# Shelley & Vanduyn,

DESIRE to inform the public that they are still on deck at the old PIONEER CORNER that has an unbroken record of TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

While many changes have been wrought during all these years, not only in our City, but among their patrons, as well as upon the methods of business, yet with an unswerving policy long years ago established of keeping GOOD GOODS, giving GOOD VALUES and always extending to its patrons, kind and courteous treatment, it has ever occupied a front seat among the Valley Stores, and to-day is a leading factor in the Commercial Circles of Polk County. And while its present Managers,

## SHELLEY & VANDUYN

are proud of the record of the old Corner, and thankful for the patronage THEY HAVE received during the past, they now desire to say to their friends and patrons that their SPRING STOCK is now Complete and will be replenished almost daily with the Latest Styles of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, the items of which are too innumerable to mention, some of which

## DRESS - GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Imported Henriettas, Berges, Almas, Cicilian wards him again. Cloths, Cashmeres, Broadheads, Satteens, Challies, Ginghams, Outing Cloths, Lace Flouncings, Dotted Swiss

And a FULL LINE of WHITE GOODS.

## FANCY GOODS

KID GLOVES, SASH and NARROW RIBBONS, ORIENTAL. TORCHON, and the Famous

## **SOUND VANGUYKE POINT LACE, SOUND**

BUCKLES AND SLIDES, SILK CORDS, ETC.

## STAPLE \* DRY \* GOODS, №

Sheeting, Muslin, Scrim and Lace Curtains, Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Shirting, Prints,

Ladies' Mens' and Children's Hosiery, Harvest Gloves.

## Men's Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.

Clothing, Hats and Caps,

BOOTS: AND: SHOES

In endless variety for everybody.

## CLOTHING

HENRY W. KING & CO., CHICAGO.

At prices that challenge competition.

## SHOES.

Men's Ladies' Misses' Boys and Children's.

Saller, Lerwin & Co's Factory at Philadelphia, the most rele goods in the Market.

Saller & Co's Factory at Philadelphia, the most rele goods in the Market.

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ALSO A LINE OF

## Staple -:- Groceries.

We are now on the eve of a New Era in Polk County and SHELLEY & VANDUYN are prepared for the rush which will certainly come this Summer. They have purchased their immense stock in the lowest markets and have obtained the largest cash discount possible; so

# and have obtained the largest cash discount possible; so walk right in and we will give you straight goods at bedrock prices. Shelley & Vanduyi Shelley & Vanduyi Shelley & Vanduyi Think she thought too much of herself to be jealous of her maid, until one day, sitting before her glass, Rosette combing her hair for her, she heard ber husband coming into the room. Her back was towards him, and Rosette was behind her, and they forgot the mirror; and so, sir, she saw in it without stirring both their faces; and she saw the girl smile at her husband and

If you try to be happy without being good, And living a life that is slow. And find all your joys become gall and wor

If you try to be bealthy by awallowing pills, And natural ways overthrow. And find you're a victim of sches and of ills— Remember my tolling you so.

if you try to make love to a sweet little miss.
Who doesn't reciprocate, oh,
And find that you are left when you ask for a
kins.
Remember my falling er my telling you so.

THE HAUNTED MIRROR. It was early morning, and Thomas, Lord Rosendale's valet, had waited on

his master's American guest to see what he desired him to do for him. Thomas was too well-bred to appear to notice anything remarkable; but there certainly was something odd in the gentleman's manner, and he had not the look of one who had enjoyed refreshing slumbers. Twice he seemed just as the man turned to leave the

room, he spoke:
"Thomas!"
"Yes, sir," said Thomas, turning to-

"No matter, Thomas."
"Very well, sir."
Thomas had his hand on the lock of the door this time, but again the gen-

night."
"My Lord will regret to hear it," "My Lord will regret to hear it,"
said Thomas, too respectful to appropriate the information.
"Something very odd disturbed me,"
continued the gentleman. "Have you
any reason to believe that any of the
women servants have lost their senses?"

"Any of the maids, sir?" said Thomas. "Oh, no, sir. My lady's own maid is a most sensible person. So is the young lady's, extremely respect-able and settled, indeed. As for the of the maids are out of their senses.

all last night," said the American.

