

London loses more inhabitants by fire every year than Paris or Berlin together. The London firemen save on an average about 100 lives every year.

A recent writer says regarding the notorious maelstrom that the inhabitants of the Lofodens are not in the least afraid of it, but fish right in the middle of it.

Everything points to a continuance of our excellent export trade in beef cattle, with England, our best buyer, requiring greater numbers each year, notes the American Agriculturist.

Sweden has its Klondike, with a similar forbidding climate. The discovery in the northern part of the state of new gold fields is announced. At the Bommelinsle there is already an English company with nearly 100 miners.

The 79,000,000 pounds of tea imported into the United States in ten months had an average value of only 13 cents per pound. What a lot of refuse stuff there must be considering the average price farmers are obliged to pay over the retail counter, exclaims the New England Homestead.

Ex-Governor Morrill of Kansas once said, that his ambition was to create in Kansas the largest orchard in the world and leave it as a monument to his memory. That hope is about to be realized, as he has turned his farm over to a man with the stipulation that 65,000 fruit trees, mostly apples, are to be planted there.

For the benefit of a conductor who had suffered an accident which endangered his earning ability, the Consolidated Electric Railway Company of Santa Barbara, Cal., gave the gross receipts of its line for one day while he was in the hospital. His case appealed to his fellow workmen and the public, as he had been a faithful employe and was the sole support of his mother. The other employes of the company on the same day gave their day's earnings to him, and patrons of the road and conductors ring up sums ranging as high as \$20. The car receipts amounted to \$327.05.

Lord Charles Beresford has been making some plain speeches in London. He declared the other day that the boys who robbed orchards and were generally mischievous and bad made the best soldiers when they grew up, and later, at a banquet, he said that money was everything in England. It would buy access to what is known as the very best society; and let anybody go to England with enough money, no matter whether it had been gained honorably or disgracefully, there was no door which he could not hope to enter. He prophesied the ruin of the country unless the dominion of money was overthrown.

The retirement of the Rev. Dr. John Hall from the active pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church has excited widespread interest among members of all the religious denominations, says the New York Sun. "Dr. Hall has long been regarded as one of the conspicuously representative men of the metropolis. The qualities that have raised him to his present eminence are well known. Perhaps the most distinguished one is his manliness. Although he could not be described as a brilliant preacher, there was always a strong personality behind his spoken word, and this made him effective at all times. Although parson of the most democratic of church bodies, Dr. Hall has taken precedence over his brethren of the Presbyterian ministry. There was a real truth in the humorous description of him as the Presbyterian Bishop of New York."

Says the New York Post: "Medical circles are inclined to pool-pool the reported discovery of the sex secret by Dr. Samuel Schenk, professor in the Vienna university. Nevertheless it is exciting wide interest, in view of Dr. Schenk's position as an embryologist and the importance attached to the announcement even by the Austrian government. The professor, so far, has only stated that for many years his experiments were limited to the lower animals, that by a system of nourishing the female he produced a disposition to bring into the world male young only, but that recently, by advising wives what food to take, boys or girls had been born just as desired. This disposition, however, when established cannot be changed. The offspring of the same parents henceforth will be all males. Professor Ohlshausen, the well-known gynecologist, thinks the whole thing impossible, also Professor Virehov holds to the same opinion."

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

NECK BROKEN.

Horse and Rider Killed at New Castle by an Electric Car.

Plummer Simpson, of Coaltown, was instantly killed by an electric car the other night at New Castle. He had been attending church with Elizabeth Sims, and on the way home he became frightened, breaking the buggy so badly that it had to be abandoned. Miss Smith went home with a neighbor, and Simpson started to ride the horse. Just as a car came up behind the horse on the track, was struck and instantly killed. Simpson was thrown on the track and had his neck broken. He was 23 years old.

