. This with the ear was, however, measurably discredited, and the case went to Medical experts were called in to testify as to what the difference in appearance would be between a shoot's ear cut with a knife and one torn by the teeth of a dog. The experts did not agree, and the jury disagreed, and another trial was held, the second jury disagreeing as the first had done. Charges of perjury were made on each side, and a number of assault and battery cases grew out of it. The costs of litigation were between \$400 and \$500 on each side."

"What was the shoot worth?" "About \$1.50; but the litigants fighting for principle."—Ind Journal.

Where Bachelors Are Taxed.

A novel suggestion on the subject of taxation comes indirectly through the State Department from Caracas. No that political economy is so largely copying the public mind the suggestion may be very interesting and valuable revenue experts. The municipal council of Caracas have promulgated which provides for an impost bachelors residing within the jurisdiction. Every unmarried man of five years of age is required to pay an income tax of one per cent. on his income of not more than \$500, or two per cent. if his income exceeds that amount. The poetic justice of this thing is in making those men who will not take upon themselves family responsibilities the duty of providing revenue for the community. It is designed also to discourage the indulgence of single blessedness.—Washington Star.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.

Equine Epitomes.

The smallest horses in the world are bred of manesias ponies which are for pets in the provinces of Southern China, and if not much larger than a stone, several specimens of the breed were brought to France by the Tonquin expedition, but sensitive to frost and did not survive north of Marseilles.