"She kept running into my room, at least every half hour, to look in the

glass and admire herself.
"She came out of that door," and he ointed to one in a corner, 'and walked straight up to the mirror; the light from the night lamp fell upon her face; he seemed to catch my eye in the glass so. I only saw her once in the mirror, but it was very pretty, though very pale. She wore a short quilted skirt, a little black bodice and full white sleeves. She had a gold cross tied around her neck by a black ribbon, and wore a little cap on her black braids—a very young girl, with a perfectly French fare, Thomas. Do you know her?"

ing you, sir, the young person came through this door?" he asked.

"Yes, "said the American.
"More than once, sir."
"About once an hour from midnight

"Yes, sir," said Thomas, still more solemnly. "As I remarked, an ordinary young person could not have contrived to disappear; but I am well aware that the young person you have seen is not an ordinary person, sir. She has been an apparition, for more than 200 years."

"An apparition!" cried the American

gentleman.
"Yes, sir," replied Thomas; "an apparition, sir. I think you have seen Lady Rosendale's gentlewoman, Rosette, sir. It is ten years since she was seen before, to my knowledge, but she has been seen very often. Yes, sir, it must have been Rosette." 'I should like to hear more about

Rosette," said the gentleman.
"Yes, sir." said the valet. "This is a very old family, and they have lived on this estate for a long while-since the time of Queen Elizabeth, I believe, on the Continent, came home, and be-ga to be very much thought of and respected. So was his lady, too, sir, though she was not handsome, and was

very haughty.

'One thing, however, the English servants did not like; she brought a foreign maid with her from France—a

her, and would never let any other woman be about her in her room, and of course the people were jealous and talked against Rosette, and the women

### MARKET REPORT.

the saw him smile back at her, and she did not need to see any more. Ladies are very quick, sir, as we all know. She understood everything, but she never stirred, and she never said anything to him—no, nor to the maid, sir. "This was her room, sir. In that little closet Rosette had her bed, to be ready if she called. But one morning my lady's bell rang furiously, and the maid who answered it was told to do my

ady's hair, for Rosette had gone back

lady's hair, for Rosette had gone back to her native country.

"All the time she was doing it the girl thought she heard a faint mosning sound and was frightened and went back to the rest, pale and trembling; and before night it was very well known in the house that the little closet there was not only locked, but nailed up.

"There was a coldness between my lord and my lady and they kept very much spart; but she had told him also that Rosette had returned to France and no one ever saw the girl again.

"After that my lord seemed to take up his wild ways again, in a measure, and drank a good deal and my lady lived very much alone. She never had a regular maid and she was harsh to those who waited on her. There never were any children, but they both lived to be very old indeed, and at last my lady died in this very room and was buried in the church yonder. You may see her tomb there—Lady Maud Rosendale, aged 80.

"My lord was as old as she by that

dale, aged 80.

"My lord was as old as she by that time; but as soon as the funeral was over he went into my lady's room, and stood a long while before the locked and nailed closet door.

"Then he said to himself, 'I can not

die until I know," and ordered it to be opened.
"They sent for the blacksmith to do

it, and all the while my lord sat in his it, and all the while my lord sat in his great arm-chair, staring before him. There were hundreds of nails in it. People said afterwards that all my Lady Maud's life there used now and then to be a little sound of hammering in her room when she was alone, but they were all out at last, and the lock was forced, and my lord arose and tottered into the closet.

into the closet.
"A bed stood there still and some gowns hung on the wall, and over the bed one was lying, with cords twisted about it. Then they looked closer and the maids began to scream, and one had called out her name, and my lord turned his pale old eyes upon them like a ghost and said, 'God forgive me and have mercy on both their souls!' and held out his hand to be helped back to his own room, which he never left

few bones and an ornament or two, but it was plain that the girl had been tied hand and foot and bound to the bed and left there to die-if she were murdered outright by the jealous lady. As for the smile my lady saw, he talked of that in a wandering kind of way on his death-bed. So it came to be known. But ever since, sir, whenever there is hoever sleeps here in this room sees sette come out of her closet and

face, only its reflection. "She was seen before one young lady it is two generations ago, sir—eloped with a very inferior person.

"She was seen before my master's father died, and before my master's brother was killed at the Crimea. I hope no trouble will follow now, sir."

"I trust not," said the American.

tion this to any one."

sire to see Rosette smile at him in the glass again. The smiles of a phantom of 200 years standing are more awe-some than bewitching. — Evening

English as she is wrote by native otentates on the west coast of Africa "About once an nour from muturing until dawn."

