BANDON RECORDER.

WISDOM OF ANIMALS.

The Age of Apuleius—A Dog Actor Wise Dogs and Elephants.

Apuleius says that in the spring fetes of Isis, the forerunners of the Roman carnival, he saw a monkey with a straw hat and a Phrygian tunic.

But monkeys do not seem to have been popular in Rome. The cleverest of all the animal performers were of course the dogs, and one showman had the ingenious idea of making a dog act a part in a comedy. The effects of a drug were tried on him, the plot turning on the suspicion that the drug was poisonous, while, in fact, it was only a narcotic. The dog took the piece of bread dipped in the liquid, swallowed it and began to reel and stagger till he finally fell on the ground.

At the right moment he began to move very slightly as if waking out of a deep sleep. Then he raised his head, looked around, jumped up and ran joyously to the proper person.

The remark that animals do not grow wiser with age is contradicted by the habit of elephants, noticed even in ancient times, of making the young ones cross a ford first. The officer who superintended the embarkation of the elephants sent from India to Abyssinia for use in Lord Napier's campaign tells how one old elephant volunteered to drive all the others on board. His services were invaluable, but when they had all embarked and he was invited to follow them he firmly declined and had to be left on shore.

I myself have noticed the acquired caution of the older dogs of Constantinople, which left untouched the crusts I threw them, while the young ones ate them ravenously. A Greek native told me that this was because Europeans were in the cruel habit of throwing poisoned bread to the street dogs; hence the old ones, having seen the bad effects on their companions, refused to eat bread thrown by Europeans, though they took it readily from any Turkish beggar who shared his scanty fare with them.—Contemporary Review.

A QUEER ANIMAL.

The Ermine Is One Thing In Summer and Another In Winter.

The ermine is a queer animal. It is one thing in winter and another thing in summer. That is a strange statement, but it is true, for in winter the animal's fur is as white as snow and is called the ermine. In summer its fur turns reddish brown on the upper part of the body and a light yellow on the lower part. The animal is then known as the stoat.

This change is quite familiar to naturalists, but not to unscientific people, and the ermine and the stoat are therefore generally regarded as distinct animals.

The fur of the ermine is much valued and is in great request. At one time it was a mark of great royalty, and the state robes of judges and magistrates were lined with it as an emblem of purity.

The ermine is so cunning in its ways that it is almost as difficult to catch as it is to "catch a weasel asleep." In fact, about the only way to capture it is to mark its course from its home and then strew mud in its pathway. When the dainty, fastidious little animal reaches the point in its path where the mud is strewn it will lie down and subject itself to capture and death rather than smirch one of its snow white hairs.

HOW TO STAY YOUNG.

Will Power a Large Factor In Keeping Away Decreptitude.

How old are you? The adage says that women are as old as they look and men as old as they feel. That's wrong. A man and woman are as old as they take themselves to be.

Growing old is largely a habit of the mind. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." If he begins shortly after middle age to imagine himself growing old he will be old.

To keep oneself from decreptitude is somewhat a matter of will power. The fates are kind to the man who hangs on to life with both hands. He who lets go will go. Death is slow only to tackle the tenacious.

Ponce de Leon searched in the wrong place for the fountain of youth. It is in oneself. One must keep oneself young inside, so that while "the outer man perisheth the inner man is renewed day by day."

When the human mind ceases to exert itself, when there is no longer an active interest in the affairs of this life, when the human stops reading and thinking and doing, the man, like a blasted tree, begins to die at the top.

You are as old as you think you are. Keep the harness on. Your job is not done.—Milwaukee Journal.

New Guinea Cannibals.

The Papuan cannibal of New Guinea regards all deaths as having a violent cause. Whenever a native dies from sickness it is believed that the sickness resulted from some plot. In order to detect the murderer, therefore, parts of the dead person are distributed among the members of the household and after a time examined by a certain official in the community, who might be said to correspond to an American coroner, district attorney, judge and jury all combined. If any part of these uncanny relics has changed to an unnatural color its possessor is immediately executed and eaten by the other relatives.

Yorkshire Moors.

There is no better walking to be had within the four seas than across a Yorkshire moor. The air is intoxicating. The sun's heat may be tropical elsewhere. Here it is ever tempered by breeze if not by high wind. One is knee deep in honey sweet heather; the grouse rise in numbers at your feet and sweep down the wind with the speed of an express bullet.—Temple Bar.

