# A Tale of Three Lions

H. RIDER HAGGARD

CHAPTER II .- (CONTINUED.) 'Lions, my boy,' I said; 'they are hunting down by the river there; but I don't think you need make yourself uneasy. We have been here three nights now, and if they were going to pay us a visit I should think that they would have done so before this. However, we will make up the fire.'

Here, Pharaoh, do you and Jim-Jim get some more wood before we go to sleep, else the cats will be purring round you before morning.'

"Pharaoh, a great brawny Swazi, who had been working for me at Pilgrims' Rest, laughed, rose, and stretched himself, and then calling to Jim-Jim to bring the ax and a reim, started off in the moonlight toward a clump of sugar-bush where we cut our fuel from some dead trees. He was a fine fellow in this way, was Pharaoh because he had an Egyptian cast of countenance and a royal sort of swagger about him. But his way was a somewhat peculiar way, on account of the uncertainty of his temper, and very few people could get on with him; also if he could get it he would drink like a fish, and when he drank he became shockingly bloodthirsty. These were his bad points; his good ones were that, like most people of the Zulu blood, he became exceedingly attached to you if he took to you at all; he was a hard-working and intelligent man, and about as darcdevil and plucky a fellow at a pinch as I ever had to do with. He was about five-and-thirty years of age or so, but not a 'keshla' or ringed-man. I believe he got into trouble in some way in Swaziland, and the authorities of his tribe would not allow him to assume the ring, and that is why he came to work at the gold fields. The other man, or rather lad, Jim-Jim, was a. Mapoch Kafir, or Knobnose, and

even in the light of subsequent events I fear that I cannot speak very well of him. He was an idle and careless young rascal, and only that very morning I had to tell Pharaoh to whip him for letting the oxen stray, which he did with the greatest gusto, although he was, in his own way, very fond of Jim-Jim, and I saw him consoling him afterward with a pinch of snuff from his own ear-box, whilst he explained to him that the next time it came in the way of duty to flog him, he meant to thrash with the other hand, so as to cross the old cuts and make a 'pretty pattern' on his back.

Well, off they went, though Jim-Jim did not at all like leaving the camp at that hour, even though the moonlight was so bright, and in due course returned safely enough with a great bundle of wood. I laughed at Jim-Jim, and asked him if he had seen anything, and he said yes, he had; he had seen two large yellow eyes staring at him from behind a bush, and heard something snore.

'As, however, on further investigation the vellow eyes and the snore anpeared to have existed only in Jim-Jim's lively imagination, I was not greatly disturbed by this alarming report; but having seen to making up of the fire, got into the skerm and went

"Some hours afterward I woke up with a start. I don't know what woke me. The moon had gone down, or at tion, and the uncertain light, I missed least was almost hidden behind the her and nearly shot Pharaoh. The soft horizon of bush, only her red rim being visible. Also a wind had sprung up and was driving long hurrying lines of cloud across the starry sky, and altogether a great change had came over the mood of the night. By the look of the sky I judged that we must be about two hours from day-break.

"The oxen, which were as usual tied to the disselboom of the Scotch cart. were very restless-they kept snuffing and blowing, and rising up and lying down again, and I at once suspected that they must wind something. Presently I knew what it was that they winded, for within fifty yards of us a lion roared not very loud.

'Pharaoh was sleeping on the other side of the cart, and beneath it I saw him raise his head and listen.

'Lion, Inkoos,' he whispered, 'lion.' "Jim-Jim also jumped up, and by the faint light I could see that he was in a very great fright indeed.

"Thinking that it was as well to be prepared for emergencies, I told Pharach to throw wood upon the fire, and woke up Harry, who I verily believe was capable of sleeping through the crack of doom. He was a little scared at first, but presently the excitement of the position came home to him. and he became quite anxious to see his majesty face to face. I got my rifle handy and gave Harry his-a Westley Richard falling block, which is a very uscaul gun for a youth, being light and yet a good killing rifle, and then we

waited.

"For a long time nothing happened, and I began to think that the best thing that we could do would be to go to sleep again, when suddenly I heard a sound more like a cough than a roar within about twenty yards of the skerm. We all looked out, but could see nothing; and then followed another period of suspense. It was very trying to the nerves, this waiting for an attack that might be developed from any quarter or might not be developed at all; and though I was a very old anxious about Harry, for it is wonder-

in order to relieve the strain on my attention employed myself watching a beetle which appeared to be attracted by the fire-light, and was sitting before it thoroughly rubbing his antennae against each other.