The following pensions were granted last week: Charles Lineman, Fern, Clarion, \$6; Frank Nicholas, Erie, \$10; W. R. Martin, Allegheny, \$6; James S. Duncan, Seneca, Venango, \$6; Levi J. Miller, Beaver Falls, \$8; William Smith, Pittsburg, \$6; Israel W. Stern, Kiddles Cross Roads, Butler, \$8; James C. Kershner, Sunbury, \$6; Philander Gates (dead), Meadville, Crawford, \$4 to \$30; Charles Powell, Corry, \$6 to \$8; Harriet Sprague, Kendall Creek, McKean, \$4; Lucinda M. Brown, Pittsburg, Erie, \$12; minor of William McMillin, Chewton, Lawrence, \$10; Sarah B. Gates, Meadville, \$8; Mary C. McCarty, Thomas, Washington, \$8; Eliza Dunkin, Washington, \$8; Charles Deck, St. Thomas, Franklin, \$8; Chauncey Lawrence, Conneautville, \$12; Isaac Shimer, Altoona, \$10; John Klaus, Soldiers' home, Erie, \$6; Henry L. Grayson, Clarion, \$6; Adam Bible, George Sargent, Marietta, \$6; Michael Fravel, Blanchard, Center, \$6; William C. Sutton, Franklin, \$6 to \$8; Henry S. Dell, Norrace, Huntingdon, \$8 to \$12; Elizabeth Meaher, Ford City, \$8; Emma Trimble, New Castle, \$12; Mexican war widow, Martha Colmer, Pottsville, \$8; Josiah A. Kinter, Kipple, Blair, \$6; Henry M. You, Duaneville, Blair, \$8; John Walker, Butler, \$12; Thomas Dilley, Punxsutawney, \$8; William B. Hansen, McAllistersville, Juniata, \$6; Charles House, Soldiers' home, Erie, \$10; Henry Brewer, Soldiers' home, Erie, \$8; William Brannan, Patterson, Juniata, \$8; Isaac Baughman, Mt. Union, Huntingdon, \$6; William R. Griffith, Phillipsburg, Center, \$8; Christian Rhein, Allegheny, \$6; William Shaw, Stewart Station, Westmoreland, \$8; Thomas Porter, Conneautville, \$8; Dea. Chanen, Johnstown, \$8; Thomas Jervis, Ebensburg, \$6; Clark McConnell, New Brighton, Beaver, \$8; John R. Ross, Sharpsville, \$6; Augustus G. Winslow, Winslow, Jefferson, \$8 to \$12; William A. Arter, Corry, \$12; John Burworth, Ohio Pyle, \$14; Elizabeth Gurn, Wilkensburg, \$8; Mary S. Baldwin, Hector, Potter, \$12; Hester Sohweis, Somerset, \$8; Ellen Fair, Johnstown, \$8; Amanda A. Murray, Punxsutawney, \$8.

Michael Rabor, of Birmingham, several miles north of Altoona, was the victim of a daring hold-up and attempted murder Tuesday night. He had returned from Kittanning Point and was walking home when he was stopped by three men at the point of revolvers. One of the highwaymen fired two shots at him. Rabor threw his hands up when the shots were fired, and the bullets, instead of crashing into his brain, lodged one in each hand. The desperado then knocked him to the ground. His pockets were searched and \$8, all that he had, was taken. The robbers then fled. Rabor was brought to the hospital.

Martin Cooley, an employe of the Conansburg Coal Company, left a few days ago for his former home in Erie, Pa., to the close of the civil war with his friends. Mr. Cooley was divorced from his wife in the French capital before coming to America several years ago, and now returns to re-marry her. The property consists of the J. L. Campbell farm, with six producing wells and the Robert Harper farm, with four producing wells, and known as the Campbell and Iman properties.

George R. Robinson, aged 62, a prominent resident of Franklin, fell dead the other morning while leaning over the cradle in which his grandchild slept. He was born in Philadelphia and served in the United States navy from 1853 until the close of the civil war. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sommers, is a resident of Pittsburg.

Mine Inspector G. M. Williams of the Third anthracite district, at Wilkes-Barre, reported the total number of tons of coal mined in the district during 1897 as 7,484,533. The total number of persons employed was 25,630. There were sixty fatal accidents and 269 non-fatal. A human life was lost for every 124,140 tons of coal mined.

Mrs. Harriet Walters, alias Harriet Lee, of Pottsville, colored, was taken to Philadelphia recently, having failed to furnish \$1,000 bail, after a hearing before United States Commissioner C. H. Woltjen, to await trial before the United States District Court on charges of making false claims to secure a pension.

