WILL LEAD WORLD.

This Country Destined in Short Time to Take First Place.

*Becourees and Baterories ('embined with Absence of Class Distinctions Give Advantage Over Other Nations.

No competent observer can doubt that in wealth, manufactures, matewial progress of all kinds, the United States, in a very few years, must hold the first place in the world without dispute. Its population will soon double that of any nation of western Europe. That population will have an education second only to that of Germany and Switzerland, and superior to that of any other European mation, says Frederic Harrison, in the Nineteenth Century.

The natural resources of their

country exceed those of all Europe put together. Their energy exceeds that of the British; their intelligence is hardly second to that of Germany and France. And their social and political system is more favorable to material development than any other society ever devised by man. This extraordinary combination of nation. al and social qualities, with vast numbers and unbounded physical resources, cannot fail to give America the undisputed lead in all material things. It is a curious instance of the power of national egotism that Europe fails to grasp this truththat Germans, with their wretchedly poor country, narrow seaboard and scanty rivers, ports and minerals. still aspire to the first place; that Frenchmen fail to see how their passion for art, rest and home has handicapped them in the race for supremacy in things material; that Britons, in their narrow island and their comfortable traditions, will not recognize that the industrial prizes must ultimátely go to numbers, national unity, physical resources, geographical opportunities, trained intelligence and restless ambition.

The ease with which men can pass from one locality to another, from one climate to another, from one business to another, the entire abmence of social barriers or class disfinctions the abundant means of lechnical and scientific education, leave it open to each man and woman to make their own lives. The vast continent, with its varieties of climate and soil, produces almost everything except champagne, diamonds and ancient buildings. With New Work and San Francisco, the two grandest natural ports in the world. sopen to the ships of the Atlantic and the Pacific, with Chicago or St. Louis as the center of traffic, the clearing house of this boundless trade, the material prosperity of the American continent must reach in the twentieth century a height it never dreamed. When the Englishman talks about the evils of protection and the benefits of free trade be is reminded that the United States occupies a continent self-sufficing, except for a few luxuries, which has its own free trade on a gigantic scale, over an area far greater than all western Europe. It seems impertinent to lecture men about their meglect of free trade, when in their www country they can travel in every direction thousands of wiles without even meeting a customs frontier. They insist that they are the greatest free trade people on earth.

Of course, for the American citizen and the thoughtful visitor the real problem is whether this vast prosperity, this boundless future of theirs, rests upon an equal expansion in the social, intellectual and moral sphere. They would be bold erities who should maintain it, and Lew thinking men in the United Btates do so without qualifications and misgivings. As to the universal diffusion of education, the energy which is thrown into it and the wealth lavished on it from sources public and private, no doubt can exist. Universities, richly endowed, exist by scores, colleges by many hundreds, in every part of the union. Art schools, training colleges, technical schools, laboratories, polytechnics and libraries are met with in every thriving town. The impression left on my mind is that the whole educational machinery must be at least tenfold that of the United Kingdom. That open to women must be at least twentyfold greater than with us, and it is rapidly advancing to meet that of men, both in number and in quality. Nor can I resist the impression that the education in all grades is less perfunctory, amateurish and casual than is too often our own experience at home. The libraries, laboratories, museums and gymmasia of the best universities and colleges are models of equipment and organization. The "pious founder" Das long died out in Europe. He is alive in America, and seems to possess some magic source of inexhauss-Ible munificence.

Qualified.

*We have a deaf and dumb member of our Woman's club," said Miss Gabbeigh to young Mr. Dogglesby.

"Indeed." gurgled the youth. "I should think she would be at a disad-"Vantage." "Oh, my, no. Why, we let her make

all the motions."- Baltimore Ameri-

Wanted to Forget.

Tommie. Paw. what relashen is my gran'maw t' you?

Father - She's my mother-in-law, Toung man; now don't remind me of ber again white she is here.—Chio State Journal.

MAIDENS OF MOROCCO.

Interesting Features of Their Betrothal and Wedding Ceremonice and Their Home Lives.