"Suddenly the beetle gave such s jump that he nearly jumped headlong into the fire, and so did we all-give jumps, I mean, and no wonder, for from right under the skerm fence there came the most frightful roar-a roar that literally made the Scotch cart shake and took the breath out of you.

"Harry ejaculated and turned rather green. Jim-Jim howled outright, while the poor oxen stood and shivered and lowed piteously.

"The night was almost entirely dark now, for the moon had quite set and the clouds had covered up the stars, so that the only light we had was from the fire, which was burning up brightly again now; but, as you know, firelight is absolutely useless to shoot by, it is so uncertain, and besides it penetrates but a very little way into the darkness, although if one is in the dark outside one can see it from so far away.

"Presently the oxen, after standing still for a moment, suddenly winded the lion and did what I feared they would do-began to 'shrek,' that is to which they were tied, and rush off madly into the wilderness. Lions know of this habit on the part of oxen, which are, I do believe, the most foolish animals under the sun, a sheep being a very Solomon compared to them; and it is by no means uncommon for a lion to get in such a position that a herd or span of oxen may wind him shrek. break their rains, and rush off into the bush. Of course, once they are there, they are helpless in the dark; and then the lion chooses the one that he loves best and eats him at his

"Well, round and round went our six poor oxen, nearly trampling us to death in their mad rush; indeed, had we not hastily tumbled out of the way, we should have been trampled to death, or at least seriously injured. As it was, Harry was run over, and poor Jim-Jim being caught by the trektow somewhere beneath his arm, was hurled right across the skerm, landing by my side only some paces off.

"Snap went the disselboom of the cart beneath the transverse strain put upon it. Had it not broken the cart would have overset; as it was, in another minute, oxen, cart, trektow, reins, broken disselboom, and everything were soon tied in one vast heaving, plunging, bellowing, and seemingly inextricable knot.

"For a moment or two this state of affairs took my attention off from the lion that had caused it, but whilst I was wondering what on earth was to be done next, and what we should do if the cattle broke loose into the bush and were lost, for cattle frightened in this manner will go right away like mad things, it was very suddenly recalled in a very painful fashion.

"For at that moment I perceived by the light of the fire, a kind of gleam of yellow traveling through the air toward us.

"'The lion! the lion!' hallooed Pharaoh, and as he did so, he, or rather she, for it was a great gaunt lioness, half wild no doubt with hunger, lit right in the middle of the skerm, and lashed her tail and roared. I seized my rifle and fired at her but what hetween the confusion, and my agitaflash of the rifle, however, threw the whole scene into strong relief, and a wild one it was I can tell you-with the seething mass of oxen twisted all their heads looked as though they were growing out of their rumps and their backs; the smoking are with just a pedition." blaze in the heart of the smoke; Jim-Jim in the foreground, where the oxen had thrown him in their wild rush, stretched out there in terror; and then as a center to the picture the great gaunt lioness glaring round with hungry yellow eyes, and roaring and

whining as she made up her mind what to do. "It did not take her long, just the comrades." time that it takes a flash to die into darkness, and then, before I could fire | tinctly bad." again or do anything, with a most fiendish snort she sprang upon poor

Jim-Jim.

"I heard the unfortunate lad shriek, and then almost instantly I saw his legs thrown into the air. The lioness had seized him by the neck, and with a sudden jerk thrown his body over her back so that his legs hung down upon the further side. Then, without the slightest hesitation, and apparently without any difficulty she cleared the skerm fence at a single bound, and bearing poor Jim-Jim with her, vanished into the darkness beyond, in the and rushed wildly after her, firing shots at hap-hazard on the chance that she would be frightened by them into dropping her prey, but nothing could we see, and nothing could we hear. The lioness had vanished into the darkness taking Jim-Jim with her, and to attempt to follow her until daylight was madness. We should only expose ourselves to the risk of a like fate.