The best thing Josh Billings knew of was a "first rate wife," and the next best thing was a "second rate one."

Liberty is the power of doing what the law permits.—Cicero.

POLLY LARKIN

'Tis passing strange how blind some people are to their own interests; how deliberately they go to work to find ease and pleasure, taking advantage of their employer's disposition to do them a kindness, until patience ceases to be a virtue, and they must do something to protect themselves from the frequent demands of certain employees for a day or a week off, expecting some other employee to do their work for them, although they demand their pay as usual. Such an instance happened the other day, and the little woman is still wondering how it all happened that the fickle wheel of fortune turned against her. This little woman had a responsible position, in fact was the head one in the place where she was employed and received an enviable salary. It was her duty to receive all persons who called at the establishment where she was employed, answer the numerous questions they had to ask and aid in making them feel at home—it was designed particularly for strangers looking for a home in our own golden State. The first time she remained away from her post, she was ill, and on her return to work she was given pay as usual, although she had been absent from her post for two weeks. To use her own expression—"it was a snap." She found that a prepossessing young lady, with tact and a winning grace in her manner had filled her place in a way altogether satisfactory to her employers, and argued if she could do it once she could do it again, and everything would move along as smoothly as it had in the past. She began to absent herself from the office more frequently. Sometimes it was a little indisposition—she had a headache or a bad cold—at other times there was an excursion or an afternoon tea or a picnic; again illness came in as her excuse, for she didn't have the face to acknowledge that some personal pleasure was calling her from her work. Meanwhile the same young lady filled her place during her absence, taking a keen interest in the business and was so obliging and kind to every one in the office that she completely won everyone she came in contact with. Finally the employers got tired of being imposed upon, for the sudden attacks of illness became entirely too frequent, and furthermore they had discovered that the young lady who had taken her place during her illness was better adapted to the position. She had none of the arrogance and over self-esteem of the lady who had come to believe that she was necessary to the business, and who frequently informed friends "that she did just as she pleased for they had found they couldn't do without her." She had returned from a week's outing recently and upon going to the office she was informed that both she and the young lady who had been so ably filling her place were wanted in the private office. One went in all confidence and believing firmly that the young lady she had left in charge had been found lacking. The latter was worried and wondered whether she would find that her services were no longer required. It did not take them long to find out.

Miss B——," said the proprietor, "take your things and go to the front of the office and take entire charge of that department from now on. Your salary will be the same that Miss C—— has been getting. Miss C—— take your things and you will occupy the desk Miss B—— has just vacated." "What does this all mean? I demand an explanation," said Miss C——. "I mean simply this," replied the employer, "that we have found during the many days you were absent that Miss B—— was better fitted for the position in every way than you are. She is never late, she is always courteous and pleasant to everybody, and she is never absent from her post; we must have somebody who is prompt and whom we can depend on from day to day. We never knew whether we would find you here or not. We have concluded also to "dock" or fine everybody for tardiness in getting here in the morning and only to pay for days when our employees are present and attending to their duties. The past has been a losing proposition to us, Miss C——, and things must be changed at once. We had hoped that things would right themselves, but instead of that it has grown worse all the time, until we could stand it no longer." "What salary am I supposed to get now?" asked Miss C——. "The same that Miss B—— got." "I don't see how I can live off of that; it's twenty-five dollars less than I have been receiving," said Miss C——, with tears in her eyes. "We are very sorry for you, Miss C——, but under the circumstances we cannot do differently. That is all, ladies." and the proprietor bowed them out and breathed a sigh of relief to think that that unpleasant duty was over.

The girls, both bewildered by the sudden change of affairs retired to take up their respective work. The one feeling uncomfortable and sorry for her friend although delighted she had given satisfaction. Miss C—— was angry, however, and insisted that Miss B—— had done her an injustice and that she had had the intention all the time of working her way into the good graces of her employers and taking her place from her. "If you were my friend, as you claimed to be, why didn't you slight the work a little?" "Because that is not my way of doing things. What ever I am called upon to do, I try to do with my whole heart and never think of shirking duties that fall to my hands, no matter whether they are pleasant or otherwise. Furthermore, I am as much surprised at this change as you are." The explanation did not change matters, however, for Miss C—— still thinks that she is the sadly abused party.