Young girls have been said to be more in harmony with nature in Morocco than anywhere else in the world. The country abounds in color. There are miles of delicate white broom, pale blue convolvalus, purple thistles and bright poppies bathed in aunahine and perfume, and the Moorish girls are like bright hued flowers in the midst of this natural display. They have a stately carriage and grace of movement, the effect of which is heightened by the soft folds of their muslin dresses. In the open country, where they may be seen with unveiled faces, they work and chatter with the utmost light heartedness.

Unfortunately the period of girlhood is short-lived. The marriageable age is 12 years, and a father seldom keeps his daughter after she has reached 15. The age of the bridegroom does not matter, and a child of 12 frequently receives a husband of 60. With the betrothal the careless life of beauty, is ended. When a girl becomes engaged it is her parents' duty to fatten her, and she is put into training for this.

Every morning, says the London Daily Telegraph, she takes the soft part of her wheaten bread and rolls it into long, round pieces about twice the length of her little finger and of the girth of her thumb. After each full meal she eats three or four of these, gradually increasing the dose. At first she is allowed to wash them down with milk or green tea. Later on liquids are forbidden. Most girls manage in time to put away 50 or 60 of these aids to obesity every day. By the time the wedding day comes around brides have wholly lost their slimness, and after a few years resemble huge sacks of down.

Weddings always take place in the evening, and the long procession is an indispensable part of the ceremony. The woman is neatly enveloped in gauze and muslin, and packed into a trim little red box, just as if she were an automatic doll or the newest thing in hats, so that she can no more be seen than a diamond wrapped up in wadding and shut in a basket. The box is fastened on the back of a mule or a horse, and when these details are satisfactorily settled the procession starts. All her kith and kin, as well as the relations and friends of her future lord, ride in state or solemnly march on foot to the sounds of weird music, which would madden a European. The instruments are ear-splitting. But the loo-loo-loo and lee-lee-lee shrieked out with shrill voices by the women to wish the couple good luck are terrible. And if the family have a proper sense of what they owe themselves they are not satisfied even with this, but invest in gunpowder and keen firing all the way to the bridegroom's house.

There are no religious ceremonies at the nuptials of the Moors. When the motley crowd reaches the house of love they make ready for vociferous amusement and "high tea" at the expense of the happy bridegroom. If no awkward hitch occurs, the marriage is duly registered, and the woman is his lawful spouse until death or divorce severs them. Then the festivities move apace, lasting half the night, and are begun every day afresh for about a week.

It is a difficult matter for an outsider to visit a harem. The wife may freely receive her women friends, and while these are present her husband may not enter the apartment. A red slipper at the threshold is a sign for hlm to keep away.

A Moorish woman who has become a Christian is reported as summing up the disadvantages of her former condition and the improvement brought by her change of religion in this wise: "Here we are not our husband's better halves, nor any half at all-merely fractions who are neglected. Whereas, when a Christian. I can have a husband all to myself, and many friends as well."

Buried 1,500 Years. The sea has sometimes swallowed up a church that has been built too near the edge of the ocean, but it is difficult to understand how a whole edifice could sink into the earth, to be rediscovered beneath the foundations of its successor. Such, however, has been the case with the church of Santa Maria Antigua, at Rome, built in the fourth century, and now uncovered by the demolition of the newer church, Santa Maria Liberatrice. The entrance of this strange old church is built on to a vestibule of Caligula's palace, and was once decorated with pictures, which, of course, have been ruined by the accumulation of earth and debris. Some, however, are fairly well preserved, and give the history of Joseph and his adventures with Pharoah and Potiphar's wife. Another series of pictures represent the history of our Saviour. The church, it is thought, must undoubtedly be the first Christian church ever built in Rome, and was especially creeted to abolish the cult of Vesta and Juturna. "The wonderful point about it all is," says an Italian savant, "that this Christianizing transformation actually took place in the palace of the Caesars."--Chicago Daily News.

An Explanation. "Ignorance," remarked young Borem, "they say is bliss,"

"Oh, that probably accounts for it," rejoined Miss Cutting. "Accounts for what?" queried the

"The contented and happy look you usually wear," she replied .- Clicago

NAME FOR NEW STATE

Proposal to Create One from Por-___ tions of Three Others.

