Ochoco Review.

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OCHOCO REVIEW

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State Printer	Frank Baker
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District Attorney	W. H. Wilson
United States Marshal	C. A. Cogswell

County Official Directory.

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County Judge	J. C. Sumner
County Commissioners	Jno. Scrivner J. W. Howard
County Clerk	Arthur Hodges
Sheriff	W. A. Booth
Treasurer	Eli S. Wade
School Superintendent	H. C. Belknap
Assessor	Louis Elliott
Surveyor	Louis Hixson
Coroner	S. W. Kline
Stock Inspector	Jonas Hinkle
J. P., Prineville Precinct	M. E. Elliott
Constable, Prineville Precinct	Henry Elwood

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS AND PRINEVILLE—Leaves Prineville every day at 7 a. m.; arrives every day at 7 p. m.

PRINEVILLE AND MADRAS—Leaves Prineville Monday and Thursday at 8 a. m.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m.

PRINEVILLE AND SILVER LAKE—Leaves Prineville Monday and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrives Thursday and Saturday at 5 p. m.

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PRINEVILLE AND CROOK—Leaves Prineville Monday and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrives Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p. m.

PRINEVILLE AND WARM SPRING—Leaves Prineville Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m.; arrives Thursday and Saturday at 5 p. m.

P. H. HOWARD, Postmaster.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

PRINEVILLE LODGE, No. 78, A. F. & A. M., meets the first Saturday on or before the full moon of each month.
F. M. BALDWIN, W. M.
P. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

OCHOCO LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., MEETS every Saturday night.

OCHOCO LODGE, No. 10, A. O. U. W., MEETS on the second and last Monday of each month.

PRINEVILLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 1, MEETS the first Monday evening of every month.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Dentist, Dentist,
Prineville, Or.

All dental work done in the most approved style. Impressions taken for the publication cemetery of teeth. All work done at Portland prices.

R. P. BELKNAP, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Prineville, Or.

Office in Ballard's drug store.

GEORGE W. BARNES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Prineville, Or.

Office on Third street.

J. F. MOORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Prineville, Or.

Office on street leading to Courthouse near plaster block.

LINN W. WOODS'
SALOON,
Main Street, Prineville, Or.

KEEPS ON HAND THE CHOICEST—

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FANCY MIXED DRINKS

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Billiard Table and Elegant Club Rooms

For the accommodation of customers. Special attention to filling orders by mail.

ED N. WHITE,
Main Street, Prineville, Or.,

—PROPRIETOR OF THE—

Popular Resort for All

—WHO WISH—

A Good Cigar,
A Nice Refreshing Drink,
A Game of Billiards, or
A Social Game of Cards.

CLUB ROOMS FOR GAMES.

Come early, late and often.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrested and Charged With Stealing Letters.

FOURTH CROP OF GREEN PEAS.

Good and McWhirter Murder Cases at Fresno, Cal.—A Monster Fur-Bearing Seal.

Carlisle's order discontinuing coinage at the Carson mint throws thirty-nine employes out of work.

A concession is being sought at the City of Mexico for a lottery at Ensenyada, Lower California.

Astoria canners are preparing for the biggest salmon catch of the year. The present run is very heavy.

A monster fur-bearing seal, weighing 1,500 pounds, was caught at Elk Creek, at Tillamook, Or., recently.

Philip Koonce and Walter I. Dougherty have been arrested at Hailey, Idaho, and charged with stealing letters.

The fourth crop of green peas is now ready for the table at Yuma. Green corn has been in the market since May 16.

The Colorado, New and Carter rivers in Arizona are higher than has been known in years. The latter two are out of their banks.

The Good and McWhirter murder cases at Fresno are becoming very much entangled with contradictions and plots and counter-plots of a sensational character.

Judge Ross of the Unites States District Court at Los Angeles has ruled in a water case that a new constitution cannot abrogate contracts made previous to its passage.

Dornberger & Co., contractors and builders at Los Angeles, consisting of D. Dornberger and R. N. Rogers, suddenly departed from Los Angeles, leaving lumber bills and mechanics unpaid.

The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports thirteen failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the past week, as compared with fifteen for the previous week and fifteen for the corresponding week of 1892.

Eleven Denver young men danced seventeen hours and thirty minutes, and only stopped when the Humane Society and the police interfered. The men were allowed six lady partners apiece, who relieved each other at stated intervals. The prize contested for was a $200 medal.

The man Barns, who was with Black, the detective, at the time Spotz and Evans fired on them, said to a reporter: "You may say, if you like, that I was scared out of my wits. There was one obstruction in my way as I ran that must have been sixteen feet high, but I cleared it at a leap."