Frederick Barsley, of Pleasant Valley, was killed at Irwin last week by the Uniontown express. He was going to Stewart's, and got off a train because it did not stop at his destination. He started to walk and slipped, as he was getting out of the way of the train that struck him.

A few days ago Mrs. Joseph Havice, of New Castle, an apparently healthy woman, had a premonition of death. She told members of the family that she was convinced that she had only a short time to live. Friday night she dropped dead. She was 37 years old.

ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LOME



(Spanish Minister to the United States who has resigned because of the publication of a letter in which he criticized President McKinley.)

STANDS OFF MOB OF KLONDIKERS.

United States Army Captain Protects Food at Risk of Life.

E. Hazard Wells, the special courier who brought Captain Ray's dispatches from the Yukon, has reached Washington. He did not bring the full copy of the dispatches, these having been expressed by General Merriam from Seattle.

Mr. Wells said: "I cannot properly say anything as to Captain Ray's report, but I can say that I left him in a rather critical position, and the sooner the Government gets support in him the better. Captain Ray had only one man with him, Lieutenant Richardson. They reached Fort Yukon somewhat ahead of a mob of between 80 and 100 of the toughest men that could be picked out of Dawson, and when I left the captain he was standing off his mob from the provisions caches, largely by virtue of a small American flag and his own magnificent nerve. When the food panic struck Dawson this mob of toughs left for Fort Yukon, which is a remarkable document. The Alaska Commercial Company each had a cache of provisions there. The Dawson men intended to appropriate these supplies and let the rest of the camp shift for itself.

"Captain Ray learned of this and he posted himself at one of the caches, while Lieutenant Richardson guarded the other. They were in uniform, and each of them had a small American flag. The mob tacked the Captain first and ordered him to give up. He refused and for a time it looked as though there would be shooting, but between his uniform and the flag the mob was overawed.

"Ray then established himself as a sort of military dictator, superintended the sale and distribution of provisions and will make an accounting to the companies when it is all over."

WORDEN'S CONFESSION.

He Says He Was Only a Tool of Harry F. Knox in Wrecking the Train.

Salter D. Worden, under sentence of death in Folsom Prison for wrecking a train, which cost six lives, during the great railroad strike in California in 1894, has just made a confession to Governor Brand, which is a remarkable document. It purports to give in minute detail the story of the train wreck near Sacramento, and the incidents which led up to it.

Worden confessed, however, Worden tells the truth. It is thought that Knox and several others will be arrested and tried and that Worden's sentence will be commuted to ten years or maybe to a life term.

THE CYCLISTS' CONVENTION.

C. B. Potter Re-elected President of the L. A. W. on First Ballot.

Isaac B. Potter, of New York, was re-elected President of the League of American Wheelmen, at the National Assembly at St. Louis, Mo., on the first ballot, by a vote of 212 to 107.

The following ticket was elected: First Vice-President, Thomas Keenan, Pennsylvania; Second Vice-President, E. N. Hines, Michigan; Treasurer, James C. Tattersall, New Jersey.

Providence, R. I., was selected as the place to hold the next annual meeting of the League.

During the past year 54,798 new members have joined the league, and 43,017 of the old members have renewed. But as in former years, the percentage of renewals is by no means satisfactory.

New York's Population 3,438,899. An official estimate of the population of Greater New York was given out by the Health Department, as follows: Number of persons in all five boroughs, 3,438,899, of which 1,911,755 are in the borough of Manhattan; 137,075 in the Bronx, 1,197,100 in Brooklyn, 128,942 in Queens, and 62,927 in Richmond.

BARRIOS ASSASSINATED.

Guatemala's President Murdered in the Capital by Oscar Solinger.

SUCCESSOR ASSUMES OFFICE.

A Brief Dispatch Announcing the Affairs Says Calm Prevails in Guatemala—Succeeded by the First Vice-President Manuel Estrada Cabrera—Barrios Succeeded President Barrillas in 1892.

PANAMA, Colombia (By Cable).—A despatch from Guatemala, Guatemala, confirms the report of the assassination of Jose Marcia Reina Barrios, President of the Guatemala Republic. The despatch says the assassination took place at seven o'clock p. m., within 150 yards of the President's palace. The assassin is a German, named Oscar Solinger.



JOSE MARCIA REINA BARRIOS.