"So with scared and heavy hearts we crept back to the skerm, and sat down count the words, and file their teleto wait for daylight, which now could grams without any revision. Somehand at this sort of business I was not be much more than an hour off. It times they run up to 100 or 150 words." was absolutely useless to try even to -New York Tribune. ful how the presence of anybody to disentangle the oxen till then, so all whom one is attached unnerves a man | that there was left for us to do was to in moments of danger, and that made sit and wonder how it came to pass me nervous. I know, although it was that the one should be taken and the that frequently replaces the Christmas now chilly enough, I could feel the per- other left, and to hope against hope mince ple and plum pudding.

spiration running down my nose, and that our poor servant might have been mercifully delivered from the lion's jaws. At length the faint light came stealing like a ghost up the long slope of bush, and glinted on the tangled oxen's horns, and with white and frightened faces we got up and set to the task of disentangling the oxen till such time as ther should be light enough to enable us to follow the trail; of the lioness which had gone off with Jim-Jim. And here a fresh trouble awaited us, for when at last with infinite difficulty we had got the helpless brutes loose, it was only to find that one of the best of them was very sick. There was no mistake about the way he stood with his legs slightly apart and his head hanging down. He had got the red water, I was sure of it. Of all the difficulties connected with life and traveling in South Africa, those connected with oxen are perhaps the worst. The ox is the most exasperating animal in the world. He has absolutely no constitution, and never neglects an opportunity of falling sick of some mysterious disease. He will get thin upon the slightest provocation, and from mere maliciousness die of 'poverty;' whereas it is his chief delight to turn round and refuse to pull whenever he finds himself well in the center of a river, or the wagon-wheel nicetry and break loose from the trektow to ly fast in a mudhole. There is always

something wrong with him. "Well, it was no use crying as I should almost have liked to do, because if this ox had red-water it was probable that the rest of them had it, too, although they had been sold to me as 'salted,' that is, proof against such diseases as red-water and lung-sick. One gets hardened to this sort of thing in South Africa in course of time, for I suppose in no other country in the world is the waste of animal life so great.

"So, taking my rifle and telling Harry to follow me (for we had to leave Pharaoh to look after the oxen Pharaoh's lean kine, I called them), I started to see if anything could be found of or appertaining to the unfortunate Jim-Jim. The ground round our little camp was hard and rocky, and we could not hit off any spoor of the lioness, though just outside the skerm we saw a drop or two of blood; Several hundred yards from the camp, and a little to the right, was a patch of sugar bush mixed up with the usual mimosa, and for this I made, thinking that the lioness would have been sure to take her prey there to devour it. On we pushed through the long grass that was bent down beneath the weight of the soaking dew. In two minutes we were wet through up to the thighs. as wet as though we had waded through water. In due course, however, we reached the patch of bush, and in the gray light of the morning cautiously and slowly pushed our way into it. It was very dark under the trees, for the sun was not yet up, so we progressed with the most extreme care, half expecting every minute to come across the lioness licking the bones of poor Jim-Jim. But no lioness could we see, and as for Jim-Jim, there was not the least trace of him to be found. Evidently they had not come there,

"So, pushing through the bush we proceeded to hunt every other likely

spot about, with the same result. 'I suppose she must have taken him right away,' I said at last, sadly enough.. 'At any rate he will be dead by now, so God have mercy on him, we now?

"'I suppose that we had better wash ourselves in the pool and then go back and get something to eat.' (TO BE CONTINUED.)

### A Glorious Opportunity.

A middle-aged man, with what anpeared to be a load on his mind, visited around the cart, in such a fashion that an arctic steamer and seemed interested in what he saw.

"I say," he said to the officer on horns seemed to protrude from their deck, "I'd like to go on the next ex-"It's awfully cold up there," remarked the officer, discouragingly.

"I don't care about that." "You'd have very little to eat and might have to starve." "That would't be pleasant," said the

"I should, say not," returned the officer, "and you might be eaten by your

"Is that so? That would be dis-"And then," continued the officer,

'you wouldn't see your wife for three years and possibly longer. You know you can't take her with you."

"Well," returned the gentleman, after a long pause, "I think you can put me down on your books. Your last argument captured me."-New York Dispatch.

### Jews' Telegrams.

"Sending a telegram," says a Philadelphia telegraph man, "is serious business for the ordinary man or woman. They think it's expensive and direction of the bathing-place that I only use the wires when they have to. have already described. We jumped There's one exception, however, and a up perfectly mad with horror and fear, kind of complimentary business that most people would never suspect. Whenever there's a Hebrew wedding, that is, one of any importance, we handle scores of congratulations, hundreds sometimes, from all parts of the country. They are sent with directions to deliver at a certain hour and we generally send them all to the house or place where the reception is held in one bunch. It's a good thing for the company, for the senders don't

> Brandied peaches served with ice cream form a combination for dessert

## ARE HARD AT WORK.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS PUSHING PROSPERITY.

Tariff and International Rimetalliam the Chief Topic-The Former Receiving Especial Attention in Congress-Hot Shot for the Democratic Minority.