It don't pay to shirk in your work. No matter what you have to do, put your whole soul into it and do the best you can; do it cheerfully and as though you enjoyed it and you will find that it makes your task much easier. By brooding over some uncongenial or unpleasant task it becomes twice as hard for you to continue to stare at it through blue glasses. If it is unpleasant try and think about something else while your fingers are busy with the unpleasant task. You don't have to chain your thoughts down. Your mind can soar above the wash-tub filled with suds and dirty clothes if you will it so.

Polly had a dear little friend who was always a sunbeam, in her home and elsewhere. She craved the beautiful and instructive things in life, but never allowed the fact that she could not possess them to make her unhappy. She was busy at the wash-tub one morning, rubbing away in the steaming suds on the dirty clothes that never appeals to any one. All of a sudden she dropped her work, rushed into the house and seized a pencil and paper to write down a little poem that she had been creating in her mind while the little hands flew over the wash board. She climbed over the fence, read it to a sympathizing friend and then went back to her work caroling a song. A paper a few weeks later printed the poem, paying her five dollars for it.

BRIEF REVIEW.

Suicide Impulse at Sea.

Births, marriages and deaths are very common at sea; cases of suicide, although not materially swelling the records of deaths, are by no means infrequent. It often happens that mental depression is accentuated by the vastness and solitude of the ocean. The sense of loneliness, helplessness and insignificance has been known to develop into suicidal tendencies. Strangely enough, during an actual tempest the sense of self-preservation seems to overpower the desire for self-destruction. Some months ago a young lady on board a steamer bound for a Canadian port evinced much apprehension as to her safety during a violent storm. Less than two days later, when the sea was calm and sailing conditions pleasant, she climbed over the bulwarks and threw herself into the ocean. The fascination of watching the swift flow of water from the propellers at the stern of a vessel is a well-known cause of suicide. Even sailors who have gazed down at the surging stream have been overcome with the morbid impulse to leap into it. In the Red sea and Indian ocean Lascars, mad with heat have leaped out of the engine-room and at a bound have dived overboard, never to be seen again. Lack of success in America or Australia has driven many an emigrant to seek oblivion in suicide. Two cases occurred last year of unsuccessful men who drowned themselves when in sight of the old country.

Finds Old Cross in Palace Ruins.

Arthur Evans, a famous archaeologist, who has been for many years in Greece making excavations in the interest of science, has just discovered in the ruins of the palace of Minosses, at Gnosso, the remnants of a small sanctuary, which gives evident proof that the cross was worshiped in some parts of the world 2000 years before Christ. Since 1900 Evans has been making a study of the ruins of this ancient palace, and some of the monuments discovered by him are clearly over 6000 years of age. Remnants of a building at least 3000 years old have revealed a series of chambers in which many articles of religious worship were hidden. In a small subterranean chamber Evans found the furniture of a small chapel, and incased in the wall of the room a marble cross of the form now used in the orthodox church. Several small statues in earthenware stood at the foot of the cross, surrounded by many votive offerings.

Spokes Which Whistle.

A European inventor has converted the spokes of an automobile into whistles, which are operated by the air action. The whistles are controlled by a series of small rubber balls in connection with the seat, their release opening the valve in the spoke and producing a peculiar whistling noise easily heard above the sound of traffic.

Treatment of Idiots.

Professor von Wagner of Vienna, who has been experimenting in the treatment of idiots with thyroid gland, has reported to the Austrian Home Office that in time cretinism will belong to the category of curable diseases.

Jailed Two Hundred Times.

Elizabeth Watts, aged 35, made her two hundredth appearance as a prisoner at the Southwestern Police Court, says the London Express, recently. She was fined 20 shillings and left the dock laughing.

About a million telegrams are sent over the world's wires daily. In 1903 the total was 364,848,747. England sent 92,471,000. The United States was second with 91,391000. Germany, Russia, Austria, Belgium and Italy follow in the order named.

Politics is more often a better thing to let alone than a hot poker.

Some men respect only the man who can do them an injury.

Don't jump on a person when you see him down. We do this too often.