First Vice-President Manuel Estrada Cabrera has assumed the Presidency. All is quiet in the city, the despatch says. The new President, Mr. Cabrera, is a man of prominence in Guatemala and is one of two chosen by the Congress to fill the presidency in case of a vacancy.

Sketch of the Dead President. General Jose M. Reina Barrios, President of the Republic of Guatemala, was born in San Marcos in 1853, thirty-nine years ago. He was a nephew of the former President Justo Rufino Barrios, who was killed in 1885. The General was educated abroad, and after his collegiate course he made a trip around the world. In his ideas he was always liberal, and when the Conservative party was ousted he was a close adherent to his uncle's principles.

Nine years ago General Barrios was consul in Hamburg, Germany. In 1892 General Barrios succeeded Barrillas as President, his term of office being six years, expiring in March of this year. Last June he publicly declared himself dictator of Guatemala, and from all reports he enjoyed the fullest confidence of his party. His partisans say that under his administration the country prospered and developed extensively, but on the other hand his enemies claimed quite the contrary.

Barrios dealt savagely with a revolution which broke out in Guatemala last summer. Many of the rebels were captured and were shot by order of the President. Among those whom Barrios had put to death was Don Juan Aparicio, the most prominent exporter and importer in Central America, who was shot because he refused to give moral and financial aid to Barrios.

President Barrios's wife was an American woman, Miss Algeria Benton, of New Orleans. They were married in New York eleven years ago.

An Alabama College Building Burned. Seay Hall, one of the handsomest buildings of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Normal, Ala., has been destroyed by fire. Twenty-five students who were asleep in the building narrowly escaped with their lives.

Japan's New Move. Japan has decided to hold Wei-Hai-Wei permanently, and China has notified the Powers accordingly that no foreign loan is required.

FAMOUS PREACHER'S BRIDE.

Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, Formerly of Pittsburg, is a Social Leader.

Dr. DeWitt Talmage's bride, to whom he was married recently, is both handsome and wealthy. She is thirty-nine years old and had been a widow for seventeen years.



MRS. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

Her home was Pittsburg, where she is a social leader. Mrs. Talmage is a pronounced brunette, with a mass of wavy black hair, slightly tinged with gray. She is tall and dignified, with a graceful and striking carriage. This is Dr. Talmage's third matrimonial experience.

Visitors to Paris should be warned against purchasing celluloid cigarette-holders and mouth-pieces now being turned out in large quantities by the Government cigarette works. The celluloid may blaze up in the twinkling of an eye and explode.

It is hard to resist the unkind temptation to notice the occasional misprint and we succumb to-day. In the report of a fashionable wedding in a Times-side suburb the local paper says that the bride "looked charming in a long-trained shirt."—London Globe.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

7 MILK AND CREAM. The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 23 1/2 ct. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows: Average daily receipts of the week. Fluid milk, cans, 23 1/2 @ 23 1/2; Condensed milk, cans, 163 @ 406; Cream, cans, 153 @ 163.

BUTTER. Creamery—West, extras, 20 @ 20; Firsts, 18 @ 19; Thirds to seconds, 14 1/2 @ 17; State Dairy tubs, extras, 16 @ 17; Imitation Creamery, 18 @ 17; Factory, fresh firsts, 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2; Low grades, 11 @ 12.

CHEESE. State—Full cream, new, large 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2; Small, 9 @ 9 1/2; Part skims, good to prime, 4 3/4 @ 5 1/4; Full skims, 2 @ 3.

EGGS. State and Penn.—Fresh, 16 @ 17; Jersey—Fancy, 16 @ 17; Western—Choice, 15 @ 15 1/2; Southern—Choice, 15 @ 15 1/2; Duck eggs, 1/2 doz., 1 @ 1; Goose eggs, 1/2 doz., 1 @ 1.

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897, 1 @ 1 1/2; Medium, choice, 1897, 1 @ 1 1/2; Pea, choice, 1897, 1 @ 1 1/2; Blue kidney, choice, 1897, 1 @ 1 1/2; White kidney, choice, 1897, 1 @ 1 1/2; Yellow eye, 1 @ 1 1/2; Lima, Cal., 1/2 60 lbs., 1 @ 1 1/2; Green peas, bags, 3 @ 3 7/8.