"She was young, pretty and Frenchlooking, and wore a quilted skirt, a bodiee and a cap, sir?"

"Exactly. Thomas."

"And smiled at you in the glass where you saw her face? I understand she did not look toward you as she passed, sir?"

"May I beg you to do me the favor of looking into this room, sir?"

The gentleman followed Thomas to the door through which he asserted that the young person had passed and saw nothing but a square closet about twelve feet square, with no door save the one that opened into the large room, and high in the ceiling a little window through which a bird could scarcely have flown. It contained no furniture whatever.

"You will acknowledge, sir." said

furniture whatever.

"You will acknowledge, sir," said
Thomas, very gravely, "that an ordinary person must have remained here if she had entered as you think she did, sir, and that we should now find her last accounts Moni Machinde had quit as a count of the town of the reachest and the sir sir and that we should now find her last accounts Moni Machinde had quit if she had entered as you think she did, sir, and that we should now find her last accounts Moni Machindu had quit here, sir?"

"There must be a secret door—or—or something!" cried the American.
"I am not mad, and I was wide awake.

"I am not mad, and I was wide awake."

"I am not mad, and I was wide awake."

"I am not mad, and I was wide awake."

"I am not mad, and I was wide awake."

"I am not mad, and I was wide awake."

"I am not mad, and I was wide awake."

### Nimble Chinese Reporters.

The Chinese language as the natives use it has great force, fluency, and direction. It is practical as the nation is practical, and those who use it are too independent to abandon the speech and writing handed down to them through so long a line of ancestors. It will be made the medium of instruction in science and is very suitable for becom-ing so. They have contractions for all do not trouble themselves to learn, but the use of which in fact qualifies the

Chinese to become shorthand reporters of speeches in their own language.

They do not practice speech-making, but if they did and, if the native newspapers formed a staff of shorthand reporters they would not need to learn any foreign system. They can report quite fast enough themselves with a little practice, and they write the con-Plums pitted Oreg..... Oltron, Currants, . c. Currants, in bxs or bols. Dates in boxes ...... FardDates, 15 lb.... tractions with wonderful quickness. Their hand muscles are pliable, their fingers small, and the writing brush fingers small, and the writing brush they employ is an instrument superior in speed to the steel pen or the quill. The scribes at an imperial sudience probably write all or nearly all that is said. Scribes who are paid by the piece get through a large amount of copying in a short time. Yet let no one expect a teacher who is paid by the month to write fast. He has every reason to be slow. But copyists paid reason to be slow. But copylsts, paid so much for a thousand characters, try naturally to transcribe as many thouswork of such copyists, especially if they are allowed to use contractions, favors the conclusion that by using Chinese characters specialists could easily write all that a good speaker says. As to whether they could compete with the Japan, where many thousands are now learning to write in the Roman char-

acter. The new school will soon pro-ceed to add shorthand to Romaniza-tion, and then it will soon be decided which is the best adapted for swift and accurate reporting.—North China Her-

It is proposed to light up horses' heads with electric light during fogs in London.

Cotton seed meal is too nitrogenous to be healthful food for pigs. Ruling Prices of Poultry, Eggs and

Diary Produce.

PERD, PLOUR, GRAIN AND LUMBER

DAIRY PRODUCE.

FEED.

FRESH FRUITS.

GRAIN.

Oats, good, p. bu.

Rye, p. 100 lb rominal

Wheat, Valley, p. 100 lbs.

do Eastern Ore. SEEDS.

LUMBER -ROUGH AND DRESSED.

WOOL. VEGETABLES (Fresh.)

Oregon French Petite ..... DRIED FRUITS. Apples sun dried qrs....do factory sliced Cal...do evap. 50 lb boxes....do unblea.... 

Could Only Speak for Himself. country village who, having been all his life a devoted church member, and having been a deacon and a member of sort of thing, has gradually grown into such familiar relations with the Creator that he advises Him every morning what to do about the weather, and about the village, and about the Govhe is conscious of having led an up-right life. He doubts the chance even "are you quite sure you are going to Heaven?" "Sure! Why, my dear shild, I am just as certain of it as that I am sitting here!" "And about aunt?" "Well, well, my child, I hope so, but I'm not at all sure about her."—San

### FARM NOTES.

Reep pieces of chalk where the young nimals can lick them.