If you live a scrubby life you will have a scrubby opinion of yourself.

CHOICE MISCELLANY

Like Charles II.'s Fish Story.

A correspondent of Nature asks for evidence, if there is any, in support of the almost universal belief among drivers, owners and builders of carriages that if the distance between the fore and hind wheels of vehicles be increased the draft will become heavier. No reason is given for the belief, and no explanation of it is offered, but a carriage builder to whom the correspondent in question submitted a test case in which two carriages were of exactly the same weight with wheels of the same height, but with the body of one much longer than that of the other, was sure that the former would be the heavier to move. It seems to us that this is a matter in which the facts should be settled by experiments before the theory is investigated. Every one remembers how Charles II. asked the Royal society why if a fish were put into a full bucket of water the water did not overflow and when they had exhausted themselves in learned explanations suggested that they should get a fish and a bucket and see what happened then. There ought to be no difficulty in testing how much power the long and the short carriage respectively require, and if it proves to be the same the question is answered without more ado.—London Globe.

Simple Enough.

As a change from the story of Columbus and the egg an incident related by a French man of science and vouched for by him may be told. This gentleman relates that he was at his work before a glowing coal fire when some one tapped at the door, and a young girl belonging to a family who lived in the flat above him came in.

"Sir," she said, "would you kindly lend me a live coal or two to start our fire with? It's gone out."

"Certainly, my dear," said the savant. "But you have brought nothing to carry it in. Take my shovel."

"Oh, no, sir," answered the child. "I will carry the coals in my hand."

"In your hand? What do you mean? You'll be burned."

"Oh, no, sir, I'll show you how."

The child dipped up some ashes from the grate and placed them in the hollowed palm of her left hand. Then with the tongs she laid two burning coals on the top of the little heap of ashes. Then she bowed, smiled and went out, bearing her coals unharmed.

"Well, well!" said the man of science to himself. "Here I've been studying natural philosophy forty years and never had the wit to do that!"

Count Bismarck a Mighty Drinker.

Although he lacked the physique of his father, if possessing something of his figure, the late Count Herbert Bismarck sought to emulate his illustrious parent in his powers as an eater and a drinker. In his "Story of My Life" Mr. Augustus Hare, giving an account of a house party at Hatfield in 1890, told how, "a colossal man and a great eater," he would "always fill two glasses of wine at once, to have one in reserve." On the same subject the London Times' correspondent at Berlin remarks that "to the end Count Herbert retained the jovial ways of his student days. He was ever what the Germans call 'burschikos,' and in his day had an extraordinary capacity for drinking, like his father." He adds, "I know of one instance in which, after a dinner with more than the usual quantity of champagne and a bottle or two of very choice old port, he insisted upon drinking 'Bruederschaft' with his astonished host in a tumblerful of old cognac."

Sagacity of the Buffalo.

When I was in Montana last year I heard of a weed called the loco weed, that made horses crazy if they ate it. In a magazine article published since I wondered if the buffalo had learned to avoid this weed. A western correspondent now assures me on what appears to be good authority that buffalo do eschew this plant. A ranchman in the Panhandle of Texas has crossed buffalo with polled Angus—the "black cattle"—and he has found that an animal with one-sixteenth buffalo blood will not touch the loco weed. If this is a fact it is a very interesting one. It shows how discriminating wild creatures become in the course of ages and how this wisdom becomes instinctive.—John Burroughs in Outing.

Royalty In Inches.

King Edward represents fully the average height in British stature, which is 5 feet 7⅞ inches, his actual height in his boots being 5 feet 8½ inches. The Emperor William falls slightly below his royal uncle's, but not below the average German height. Of the elected rulers President Loubet represents the French average, which is 5 feet 6 inches. On the other hand, we find the emperor of Japan to be far above the national standard of height. His majesty is a tall man for a Japanese, 5 feet 6 inches. The tallest royal personage is King Leopold, 6 feet 6 inches, which places him next to Peter the Great, who measured 6 feet 8½ inches.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Japanese as Farmers.

The Japanese have surprised the world as fighters; but, according to Harold Bolce, they are also the most remarkable agricultural nation in the world. They have only 10,000 square miles of arable land. An automobile going fifty miles an hour could skirt this area in eleven hours. Yet it supports an imperial nation, the rising power of the far east. Experts admit that the scientific skill of Japanese agriculturists is unapproached. "Patient diligence, with knowledge of the chemistry of the soil and the physiology of plants, has yielded results that have astounded the most advanced agriculturists in western nations."—London Globe.