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH. Apples, Ben Davis, 300 @ 3 75; Greening, 300 @ 4 00; Baldwin, 300 @ 3 75; Grapes, Del., 1/2 basket, 7 @ 12; Catawba, 1/2 basket, 7 @ 12; Concord, 1/2 basket, 6 @ 10; Cranberries, Cape Cod, 1/2 bbl., 6 00 @ 9 00; Jersey, 1/2 bbl., 6 50 @ 7 50.

HOPS. State—1897, choice, 1/2 lb., 19 @ 19; 1896, prime, 8 1/2 @ 9; Pacific Coast, 1897, choice, 16 @ 17; Good to prime, 7 @ 8; Old odds, 3 @ 5.

LIVE POULTRY. Fowls, 1/2 lb., 10 @ 11 1/2; Chickens, 1/2 lb., 10 @ 13; Roosters, 1/2 lb., 10 @ 11 1/2; Turkeys, 1/2 lb., 10 @ 11 1/2; Ducks, 1/2 pair, 40 @ 65; Geese, 1/2 pair, 87 @ 120; Pigeons, 1/2 pair, 20 @ 25.

DRESSED POULTRY. Turkeys, 1/2 lb., 10 @ 13; Chickens, Phila., 10 @ 14; Western, dry pickled, 8 @ 9; Fowls, State & Penn., 1/2 lb., 7 @ 10; Western ducks, 1/2 lb., 7 @ 10; Squabs, 1/2 doz., 1 75 @ 3 25.

HAY AND STRAW. Hay—Prime, 1/2 100 lb., 45 @ 75; Clover mixed, 45 @ 50; Straw—Long rye, 35 @ 55; Short rye, 35 @ 55; Oat, 35 @ 55.

VEGETABLES. Potatoes, Jersey, 1/2 bbl., 2 00 @ 2 37; L. I., in bulk, 2 25 @ 2 75; Sweet, 1/2 bbl., 2 50 @ 4 50; Cabbages, 1/2 100, 2 00 @ 3 50; Onions, white, 1/2 bbl., 3 00 @ 6 50; Red, 1/2 bbl., 2 00 @ 3 00; Green peas, Va., 1/2 basket, 1 00 @ 1 75; Egg plant, 1/2 basket, 6 00 @ 8 00; Tomatoes, 1/2 carrier, 1 00 @ 3 00; String beans, 1/2 basket, 3 00 @ 8 00; Squash, 1/2 bbl., 1 25 @ 2 00; Hubbard, 1 50 @ 1 75; Turnips, Russia, 1/2 bbl., 60 @ 80; Celery, 1/2 doz., 5 @ 50; Carrots, 1/2 bbl., 1 00 @ 1 25; Cauliflower, 1/2 box, 1 50 @ 2 00; Beets, 1/2 bbl., 50 @ 1 00; Lettuce, 1/2 basket, 1 00 @ 3 50; Spinach, 1/2 bbl., 1 00 @ 2 25; Rye—Western, 1/2 doz., 25 @ 75; Spinach, per bbl., 1 00 @ 2 50; Brussels sprouts, 1/2 qt., 2 @ 50.

GRAIN, ETC. Flour—Winter Patents, 4 80 @ 5 25; Spring Patents, 5 10 @ 5 35; Wheat—No. 1 North N. Y., 3 00 @ 4 00; No. 2 Red, 2 50 @ 3 50; Corn—No. 2, 1 31 1/2 @ 3 1/2; Oats—No. 2 White, 31 1/2 @ 31 1/2; Truck mixed, 30 @ 31 1/2; Rye—Western, 2 00 @ 2 50; Barley—Feeding, 1 50 @ 3 85; Lard—City steam, 4 90 @ 5 00.

LIVE STOCK. Cows, city dressed, 7 @ 8 1/2; Beef, city dressed, 20 00 @ 25 00; Calves, city dressed, 10 1/2 @ 12; Country dressed, 7 @ 10; Sheep, 1/2 100 lb., 3 25 @ 4 50; Lambs, 1/2 100 lb., 5 00 @ 6 15; Hogs—Live, 1/2 100 lb., 3 35 @ 4 35; Country dressed, 4 1/2 @ 6 1/2.

UGANDA'S KING IS A BABY.

Only Two Years Old, but His Country is Well Governed.