A petition is to be forwarded to Ottawa from the white fishermen of the Fraser river in British Columbia protesting against the present law, which enables the Japs and aliens to get naturalized and then procure fishing licenses. The Asiatics are taking the oath of allegiance by the score.

The boys in the State Reform School near Salem are kept at work clearing land. About ten acres will be cleared for the plow this season, making a little more than 100 tillable of the total estate of 377 acres. The school uses between 400 and 500 cords of wood a year, and the cutting of it removes most of the timber from the tracts to be cleared.

Health Officer Kenney and Dr. Regenberger of the San Francisco Board of Health have sent to the pesthouse Robert Jackson, a 45-year-old cook, whom they decided was a full-fledged leper. Jackson said he was a native of England, and that he had been in Honolulu for some time. Then he went to Victoria, and three months ago came to San Francisco. He thought he was only suffering from a slight skin disease.

Clark E. Royce, a well-known lawyer of San Francisco, has been indicted by the grand jury for embezzlement of $19,000, the funds of the Yountville Veterans' Home, while acting as Treasurer of that institution. Royce was found in his room about a month ago suffering from a bullet wound in the head, but how he came by it has since remained a mystery, although generally believed it was a case of attempted suicide. The fact that he was a defaulter was discovered soon after this.

The managers of the Eugene cannery are now planting corn at the rate of about fifteen acres a day on the Bushnell farm north of that town. They will plant about seventy-five acres. They have fourteen horses and eight men at work and are running two rolling cultivators and have three men running the corn droppers. The ground is thoroughly cultivated before planting, and great pains are being taken to have everything just right to insure a good crop.

The result of the investigation by the government inspectors of the recent collision between the steamers State of California and Whitesboro is made public. The inspectors find that Captain Liebeg of the Whitesboro went below on the night of the accident, leaving the second mate, an unlicensed officer, in charge, and it was due to his want of knowledge that the collision took place. Captain Liebeg is found culpable for having placed such an officer in charge, and his license as a master and pilot is suspended for thirty days. Captain Ackley of the State of California is exonerated from all blame.

David Starr Jordan has resigned the Presidency of the Leland Stanford (Jr.) University. The resignation is said to have been made to Senator Stanford personally and supplemented by a written communication, which the founder of the institution has accepted. It is understood that at the end of the scholastic year President Jordan's connection with the college will cease. The reason given for the resignation is that Senator Stanford has for some time been rather dissatisfied with the manner in which Jordan has managed the university affairs. When he returned from abroad six weeks ago he summoned the President to a conference at his Palo Alto residence. He indicated the changes he desired, but Jordan resented the Senatorial interference with the ultimate result as stated.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

M. Pierre Loti has a penchant for dedicating his books to prominent ladies.

Miss Charlotte M. Yonge is now three score and ten, and has written far more than the same number of books. She began novel-writing when she was 24.

In Spain the name "Infanta" is given to all daughters of the reigning King except the eldest when she is heiress apparent to the throne. The masculine form, "Infante," is given to all the sons except the eldest.

When the wife and daughter of the Chinese Minister to England were presented to Queen Victoria they were allowed to remain seated after their presentation, as their small feet unfitted them for long standing.

Rev. Father Thomas E. Sherman, son of the late General, is as aggressive and outspoken as his distinguished father. In his sermons he takes every day matters as subjects, and in a recent discourse he poured hot shot into the secret societies.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is soon to leave Washington for a year's sojourn abroad. Much of her time will be spent in London, where she is almost as well known in society as in New York, but in the autumn she will make a tour of Egypt and the Holy Land.

Whatever the poverty of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Dr. Talmage himself is not a poor man. He is credited with a fortune of $600,000 and an income of $20,000 from books, sermons, lectures and editorial work. The Tabernacle's finances have been badly managed; otherwise the late cut of 25 per cent to hungry creditors would not have been necessary.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll once visited the stoke hole of an American liner. After seeing all that was to be seen he drew a $5 bill from his pocket and said: "Boys, I don't believe in hell, but I guess you do. We won't let our beliefs enter into good fellowship; so here's something to drink to my health with." And then he went into his cabin and wrung out his clothes.

Miss Jennie Young, the American who recently built a railroad to the extensive salt deposits she owns in Chihuahua, has received from the Mexican government a valuable concession in the form of a privilege for the establishment of colonies in the States of Chihuahua and Coahuila. Miss Young has gone to England to make arrangements for bringing over several thousand English families to settle upon the lands she has secured from the government.

Ex-President Harrison is having a quiet life in Indianapolis, and has not renewed business relations with his old law partners, ex-Attorney-General Miller and Mr. Elam. He has a desk in the office of Howard Cole, who studied law in Mr. Harrison's office, against the time when he takes up business again. He does not propose to practice law generally, but will confine himself to the Federal and higher State courts. He does not expect to do much law business until after his return from California, where he goes in October to give a series of lectures at Stanford University.