One of Man's Blessings.

When a man talks too much his wife pulls at his coat for him to sit down, and it is not until she is dead and he makes a fool of himself that the world recognizes how much of his past good record was due to this coat tail censor.—Atchison Globe.

His Cynical Theory.

"Father," said the small boy, "why do they call a speech made at a banquet a toast?"

"My son," was the answer, "it is probably because it is so dry."—Exchange.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

An effort is to be made at Niagara Falls to reduce iron ore by electricity on a commercial scale.

Some English employers advertise in the papers the death of faithful servants and add laudable remarks.

An observer says that every year the people of the south are becoming less and less addicted to the use of spirituous liquors.

The British parliament is to be asked to give authority for the inauguration of an American system of pneumatic mail tubes throughout London.

Almost every war has its own particular euphemism. General Kuropatkin has done a service to all generals in trouble by naming his rear his "south front."

The British courts recently exposed a ruse by which Londoners were escaping jury duty by registering their wives as tenants at their residences instead of themselves.

There are 109 street railway corporations in Massachusetts, and they carried in the year ended Sept. 30, 1903, a total of 504,662,243 passengers, the cars running 107,506,812 miles.

While the people of Denver sweltered in the hot weather of summer a little mountain lake only forty-five miles away lay calmly enjoying its perpetual freeze. The lake is solid ice.

The supply of sterilized milk by the Liverpool corporation has become quite a popular business. As many as 500 families are now supplied, the weekly consumption being 1,200 gallons.

A sixteen-year-old brigand has arisen to fame in the neighborhood of Triest, Austria. He has already committed several murders and has organized an "intelligence bureau" that has enabled him to defy the officers of the law so far.

According to the Mormon authorities, upward of 2,000 missionaries are constantly in the field, most of them young men and all under the supervision of experienced leaders and directed from headquarters established at central points.

The presence of moisture in tobacco is, the London Lancet believes, of some importance to public health, since the combustion of tobacco containing a large proportion of moisture is impeded, while as the generation of vapor is increased so are the chances of the poisonous principle being carried into the mouth.

The largest woman's educational institution in the world is in Great Britain. This is the Royal Holloway college, which was founded by Thomas Holloway, but owes its origin to a woman, Mrs. Holloway, who inspired her husband's gift. The buildings and equipment of the Royal Holloway college cost about $4,000,000.

That the promises made by the inventors of submarine boats are never to be realized is asserted by Captain Bacon, who has been in command of the British submarine fleet from its inception. This statement is based on the fact that the form suitable for high speed on the surface is inimical to fast steaming when submerged.

The latest polar expedition curio is a gigantic air bag, in which Peter Nissen of Chicago intends to roll to the pole, being blown by the wind over water and ice, rough traveling and smooth, as a thistle is blown across a field. Nissen says he was driven to adopt this device by his endeavor to plan pneumatic tires for an arctic automobile.

Within the last ten years the growth of the telephone business has been very rapid. The reports of the Bell companies show a sixfold increase in the number of outstanding instruments since 1893. There are now over 1,500,000 subscribers in these companies, and in the last four years the long distance traffic has increased 82 per cent.

A new alloy devised by James Chandler, a chemist of Philadelphia, is being exploited and promises to be found valuable for many purposes. It has the appearance of silver, the strength of steel, lightness of aluminium, is inexpensive to make and has the resonance of bell metal. It is said to be available for tubing, wheel hubs, boilers, armor plate, cooking utensils and musical instruments.

The oldest inhabitants of the New York aquarium are the striped bass, which have been there for ten years, having been placed in one of the floor pools before the building was opened to the public. In May, 1894, fifty-five specimens, weighing from a quarter of a pound to four pounds, were secured, twenty-seven of which have survived. Most of those that were lost died in the first year, and in the last four years not one has died.

Every once in awhile you hear of a man who has held a place for many years to the satisfaction of his employers and himself, but there are few who can touch the record of one New Yorker of seventy-two years. For more than fifty years he has been working in a box factory as a nailer, standing at the same bench on the same floor of the same building and driving nails in the same old way with the same old hammer. He declares he is perfectly satisfied and wouldn't exchange his job for any other in the place.