The Name "Delmarvia" Seing a Combination of Parts of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Delmarvia is the odd name that some persons would bestow upon a hypothetical state of the American union. A proposal to create such a state by the union of Delaware with the eastern shore counties of Maryland and Virginia has been often discussed, usually with considerable interest and decided approval by the people of Delaware, occasionally with qualified approval by part of the people of Maryland most directly interested, never with either interest or approval by the eastern shore men of Virginia, and usually with unqualified disapproval by Virginia and Maryland, reports the New York Sun.

The Calverts claimed under their original grant of nearly 2% centuries ago not only the eastern shore of Maryland, but also the whole of what is now Delaware. They failed, however, after long litigation with the Penns, to make good their title to Delaware, and the order of the English court for a partition of the peninsula between the litigants brought about the running of the most famous boundary in American

history, Mason and Dixon's line. Whenever the eastern shore counties of Maryland have felt themselves aggrieved politically or otherwise in their relations with their neighbors of the western shore some eastern shore men have talked of the advantages of union with Delaware. Such was the condition of feeling on the eastern shore 70 years ago that the Delaware legislature sent to the Maryland legislature a proposal looking to a union of the eastern shore counties with Delaware, and a resolution for a reference of the question to the people of the eastern shore was carried through the lower house of Maryland and narrowly defeated in the senate.

The subject was again much discussed, especially in Delaware, rather more than 20 years ago, and there has never been a time since when the question was not one of lively, if only academic interest, to Delaware. The eastern shore became somewhat interested in the matter again when at the election of Wellington to the senate the historic right of that region to one of the senators was ignored, but the discussion at that time took on no great importance.

Were the suggested union of Delaware with the rest of the peninsula brought about the resultant state would have an area of above 5,000 square miles, considerably more than double that of Delaware, and a pop ulation of nearly 430,000. The state of Maryland would lose in population nearly 200,000, and the state of Virginia about 47,000, while Delaware would considerably more than double her population.

Rural Delaware and the peninsula counties of Maryland and Virginia have a common English origin and a population almost exclusively native and of native ancestry. But Wilmington, which will soon include half the population of Delaware, has a large foreign element. Eastern shore traditions, also, are more distinctly southern and aristocratic than those of Delaware, and the strong Quaker element in northern Delaware has no counterpart on the eastern shore.

Delaware has always been favorable to the proposed change because she has everything to gain by it, and the attempted purchase of a seat in the United States senate by wholesale bribery at the polls and bribery on a smaller scale in the legislature has recently called the attention of the people of Delaware to the dangers that may beset a very small

Such a piecing together of fragments to form a state has not been known in recent American history. though such things happened in colonial days, and a familiar provision of the constitution seems to contemplate the possibility of future cases. Transfers of small areas from ont state to another have been frequent in the settlement of boundary disputes, and within a few years Pennsylvania formally recognized as Delaware territory a few square miles which had been in dispute for more than a century.

Organ Grinder's Woes.

The street organ grinder is a sad and discontented man, and spends part of his transplanted Italian life swearing gently and melodiously to himself at his new enemy, the fly screen man. To the layman it would appear that spring ought to be synonymous with prosperity and pennies to the organ grinder, but it is not. "Business is getting good now?" was asked of one who has a whole fleet of "rag timers" out in the residence districts. His description of the condition of trade is not fit for literal reproduction in a family newspaper, but in effect it was that the modern fly-screen is a delusion and a snare. The women, in particular, he declared, would sit behind a fly screen beside an open window, listen to all the pieces the organ contained, and then quietly retire without the organ man even getting a glimpse of her. In the days before fly screens were invented it was no trouble to toss a penny out of the open window, and if the window was closed few women had the effrontery to open it and then fail to contribute to the musician.-Chicago Tribune.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"I'm glad we don't live at the north pole!" "Why?" "We shouldn't have any summer vacation there."-Lustige Welt.