The shelter that shuts out both pure and cold air is not a profitable struc-

Every animal mast speak for itself, ad only its pedigree can speak for its Tspring. The coming farmer will trust less to his eyes and more to foot-rules and pound-weights.

The value of pedigree is not in its vouching for ancestry, but in its vouching for offspring. Rust and rot so more for the implement maker in winter than wear and

The Bohemian oats swindle has gon East to grow up with the country. played out in the West.

The secrets of large yields always and everywhere are rich soil, good seed, and thorough tiliage. The farmer who makes his own pork and beef puts another bond on and pays himself for so doing.

White clover is said to be disappear-ing in some of the Eastern States, but it is more than holding its own in the Hoard estimates the annual consum tion of butter in this country to be 1,-000,000,000 pounds-2,739,726 pounds

introduced into England in the straw in packing cases. It's a stand off against the English sparrow.

In making men out of boys, and women out of girls, consider that the character of the material has something to do with how to cut to the best ad-

A good crop of both corn and weeds ot be grown on the same ground railway trains can pass each other on

Running a dairy without a thermometer is as inconvenient as running a household without a timepiece. The good workman must have good implements to produce the best results. Professor Wolf, of Germany, has that clover obtains its nitrogen from the atmosphere; and that, in fact, all plants and the soil obtain their nitro-

gen from that inexhaustible source of

A Western New York horticulturist of superior fruit by grafting the Dela-ware on Concord roots. The grafting was done on one year old roots.

A healthy food for growing pigs may be made of boiled potatoes, with corn meal and bran added, in proportion of five pounds meal and ten pounds bran to a bushel of potatoes. The latter should be boiled to consistency of this bushels of grain in a wayon over ordinary country roads is 60 cents a mile. This fact illustrates the necessity and

It is not advisable to spread coarse odor. When a great part of the linen stable manure, full of bedding, on mowing-land in winter or any other time of year. Such manure as that is suitable only for plow-land. Top-dressing for meadows should always be in fine, well-rotted condition, and be

The Northwest says that any com-munity which raises good draft horses teams are put upon the market and bring into the neighborhood from \$3.000 to \$5.000, it helps everybody in it and drives the wolf from many a door.

States, caused by the horns of cattle, in the death and damage of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, and the loss of food it takes to feed the horned in excess of what it takes to feed the horness animals. Besides this, there is an average of 200 human beings per annum killed directly by maddened

There is a possibility that careless readers seeing so much in the papers about abandoned farms just now, will think that some sudden depression or disaster has overtaken agriculture. This is not so. The abandonment of these farms has been going on, in some cases, for half a century. The general break-ing out of so much newspaper talk does not imply that the causes are re-cent. Agriculture of 1889-90 is not necessarily under a cloud because of farms that were abandoned anywhere from ten to fifty years ago.—N. E.

Professor Ladd, of the New York Experiment Station, says: 'One half of the money now expended for commer-cial fertilizers is wasted, from a proper lack of knowledge as to their use and the needs of one's soil. With the tons of nitrogen everywhere about us, con-stituting four-lifths of all the air, it seems there should be no need of purchasing this most expensive of all the fertilizing constituents required in plant growth, and I believe the time will come when by a proper system of crop rotation and cultivation we shall be able to draw our needed nitrogen from nature's bountiful supply."

The low price of beef and dairy products is causing more attention to be paid to sheep, which in consequence are growing scarcer. There is another ese. The old English rule was that the keep of eight sheep equaled that of one cow, Sheep are, however, more delicate feeders, and will not thrive on coarse stalks as well as cows will. They are also close feeders in summer, d on old pastures live where a herd of cows would starve. On the other hand, sheep in winter will not eat the

Farmers' Institute, said: "Less than a cent a ton a mile for freight, the ship transportation, and the penetra-tion of the iron horse and of farm tools into all quarters of the world have made the earth competitors in one market. It is not now the East the world-against cheap labor, newer fields, and a lower order of living. Our brainy farmers will hold their own order of living and free homes against the world, but only by a greater appli-cation of their own intelligence, of capital and labor, in a higher order of farming—in extensive farming, each acre being handled on the intensive

N. Y. Times says a mistake is often made in the use of hot water in cleaning dairy utensils. Hot water makes milk curd insoluble and hard and tough, so that when utensils are scalded before they are thoroughly cleaned from the remains of sour milk, the

# EXPERIENCED COUNTY CANVASERS

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curd is solidified in the pores of the wood and becomes a permanent agent of mischief. Any alkali dissolves card of milk; and after first well rising the utensils, and especially the churn, with cold water, a solution of common soda or saleratus (carbonate of potash) may be very usefully employed to complete the removal of all traces of the sour milk. Then another rinsing with cold water and followed by scalding with boiling water and a finishing dashing of cold water, always pure, will complete the work.