The skins of toads and salamanders have lately been submitted to microscopical examination by Mr. Schulz, who finds that there are two kinds of glands present in the skin of these animals—viz, mucous and poisonous glands. The former are present all over the body. The latter are confined to the back of the body and limbs and the ear region behind the eyes and in the salamander are present at an angle of the jaw. The poison glands are larger than the mucous glands in the salamander, are oval and have a dark granular appearance, due to strongly refractive drops of poison.

No Longer In Commercial Life.

Mr. Guy—Doesn't it make you feel sad when you think how many of your former patients lie buried here? Dr. Quickly—Indeed it does! There is no more money to be got out of any one of them.—Boston Transcript.

His Case Hopeless.

"There are at least a thousand good reasons why I should marry her."

"Well, what are they?"

"First, because I want to, and she herself is the other 999."—Town Topics.

WOMAN AND FASHION

Smart and Attractive.

A smart and attractive design for a blouse waist that bids fair to be popular during the coming season is here pictured. It is developed in black and white shepherd's plaid trimmed with black silk braid and black silk covered buttons. The mode blouses over the belt in front and back, although the

BLOUSE WAIST.

back can be drawn down smooth if desired. The front closing is in duchess style—that is, concealed—and fine tucks are laid on either side, also in the back. The braid used is one inch in width and makes a very effective trimming. Voile, cheviot, serge, cloth and heavy linen are all suitable to the making.

The Mode In Hats.

From Paris comes the decision that the hat must match the costume this season. This means considerable extra expenditure in the most modest wardrobes unless a woman confines herself to one color and has a hat developed in many shades, one of them matching each gown.

Beaver and panne finished felt are shown in the newest model hats. They go well with gowns made of satin faced cloth and zibeline. Cloth hats are not always practical because they are heavy, but felts to match the costume prove very satisfactory.

Beyond a doubt velvet hats will be extensively worn during the coming season, the lighter weight "chiffon" velvets being used for shirred and draped hats, while heavier velvets are more attractive when drawn plain over the brims or crowns.

The New Furs.

Brown is to be the color in furs this season—old fashioned reddish brown. The new fur, yeda (unborn calf), is talked much of. Jackets and entire suits are to be made of this.

Then there is a revival of mink, the small eastern mink, which is almost as rich as sable and nearly as costly. Sable in its darkest tones is again to come to the fore.

Ermine will be used in combination with those dark furs, and the furriers tell us mole will be in favor. They told us this last season.

Fall Costume.

Three-quarter length single breasted coats, fitting as if glued to the figure and made with tight fitting vests, have taken the place of the Russian blouse. The suit shown is of rich brown zibeline, the coat fashioned on above lines, with vest of gold embroidered white silk. Seams of coat and sleeves are

BROADCLOTH SUIT.

heavily stitched, the latter attached to a deep pointed cuff of the material and velvet. A flat collar of velvet finishes the neck.

The skirt is a seven gored model, the upper part clinging to the figure, with side plaits introduced at lower part of seams, stitched to a little above the knees and then allowed to flare. The hat worn with this costume is brown beaver, trimmed with velvet roses shading from the fashionable burned orange to brown.

Featherbone In Skirts

Many of the lined skirts as well as those having drop skirts have a bit of featherbone inserted almost anywhere between the knees and the ankles to make them stand out slightly and thus keep the skirts from brushing the ankles. If the featherbone is properly covered it will not wear through its casing until the skirt is so worn as to be no longer presentable.

Took the Profits.

"I remember Schemer was a great chap for thinking out plans for getting rich. I suppose now he's wealthier than any of his friends."

"Oh, no. His friends used the plans while he was dreaming over them."—Detroit Free Press.

Both Plentiful.

"Did you ever have all you wanted of anything?" asked Meandering Mike.

"Yes," answered Plodding Pete. "Two things—advice and water."—Washington Star.

MONOLITH PROBLEMS

MYSTERY OF THESE STRANGE STONE MONUMENTS OF THE PAST.

A Theory That All of Them, Those on the American Continent as Well as Those In the East, Were Built by the Ancient Phoenicians.