"One of my uncles lived to be 90, and my grandmother died at 95." "That's nothing; my mother-in-law ian't dead yet."-Philadelphia Times.

Bystander-"Who struck the man? His face is all covered with blood." Bikopp-"He ain't hurt. Somebody hit him with a cherry pie!"-Indianapolis News

"That actor-photographer probably thinks he improves on Shakespeare." "How?" "By holding the camera up to nature."-Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Here's a story about a surgeon

who amputated his own hand. Do you believe it?" "I suppose it's possible. Perhaps he took ether first,"-Philadelphia Record. Hinton-"So your son has graduated from college. What is he going to do?" Holden-"Well, for the pres-

ent he is going to sit 'round and tell the rest of us all he thinks he knows." -Boston Transcript. 6he-"I don't believe you're telling the truth." He-"You are most annoying sometimes. I suppose you think you can read me like a book."

She-"Oh, no! Like a paragraph, I

should say."-Philadelphia Press. "Ma," said a little four-year-old, "I saw something run across the kitchen floor this morning without any legs. What do you think it was?" The mother guessed various legless worms and things, and then gave it up, when the little fellow said: "Why, ma, it was water!"-Contemporary Review.

NIAGARA WILL NOT RUN DRY.

For the Reason That There Are Three New Sources of Water Supply for the Great Lakes.

The Sun on the 30th ult. contained

an article with the caption: "Will Niagara Rum Dry?" In reply I beg to say no. Why? writes Francis Wayland Glen, in the New York Sun. First-Because when the Georgian bay and Ottawa river canal is constructed with 25 feet of water over the lock sills the waters of Lake Nippissing, Trout lake and Lake Talon will discharge into Georgian bay and therefore raise the water level of Lake Huron. Trout lake is 30 feet deep, and is fed by the perpetual snow and ice of the upper part of the valley of the Ottawa.

Second-A canal can be cut from Lake Nipegon to Lake Superior. Nipegon is a large and deep lake, and is also fed from many streams which rise in the region of perpetual snow and ice.

Third-When a ship canal is constructed through Rainy lake and Rainy river to Lake of the Woods, another large hody of water would discharge into Lake Superior. These three sources of supply will more than counterbalance the discharge of water through a ship canal from Chicago to deep water upon the Illinois river.

The Canadian government is protesting against our building the Chicago drainage canal, although Lake Michigan is entirely within United States territory. If Canada has any rights in Lake Michigan which we are bound to respect, then we have rights in Georgian bay which Canada

is bound to respect. We have the same right to protest against constructing a ship canal from the Georgian bay to Montreal for the admission of war vessels into the upper lakes that she has to object to our constructing a canal from Lake Michigan through the Illinois. river for drainage purposes.

Hon. Andrew H. Green, with his usual foresight, has been urging the creation of an international commission for the purpose of dealing with international waters, and also for the purpose of suggesting a continental system of international deep-sea canals.

There is no more important question for the electors of this republic than the creation of that commis-

Speedy Americanisation.

Nothing pleased me more in the states than to go into one of the public schools and watch America Americanizing. The Americans take hold of the immigrant's children and flatten out whatever may be too un-American in their mental make-up beneath the steam roller of the English language, with the result that no citizens are more ebulliently loyal than the second generation of aliens. Nor can it be long before the introduction of the American public school system into Cuba and Porto Rico drives a stiff wedge into the dominion of Spanish and makes English the necessary language for an ambitious colonial. American policy is, and always has been, of the hard-headed Bismarckian type, rarely to be swayed by sentiment; they believe in education as we believe in cricket. and it is no great rashness to prophesy that within a few years Spanish will be leading at most a furtive, twilight sort of existence in the highlands of Spain's ancient colonies, and that a Cuban or a Porto Rican of the towns and seaports who does not speak English will be as rare as a Welshman who knows only Welsh .---Sydney Brooks, in National Re-

Australian Apples.

Parts of Australia are becoming lively rivals to Canada and the United States in the European apple trade. Tasmania, especially, has been found a first-class apple-raising country. There are 8,373 acres in apple orchards there and the product in 1899 was 363,-915 bushels.—N. Y. Sun.