A large and distinguished company of Englishmen assembled in the botanical theater of University College, London, recently, to witness the unrolling of a mummy from Upper Egypt. This mummy, the London Times says, "has for about a half century occupied a place in the college museum, but it is place in the college museum, but it is not known how it came into the posses-not known how it came into the possestion of the authorities. It was at decided to unroll it, and Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge, M. A., of the British Museum, was requested to undertake

covered with a cloth of fine linen of a faded purple color, which had formerly constituted its outer wrapping. Before proceeding to perform the operation of unrolling the mummy Mr. Budge made some prefatory observations on Egyptian mummics generally. He described the principal methods of preserving the human body by mummification as three in number. The first process required that the intestines should be extracted. ren from that inexhaustible source of that the intestines should be extracted and embalmed in four pots dedicated to four gods. The body was then soaked in natron for seventy days. At and superior to corn and oats. It is the end of that time it was washed and superior to corn and oats. It is the end of that time it was washed and being ground into flour for breakfast then carefully bandaged in bundreds of yards of linen. By the second process yards of linen. By the second process the intestines were simply dissolved out by means of natron and then mumoreduced a vigorous growth of Dela-ware grape vines and a large amount was merely salted and put into a pit.

If superior fruit by grafting the DelaSometimes bitumen was used with other substances to fill the cavity the body after the intestines had be

"At the conclusion of his observa-tions, Mr. Budge proceeded to annull the mummy, which was closely swathed in scores of yards of thick, yellowish linen of fine texture. The bands of linen varied in width from four or five inches to about a foot. Some of them were laid lengthwise along the body, others were wrapped round and round it. At the beginning of the process of unrolling there was a very perceptible linen with fringes were disc the course of the unrolling, and these bore inscriptions more or less impaired

been removed the body was found to be of avery dark brown color—so dark, indeed, as to be almost black. The skin, where it remained, was hard and shiny, the arms and hands lay length-wise upon the abdomen, while the heart was a linea plug in the ear, Mr. Budge, at the conclusion of his task, said that the mammy seemed to belong to a period about 800 years before Christ. It was filled with bitumen, and nearly all the flesh was destroyed in consequence. Parts of the skin re-mained upon the breast and the bones were still in fairly good condition. The intestines, instead of being put in pots, as they usually were in the case of per-sons of high birth, were placed beneath the lors.

very great importance because there was neither scarabæus nor ring upon the finger. The incision on the left most interesting features in the mumonly inscription decipherable was the name of Osiris, folded over the part of the stomach dedicated to that god, and a prayer for the heart of the deceased. There was another piece of linen bearing the date, but the year has been obliterated by the bitumen. From the quality of the linen, its tineness of texture, and the fringes to the inscriptions the mummy must belong to the best period of Theban mummifying, probably the nineteenth dynasty. The inbly the nineteenth dynasty. The in-scriptions were written in the hieroglyphics. The munmy was about five feet three inches in height, and was that of an Egyptian, probably one of the class corresponding to the lower middle class of modern times. The body will undergo further examination by scien-tific experts."

### An Exite in Japan. We were joined at table by a foreign

ntleman with high cheek-bo gentleman with high cheek-bones, yel-low face, and slanting eyes, and dressed in the latest European fashion with high collar, four-in-hand searf, and pointed shoes. He was very courteous, and managed what little English he used as skillfully as he dresses. And he gave me a touch of the far East in the story of his being here; for he is under a cloud, an amiable exile whose return to his native land might involve his being boiled in oil, or other ingenious form of death. For well as he figured at luncheon with us. I hear that he has been obliged to leave because of his having poisoned too many of his guests one day at table. — former enemies of his,—and because of his having despatched with the sword those whose direction had resisted his afforts. at conciniation. However this may be, his extradition is demanded; to which he objects, and invokes Western ideas of civilization, and protests that his excesses have been merely political.—
John La Farge, in The Century.