Among the greatest mysteries in the mystery of the past human history on earth the monoliths that stand in various parts of the globe have always been chief.

These strange stone monuments, generally rude, with hardly any sculpture, but wonderfully large in size, are scattered everywhere. The most famous of them are the cromlechs, such as those in Stonehenge, in England. Others are found in the western part of France, in the northern part of Germany as far as the Oder river, in Denmark and in Sweden.

Northern Africa, Madagascar and Asia, from Mount Sinai and the Caucasus to India, all have some here and there.

Lately they have been discovered even in Siberia. There are several places in Japan where such stones stand.

Others have been found in North and South America. Among the most wonderful and mysterious of them all are the vast, almost terrifying, stones, rudely sculptured, that have been found on Easter Island, in the Pacific ocean.

The mystery as to what these stones meant was not the only puzzle. The greatest puzzle was how primitive people, without knowledge of engineering and without known appliances, could have moved and erected such giant blocks, some of which weigh as much as 250 tons. In many districts where the great memorials stand there are no stones of such size to be found in the earth. Consequently they must have been transported from places long distances away.

For many generations—ever since men have spent any time in thinking over these matters—scientists have puzzled their heads over the monoliths in vain. Whether they classed them as all being the same or whether they divided them into different classes, they remained the same riddle.

In more recent years, however, there has been a systematic study of all the monolith memorials of the world, and as a result a novel theory has been advanced.

It is that one race—that of the Phoenicians—erected all these monuments.

Of course if this is correct it means that history will have to be revised, for it would show that the Phoenicians once knew all about the whole globe and that they had visited America and Asia long before modern days.

The first thing that led to the assumption that the Phoenicians had raised the monuments was the observation of M. Levistre, a French archaeologist, that almost all the monoliths were to be found near the mouths of great rivers or along their courses. This pointed to a people that used ships.

Now, the Celts were never strong on the water. Their boats were primitive, being mostly of wickerwork covered with hides, and they were unable to move any distance from land in these clumsy and unseaworthy contrivances.

Consequently, when the question arose as to what race was advanced in navigation in that early time when these monuments were put up, the answer naturally came that the only race known to be a race of sailors and merchants then was the race of the Phoenicians.

And if they were the Phoenicians how did they come to reach America? They had colonies on the islands of the western Mediterranean and even in the islands of the Atlantic ocean, as history proves. It is not hard to imagine that they may have found their way to America. Some archaeologists are even willing to believe that they reached America by way of the lost Atlantis, that legendary continent that is now sunken somewhere in the Atlantic ocean, if it ever existed.

At any rate, the theory that the Phoenicians were the erectors of the monoliths of the world to commemorate discoveries or for religious purposes still later on gained strength through the discovery of a great upright stone near the river Loire, which has Phoenician words engraved deeply on it. Translated, these words say, "On this spot was slain our brave comrade."

In San Luis, in Bolivia, is one of these stones, which has on it the engraving of a foot printed and a snake with its head raised. The footprint is a well known Phoenician symbol of death and is found on many stones that cover ancient Phoenician burial sites. And the snake with head raised is another acknowledged Phoenician emblem. Exactly the same symbols as those on the South American stone have been found on a stone in central France.—New York Press.

BUNYAN'S TOMB.

Burial Place In England of the Author of "Pilgrim's Progress."

John Bunyan's tomb is in the vast burial ground of Bunhill fields, originally called "Bonehill fields," probably from the quantity of bones which, as Maitland tells us, were transported thither in 1540. This is now closed as a cemetery, but the forest of tombs shaded by young trees is a green oasis in a black part of London.

Near the center of the "Puritan Necropolis," a white figure, lying upon a high modern altar tomb, marks the grave of John Bunyan. He died at Snow hill from a cold taken on a missionary excursion Aug. 31, 1688, aged sixty.

Macaulay in one of his essays says: "The spot where Bunyan lies is still regarded by the Nonconformists with a feeling which seems scarcely in harmony with the stern spirit of theology. Many Puritans, to whom the respect paid by Roman Catholics to the tombs of their saints seems childish and sinful, are said to have begged with their dying breath that their coffins might be placed as near as possible to that of the author of 'Pilgrim's Progress.'"—London Mail.