(Washington Correspondence.)

If there is any doubt on the part of

any man, woman or child as to the determination of President McKinley and the Republicans generally to carry out the pledges of the party, they should take a look at the white house and capitol these busy days. There is no

lagging at either place. The tariff, the International Bimetallic conference, the protection of American citizens are all getting close attention and with prospect of good results.

The Farmers Under Discussion in Con-

A long distance telephone, connecting every farmer in the United States with the capitol of the United States would have given to the farmers of the country this week some interesting two great parties. The tariff bill has been under discussion and no farmer could have listened to the discussion without being able to clearly determine who were his friends and who were not his friends. The strong, vigorous arguments of the Republican members of the ways and means committee in behalf of those features of the bill which are especially beneficial to the farmers on the one hand, and the covert sneers of the democratic and populist orators relative to the very features of the bill on the other, show that the farmers of the country made no mistake when in last November they voted the Republican party in power and the protective system in | that no party will again be so utterly operation. The Republican members of reckless as to deliberately destroy a the committee have shown that the bill was framed with the interests of the farmers constantly in mind, while the attacks upon that measure by the democrats have been specially leveled at those features which were beneficial to the farmers. Chairman Dingley in his opening address called especial attention to those features and Gen. Wheeler, of Confederate fame, who led off the debate for the free trade wing of the democracy, attacked flercely those features of the bill which are intended to be especially valuable to the agricultural community. Congressman Hopkins of Illinois devoted a large share of his speech to an explanation of the reciprocity features, showing that under the reciprocity treaties made in pursuance of the Mc-Kinley law, great advantages were gained in foreign markets for our agricultural products and that even greater opportunities are offered by the new bill; while Populist Bell of Colorado, who followed him in opposition to the bill, especially attacked the wool schedule and denounced the effort to give the home market to the American workmen and thus to the American producers. Mr. Bell's speech was freighted with sneers at the wool tariff, the sugar tariff, the tariff on flax and hemp, and indeed everything in the bill which is Republican in doctrine and which is intended to benefit the farmer, and these attacks were coupled with admissions on his part that even his own state had good beet growing soil, great opportunities for wool production and other agricultural possibilities of extreme value. Populists and Democrats seemed to vie with each other in their denunciation of the tariff measure and all because it is the production of the Republican party.

International Bimetalliam While there has been no official announcement as to the immediate policy of the administration regarding international bimetallism the developments have been such as to warrant the conclusion that the negotiations for an international conference are to be undertaken through authorized representatives of this government at a very early date. Whether this will be by the appointment of special representatives selected for this specific purpose or through the ministers to the foreign governments is not yet clear but it is known that negotiations are being set on foot already and that the administration hopes to be able to bring about a conference in the coming autumn which will be participated in by the great nations of the world. Meantime the friends of free coinage in the United States without the co-oporation of other nations are losing ground and many of them recognizing the fact that international action is the only practicable method of restoring the use of silver. The old theory that silver and farm products have kept pace in values and that silver money was therefore the true measure of value has lost its hold by reason of the fact that wheat continues high while silver has continued to depreciate, reaching almost the lowest point in its history.

Tariff Legislation Being Pushed. The Republicans in the house are showing their desire for prompt action on the tariff, by the hours which they are putting upon the Dingley bill. The house which is accustomed to meet at 12 o'clock noon, and adjourn at 5 p. m., now begins its session at 10 a. m. and closes the day's work at 11 p. m., devoting all of its time to the one subject of the discussion of the Dingley bill. It is expected that the discussion will be completed and the bill passed by the end of the month. Meantime, the republicans of the senate finance committee, recognizing the fact that the bill will reach them in about its He owns 3,000,000 acres. Fourteen present form, have begun their exam- other titled "landlords own between ination of it, paragraph by paragraph. them 6,000,000 acres.