Queen Victoria's ladies-in-waiting are eginning to murmur about a grievance. They only receive £300, and are expected to appear in new costume at every dinner. The maids are compelled to trim up their old gowns in all possible ways on the old gowns in all possible ways, for the queen has an eagle eye for old dresses and hates

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A BOY'S EYES. What They See and How They Spy Out

eye out to see whatever there was to be seen, and shortly observed the dragon flies, great and little, settling in the brook grass for shelter from the rain. Before the shower was fairly over he saw the cedar birds come and dunting them down in all their lace-vinged finery. The great three-inch dragon flies, painted with black and sellow, were too strong for the birds, but the little slender fellows done up

This fall, when paddling up Caucomgoinac stream, when paddling up Calcom-goinac stream, we saw cedar birds sit-ting out on the rush beds near the mid-dle of the stream. This was just after a shower. Had they been catching dragon flies? The boy was not there to tell us.

Some time ago I remonstrated with him for throwing stones at a kingbird, but I was told that he was doing it only to please the bird. True enough it did please the bird. From his perch on a high tree the kingbird calculated the curve of each stone, chattering his defiance as the missile whizzed by, rising a few feet when he saw that it

lowed it to continue, and for several days the kingbird returned daily to su-

days the kingbird returned daily to enjoy the sport.

One could not be even the best of boys and not sometimes enjoy hectoring other creatures, but frequently the most distress is caused by the most innocent intentions. The boy is always bringing home "chippies" and young robins, leaving the distracted parents to mourn until their offspring is returned. One noor song aparrow doubtturned. One poor song sparrow doubt-

turned. One poor song sparrow doubtless denounced him as a murderer because he choked one of her yellowmouthed nestlings by feeding it with
strawberries against her expressed
wishes, although the jury impaneled
on the case gave in an acquittal.
Once I knew him to catch in his
hands a full-grown yearling common
tern, perfectly able to fly. From babyhood this boy's cry has been for "sumsin live to play wiv." No matter what
the creature was—a fog, a kitten (any the creature was—a dog, a kitten (any stray kitten was treated by him like a princess in disguise) a bird, a young mouse, or even a toad.

In Algeria every girl born of native earents is tattooed on her forehead between the eyebrows, and just on the root of the nose, with a cross formed of several straight lines of small stars running close together. These tattoo marks are a dark blue color. Algerian women are also considerably tattooed on the back of their hands, their foreadorned with drawings representing bracelets and flowers strung together As a rule, women are the operators, and it is principally on children between the ages of 7 and 8 that they have to exercise their art. They use sometimes a needle, but more frequently a Barbary fig-tree thorn. They employ kohl as a coloring substance. It is a kind of fine powder made from sulphur of antimony, which is also in great request by the Algerian women for the purpose of face-painting.

Don't shake a hornets' nest to see if any of the family are at home.
"Don't try to take the right of way
from an express train at a railway

Don't go near a draft. If a draft comes towards you, ron away. A sight draft is the most dangerous.

Don't blow in the gun your grandfather carried in the war of 1812. It is more dangerous now than it was

Don't hold a wasp by the other end while you thaw it out in front of a stove to see if it is alive. It is generally

Don't try to persuade a bull dog to give up a yard of which he is in possession. Possession to a bull dog is ten points of the law.

Don't go to bed with your boots on. This is one of the most unhealthy practices that a man, especially a married man, can be addicted to.—Texas Sillings.

Talking with a well-known railroad man recently he told me that the paper car-wheel "must go," and is going as fast as possible. He characterized it as a "Pullman fad" which never had anything like as much to recommend i as was claimed. The future car-whee will be steel-tired, as are the locomotive drivers, the central portion iron as of yore. The tires will be run until they show signs of becoming grooved, when they will be planed to evenness again, as in the case of their larger congeners. Another interesting thing about car-wheels (of course those used in the are expected to appear in new costume at every dinner. The maids are compelled to trim up their old gowns in all possible ways, for the queen has an eagle eye for old dresses and hates them.

A howling swell—The boil on a small boy's neck.

Where colors those used in the passenger service only are referred to is that the No. 5, or big wheel under the Pullmans and Wagners, is to be replaced by the No. 5, or smaller size. Various reasons are given for this change, greater safety and better resistance to wear and tear being the principal ones.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.