WHEN THE OLD FARM IS SOLD.

The Former Owner is Generally Uncomfortable in His New Quarters.

How difficult it is for one who sells his home farm to again place himself in as good shape as before he sold. He finds that the associations which go with the farm cannot be replaced. He had become familiar with every rod of land on his farm, the rocks and trees, the hills and brooks and the pathways were his old acquaintances and there was an air of home and friendship all around. After he has sold all these come before him. He may have received a large price for his farm, but that does not compensate for his loss, says the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette. And when he comes to look around for another farm he finds that he cannot easily be suited. There are plenty of farms for sale, but they have not the good features of the old farm. Something is lacking in all of them. Money can compensate for some things, but not for all. Mr. Hoxie, of Roberts Meadow, has found this out. Last fall he sold his farm there to the water commissioners at what the commissioners thought was an excessive price. He was obliged to sell, because a part of his farm, being near to the water course, was deemed to be injurious to the purity of the water. Mr. Hoxie has been looking around for another farm ever since. He finds a number for sale, but there is a lack of homelike flavor about them all. They do not fill the place of the old farm, where he was born and where he has always lived.

And this recalls another instance of farm selling. A man had a fine farm in one of the adjoining towns. It just suited him. The land was strong and rich. It was beautifully located on a slightly hilltop. The buildings were not very good, but the land was all right. One day he had a chance to sell. The price was high -that is, it seemed so to him, as it was much more than he had called the farm worth. After he had sold he began to realize his loss. It dawned upon him that he had parted with something that was adapted to his needs and incurred a risk in buying another farm. He felt badly, tears filled his eyes and his heart was sad. He has never found a farm like the old farm. And he never will. He wishes he was back again on the old hilltop, among the familiar rocks and

The moral of all this is, don't part with the old farm until you are compelled to and are sure you can better yourself.

WHAT IS A KISS?

Perhaps One or More of These Terms Will Meet Your Approval.

Some years ago the following definitions of a kiss were published, and they are here reproduced, being considered well worth the space given them, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A kiss is an insipid and tasteless morsel, which becomes delicious and delectable in proportion as it is flavored with love.

The sweetest fruit on the tree of love. The oftener plucked the more abundant it grows.

A thing of use to no one, but much prized by two. The baby's right, the lover's priv. ilege. The parent's benison and the

hypocrite's mask. That which you cannot give without taking, and cannot take without

giving. The food by which the flame of love is fed.

The flag of truce in the petty warn of courtship and marriage. The acme of agony to a bashful

The only known "smack" that will caim a storm. A telegram to the heart in which

the operator uses the "sounding" sys-Nothing divided between two.

Not enough for one, just enough for two, too much for three. The only agreeable two-faced action under the sun, or the moon,

The sweetest labial of the world's language.

A woman's most effective argument, whether to cajole the heart of a father, control the humors of a husband or console the griefs of childhood.

Something rather dangerous," Something rather nice Something rather wicked

Though it can't be called a vice.

Others think it wrong, Though it doesn't last long.

A kiss from a pretty girl is like having hot treacle poured down your back by angels.

The thunder clap of the lips, which inevitably follows the lightning glance of the eyes.

A report at headquarters. Everybody's acting edition of "Romeo and Juliet."

What the child receives free, what the young man steals and what the old man buys.

The drop that runneth over when the cup of love is full. That in which two heads are better than one.

Reason for Apprehension. Clementine-I am afraid I shall have to refuse to marry Theodore. Aunt Hannah-For mercy's sake. what has he been doing?

"Oh, he hasn't been doing anything. It is what he has said. He told me last evening he wouldn't give me up for a million of dollars. A man who thinks so little of money as that I'm afraid will always be poor."-Boston Transcript.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gallon was originally a pitcher or far, no matter of what size.

Ohio was early called the "Buckeye state," the name being derived from the presence of great forests of buckeye trees when the country was first invaded by the whites.

Hereafter visitors at the Kansas state penitentiary will be charged tem cents each. The sum goes toward paying the extra guard made necessary by the visitors.