Among the infant monarchs of the world should not be forgotten David Cwa, the baby king of Uganda. This little chap will be two years old next July. He was crowned when he was three months old, because his father, Mwanga, was such a wicked old man that he had to be deposed for the good of the community.

After the wicked king had done about everything that he could think of to make things unpleasant for the people, who were trying to civilize Uganda and had been by turns pagan, Roman Catholic and Protestant, the chiefs got together and declared that Mwanga had lost his job. The little fellow, David, was thereupon solemnly enthroned.

Most of the inhabitants of Uganda are now Christians, and there are numerous Roman Catholic and Protestant churches scattered about among the villages. The Namirembe cathedral holds 5000 people. On Sundays the average attendance of worshippers at the cathedral services is 3500 and about 1000 on week days.

When the collection is taken up one is reminded of the old-fashioned "donation party" which was one of the prerequisites of the country parson in years gone by and which is still not obsolete in some parts of the country. The offerings at the Namirembe cathedral consist of fowls, potatoes, plantains, sugar cane, shells tied up in banana fibre and other products of the country.

His royal and dusky majesty, King David, is called by his subjects Daudi, an affectionate substitute for David. He is just as cunning as any other little colored baby, only a trifle more serious, as becomes a king.

The affairs of the kingdom are conducted by a regency consisting of General Apollo Kagwa, prime minister; Stanislaus Magwanga, prime minister of the Roman Catholic province, and the Rev. Zachariah Kizito.—New York Press.

Best Protection Against Colds.

While every one admits the necessity that exists for guarding against exposure, especially when there are sudden changes from heat to cold, there are very few persons who take these imperative precautions in the proper way. They are chilly when the weather changes and immediately seek out an overcoat, a jacket, a scarf or a muffler. The shoulder cape comes into use and the feather boa or wrap that is pulled up close about the neck and covers the chest. This is precisely the region that needs the least protection in these changes. If, instead of this, thicker shoes and warmer hose were put on and a warmer covering for the limbs were afforded, the trunk of the body could take much better care of itself. Cold and exposed extremities and too much wrapping around the body create congestion and pave the way for disease. The hygienic and sensible method is to give the throat, chest and arms a dash of cold salt and water every morning upon rising. An entire sponge bath of this sort is of great advantage, but this treatment of the throat and chest is almost absolutely necessary if one would avoid a multitude of ills that affect this portion of the system.—New York Ledger.

A Mexican Custom on Good Friday.

Mrs. Sara Y. Stevenson contributes to the Century an article on "Maximilian's Empire," one of a series devoted to the French Intervention in Mexico. In describing the scene that followed the siege of Puebla, Mrs. Stevenson says:

It was a Mexican custom on Good Friday to burn Judas in effigy on the Plaza Mayor. Judas was a manikin made in the shape of the person who happened to be most unpopular at the time. It was quite admissible to burn Judas under different shapes, and sometimes these summary autos-da-fé were multiplied to suit the occasion and the temper of the people. At the same time, rattles were sold on the streets, and universally bought, alike by children and adults, by rich and poor, to grind the bones of Judas; and the objectionable noise—second in hideousness only to that of our own sending off of fire crackers on the Fourth of July—was religiously kept up all day. In the year of our Lord 1863 Judas was burned in Mexico on the Plaza Mayor under the shapes of General Forey, Napoleon III, and last, but not least, M. Dubois de Saligny, who especially was roasted with a will amid the wild execrations of the populace.

Days and Months to Grow Longer.

Professor G. H. Darwin lectured in Huntington hall to a Lowell Institute audience on the subject of tides in the earth. He showed with the aid of diagrams that the frictional retardation of the earth's revolution by the actions of the tides is to lengthen the period of the rotation of the earth, and at the same time to lengthen the period of the moon's rotation round the earth—that is, to lengthen both the day and the month. But the lengthening of the day will be much more rapid than the lengthening of the month, and thus it will come about that when the change has reached its maximum the earth and the moon will each revolve once in a period of fifty-five of our present days, the moon having always the same face toward the earth.

A similar cycle of changes had been gone through by moon and earth in the past. There was once a time when the moon revolved very near to the earth's surface, moon and earth going round one another in from three to five hours. The total period of the change was estimated at from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 years.—Boston Herald.