Their work will occupy necessarily considerable time as was the case with the ways and means committee, which it will be remembered has been months at work on the bill, but it is hoped that the bill; which will pass the house about March 30 will get before the senate by the end of April, and become a law by the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

One evidence of the business activity which has followed the success of the Republican party is shown in the development of new industries all over the country and especially in the south. dicate that a new million dollar cotton mill is to be erected there with eastern capital, while information reaching the Wool and Cotton Reporter of Boston, indicate that the cotton weaving and spinning mills of the south are running on full and in many cases on extra time.

G. H. WILLIAMS.

Reciprocity Made Difficult by Democratic

Action President McKinley, in his inaugural address, advises the renewal of the reciprocity provisions of the tariff of 1890. The Democrats have made it difinformation as to the attitudes of the ficult to establish the old relations with the American republics. They have been so unceremoniously and unjustly treated that they naturally regard with suspicion a renewal of reciprocity overtures. This should not influence Congress against the adoption of the policy, but it should place the public on guard against too sanguine expectations of the immediate effect of such a policy. The Southern republics will drop in one by one, because it is greatly to their material advantage to do so but they will not seize the opportunity with so much enthusiasm as in 1891. The resumption of trade will be gradual, but in a short while both sides will gain confidence in the assurance

commerce. - Baltimore

flourishing

American.

Professor Wilson's Mistakes. Ex-Postmaster General Wilson, the author of the tariff act of 1894, in attacking the Dingley bill, makes several surprising statements. "With the accumulated moneys in the treasury," he says, "we really need no new imposition of taxes on the people to conduct us to sufficient revenue, or even s comfortable surplus, if we will only invite back prosperity by giving stability to business and reduce expenditures by a few obvious reforms. At the recen rate of revenue shortage the deficit in the fiscal year which ends on June 30 next will be over \$70,000,000. Unquestionably something could be done to reduce the government's expenditures without seriously injuring any legitimate interest or impeding any necessary governmental activity, but does any intelligent, unbiased person seriously believe that the expenditures could be cut down sufficiently to close this broad gap between income and outgo without detriment to the public service?"-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sugar Trust Hit Between the Eyes The sugar trust was hit a blow between the eyes by the republican members of the ways and means committee tariff bill was agreed upon.

While there is a high protective du ty upon all kinds of sugar, the differential under which the trust makes its profits is reduced from about onethird of a cent a pound to one-eighth, and all duties are made specific instead of ad valorem.

It is the specific duty which will hurt the trust more than the reduction of its differentials. Undervaluations have permitted the trust to get its raw su gars very cheap, while the higher differential has contributed to its great profits.

The committee have arranged a bill which will build up the beet sugar interests of this country, and eventually make sugar much cheaper than it is now. The rise of the beet sugar industry is counted upon to destroy the sugar monopoly now possessed by the trust. No bounty is provided for upon home produced sugar.-Chicago Times-Herald.

Guards Not Wanted.

There are two reasons for being grateful to President McKinley for his reported decision to abolish the police guard at the white house. One is sentimental and the other practical. It is doubtful whether under ordinary circumstances the white house really needs a guard, and many think that in case of such need the service can be most appropriately rendered by soldiers of the United States. The policeman, as a rule, is considered as merely a safeguard against such small offenders as pickpockets, pilferers, drunken men and roisterers. There has always been a very general feeling that if the president desired a force of men around his official home to issure his safety a military guard would not be only more effective but more thoroughly in keeping with the station of the president, representative of the government and significant of greater power than a mere policeman typefies. But it has been thought by some to be un-American that the white house should be surrounded by soldiers. The sight of uniforms and guns would be offensive to the democratic principles of the people.-Washington Star,

At the head of Germany's lander aristocracy stands Prince Wittgenstein,

### NOW FOR THE WORK.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT SHOW OF 1898.

Working Forces Being Thoroughly Organised-Choice of Officers, Local and Otherwise-All Sections of the State Given Represe

tion-Notes.

Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

The working forces of the Exposition are thoroughly organized and are doing most effective service. The active management is in the hands of an executive committee of seven members. Each manager of the executive committee is the manager of one of the seven departments into which the work of the exposition is divided. These managers were chosen from among the fifty directors elected by the stockholders of the exposition. The state law appropriating \$100,000 provides for state commissioners, who must be elected as members of the board of directors in order that the state may have a voice in the affairs of the exposition. The congressional act, as a matter of course, provides for commissioners who will have charge of the government exhibit and building. The articles of incorporation of the exposition provides for a vice-exception. government exhibit and building. I articles of incorporation of the expition provide for a vice-president each of the twenty-four Trans-Mis sippi states and territories, to be pointed by the governors of respective states. The vice- preside are as follows:

Resident vice-president for Nehr

Resident vice-president for Nebras-ka, ex-Gov. Alvin Saunders, Omaha; Arkansas, Hon. W. G. Vincenheller, Little Rock; Minnesota, Hon. Frank H. Peavey, Minneapolis; Montana, Hon. W. H. Sutherlin; North Dakota, Col. C. A. Lounsberry, Fargo; Iowa, Ge F. Wright, Council Bluffs; South

W. H. Sutherlin; North Dakota, Col.
C. A. Lounsberry, Fargo; Iowa, George
F. Wright, Council Bluffs; South Dakota, Thomas H. Wells, Hot Springs;
Nebraska, William Neville, North
Platte; Missouri, John Doniphan, St.
Joseph; Kansas, C. A. Fellows, Topeka; Arizona, Charles R. Drake, Tucson;
California. George W. Parsons, Los
Angeles; Texas, Gustav Reymershoffer,
Galveston; Oklahoma, Eugene Wallace,
Oklahoma City; Idaho, B. P. Shawhan,
Payette; Nevada, Wm. J. Westerfield,
Reno; Utah, Louis W. Shurtliff, Ogden
City; Colorado, Henry P. Steele, Denver; New Mexico, L. Bradford Prince,
Santa Fe; Oregon, B. S. Cook, Salem;
Alaska, Gov. James Sheakley, Sitka.
Following are officers of the exposition: Gurdon W. Wattles, president;
Alvin Saunders, resident vice-president; Herman Kountze, treasmer; John
A. Wakefield, secretary. The executive committee is composed of the following: Zachary T. Lindsey, chairman and manager of the department of
ways and means; Edward Rosewater, manager of the department of
publicity; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, manager of the department of promotion;
Fremann P. Kirkendall, manager of
the department of buildings and
grounds; Edward E. Bruce, manager
of the department of transportation.

The plan for a board of managers
for the woman's department has been
approved by the executive committee.
It provides for a board of twenty-seven
women, which is to have charge of all
educational matters and of congresses
on philosophical subjects. The board
is composed of representatives as follows: Omaha 11, Council Bluffs 2.
South Omaha 2, and each congressional
district of Nebraska 2.

South Omaha 2, and each congress

south Omaha 3, and each congressional district of Nebraska 2.

April 6 the board of managers met and effected permanent organization. The meeting was in all respects harmonious, the full membership being present. Every section of the state was given representation in the election of officers, as follows:

Mrs. W. W. Keysor Omaha, Miss Kate M'Hugh Omaha, Mrs. J. R. Reed Council Bluffs, and Mrs. D. C. Giffert of West Point.

The forthcoming jdbilee celebration promises to be a most important event.

An elaborate program has been arranged. Invitations to speak have been extended to Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska, Gov. Drake of Iowa, Hon. W. J. Bryan, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Hon. John Baldwin of Council Bluffs and Mayor Broatch of Omaha

After the speaking the crowd will adjourn to the lower part of the grounds where the corner stone of one of the large buildings will be laid with appropriate ceremonies and the work of making the exposition will then have been formally inaugurated.

A Great Gentes

The greatest military engineer of any age was Sebastion Leprestre Vauban, born in 1633 and who died in 1707. To Vauban is due the credit of almost all the fortresses which to the present day protect the frontiers and the seacoasts of France. During his career as a military engineer he reconstructed on new lines over 300 old fortresses and built thirty-three new. He carried on fifty-three sieges, being successful in nearly every one, and took part in 140 battles.

Something New In the Moon.

Late photographs of the moon developed by the astronomer-photographer of the Pesth academy exhibit some unaccountable peculiarities. The plate shows hundreds of walls or embankments seemingly about 200 feet high and from 125 to 200 yards in width on top. They run parallel to each other and appear to be from 1,000 to 1,300 yards apart.

Surface of the Earth.

Astronomers calculate that the surface of the earth contains 31,625,625 square miles, of which 23,814,121 are water and 7,811,504 are land, the water thus covering about seven-tenths of the carth's surface.

The great need of the world is a religion which can harmonize the interest of the individual with the interests of society, which can make the desire of the individual and the desire of society one and the same thing .-- Rev. H. Bige-