Candy makers say that the most profitable part of their trade is in fancy candies, put up in ornamental boxes, the box frequently cutting more figure in the purchase than the goods.

The greatest bay on the face of the earth is that of Bengal. Measured in a straight line from the two inclosing peninsulas, its extent is about 420,000 square miles, or nearly double that of Texas. At Galileo's death one of his fingers

was cut off as a relic, after the grewsome fashion of those times, and has been preserved at Florence. In 1878 it was presented by Donati, the director of the Avcetri observatory, to Flammarion, along with one of Gallleo's original telescopes.

According to the Book of Judges, the Hebrews at an early day in their occupation of Palestine had good highways. In the song of Deborah, mention is made of the abandonment of the high roads and the use of bypaths by travelers on account of the disturbed condition of the country.

Washington market, the largest in New York, was established in 1813, Fulton market in 1821, Catharine in 1786, Center market, part of which is now used for court purposes, in 1817, and Clinton market in 1829. Jefferson market, established in 1832, is partly used for court purposes, and Tompkins, established in 1928, is partly used as an armory. Wallabout, market, in Brooklyn, was opened in 1884; Harlem market, on East One Hundred and Third street, in 1891, and Wook Washington market in 1889.

HOUSEHOLD BITS.

Odds and Ends of Domestic Loca That May Come in Handy.

Bookmarks, a new sort, of heavy ribbon incrusted with jewels, are a late manifestation at the book shops and counters, says the New York Post. A recommended polish to use on a piano case is made from equal parts of vinegar and paraffin oil. Put together in a bottle and shake well before using. This is said to give a particularly brilliant polish.

Baked asparagus offers variety in the service of this vegetable. Cut the stalks into inch lengths and boil them. slowly in salted water. When tender .. drain and arrange in a baking dish, pouring over a rich sauce or sauce Hollandaise. Grate a: good cheese-Parmesan is the bestover the top and brown in a hot oven. A mahugany polish that is highly

recommended is prepared by mixing together one-quarter of a pint each of turpentine, linseed and alcohol and vinegar. Put in a bottle and shakebefore using. The furniture should be cleaned first with a soft flannel and a little of the mixture applied at a time. When well rubbed in polish with an old silk handkerchief.

The young mother should remember that the hungry baby does not cry violently, but rather makes its want known in a subdued manner. When an infant cries hard and sharply it in more likely to be in distress from a previous meal rather than clamoring for another. No rule is more carefully insisted upon by the trained child nurse of to-day than the regular feeding of her charge, with nothing offered to it between these times. It is a pity that as soon as a child is out of babyhood the clamoring to eat between meals, usually arising from a restless desire to be doing something different, is so quickly gratified by the mother that it becomes in a very brief time a habit exceedingly difficult to conquer.

Half a Ring.

Wedding rings are not always plain gold circlets. During the last few years a large number of couples have adopted a ring made in two parts. When worn, it looks like an ordinary gold ring, with an almost imperceptible joint. The idea, which originated in Germany, was that, in the event of the wife becoming a widow, one part of the ring would be taken off and the remaining narrow band of gold would be a constant reminder of her loss. The Germans used to make the manner in which the ring was worn of significance. Thus, if a young man wished to marry, he wore a ring on the first finger of his left hand; if engaged, he put it on the second finger; if married, on his third; if he preferred to remain single he wore it on his little finger. The woman announced her intention in the same manner on her right hand .-- Cincinnati Enquirer.

As It Is In Politica, "I think we ought to get rid of that man," said the political leader. "Why?" asked the lieutenant.

"Well, he's had the job long enough to become reasonably familiar with the work, and so we ought to put in a new man. There's always the danger that a man may become so proficient that the public will be led to expect too much of others, and we must guard against it."-Chicago Post.

Concerning Savanta

Polly-Wisdom is generally depleted as a man with a long flowing heard. Dolly-Yes; but my idea of wisdom in a man who has sense enough to wear trimmed whiskers--or, none at all .--Detroit Free Press.

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