The Star says that the President has intimated that he will probably call Congress together about October 1 instead of the middle of September.

The State Department has been officially notified of the elevation of the Italian legation here to the rank of an embassy, and that Baron de Fava, the present Minister, would soon present his credentials as an Ambassador.

Secretary Lamont has asked Attorney-General Olney for an opinion as to whether the acceptance by Merdich, Heur and Benyaed of positions on the California Debris Commission will jeopardize their army rank or promotion.

Secretary Carlisle during the past few days has received several telegrams confirming the newspaper dispatches as to a conspiracy on the extreme Northwest border to smuggle opium and Chinese into the country. They intimate that a number of government employes are implicated.

The treasury statement showing the amount of gold and silver coin and certificates and of United States notes and national bank notes in circulation June 1 has been issued. It shows the total circulation is $1,868,151,001, a decrease during the month of $2,859,434, and for the last twelve months of $21,856,328. The circulation per capita is $23.88.

Secretary Gresham authorizes an emphatic denial of the statement that the Chinese Minister has notified the Department of State that the Chinese government would retaliate if the Geary act is enforced. Gresham declared that the recent interview between himself and the Chinese Minister on the decision of the Supreme Court on the Geary law was pleasant and friendly. Not a word nor an intimation of a threat was used during the interview. No verbal or written statement from the Chinese government has been received since the decision to indicate that the Emperor proposes retaliation. When asked if any steps had been taken towards the enforcement of the law, Gresham replied that the matter was in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. So far as he knew nothing had been done.

Although there has been some talk since the new administration came in of reviewing the military divisions, it will probably be allowed to rest until after the next session of Congress. There is considerable talk now of reviving the rank of Lieutenant-General, and promoting General Schofield. This would leave three Major-Generals to be left in command of the three large divisions. At present army men think it would be inadvisable to re-establish the divisions. There would necessarily be three, and some Brigadier would be assigned to the command of one of them. Two Major-Generals would each have one, and the third Major-General is in command of the army. If the rank of Lieutenant-General should be revived, it would of course mean a promotion of one of the present Brigadiers to Major-General, and as General Schofield would retire within two years, there would be one of the present Brigadier-Generals selected to succeed him, thus creating another vacancy among the Brigadiers. These changes are being pressed with all the influence the Colonels can bring to bear, as well as the high officers, because it will mean promotion for a number of them who think they are entitled to wear a star. There will be another Brigadier-General the last of the year anyway, to succeed General Carr, and probably the same fight that was made for the last vacancy will occur.

EASTERN NEWS.

Florida Phosphates Being Shipping to France.

COLONIZING MOHAMMEDANS.

The Michigan Legislature Legalizes the Use of the Myers Voting Machine in the State.

Erie, Pa., is to have a Masonic Temple. It will cost $200,000.

The total registration of Chinese under the Geary law is less than 13,000.

Kansas Populists have started a project to build a railway by public subscription.

Several cases of smallpox have been found in a New York tenement on First street.

Kansas millers, fearful of a shortage in the wheat crop, are engaging for future delivery.

Paderewski's total receipts for his sixty-four concerts in the United States amounted to $120,000.

Eulalia admires "American rush," and wonders at the newspapers, whose pictures please her greatly.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Lumber Company and the Lacaska Coal Company at St. Louis have failed.

Kentucky has a Parliament which won't adjourn. It has been in session for eight months or more.

The speed of the cruiser New York according to the final computations was twenty-one knots an hour.

The Missouri Railroad Commissioners have decided that a single horse must be accepted as freight, though unaccompanied by a person.

Philadelphia has a gas plant of its own, and last year it netted a revenue of over $1,000,000 in addition to the free use of what was needed for public purposes.

New York experts has blockade and quicker transit on Broadway because of the cable cars, which have commenced running on that congested thoroughfare.

It is now authoritatively stated that Carlyle W. Harris, the executed wife-poisoner, came near cheating justice on the eve of his execution by taking poison.

The Michigan Legislature has legalized the use of the Myers voting machine in towns, villages and cities. The vote in the Senate stood 19 to 4; in the House 72 to 3.

Louisville has offered $1,000,000 for the removal of the State capital of Kentucky from Frankfort to that city. The Legislature, which is now in session, will settle the question.

When the dispensary law goes into effect in South Carolina on July 1 the State will gather in revenue on every gallon of liquor sold, and expects to clear $600,000 for the first year.

A Detroit doctor, who undertook to pull a dislocated ankle into place, dislocated the knee joint of his patient. The man has entered suit against the doctor for $15,001 damages.

It is the opinion of the New York Herald that the revenue bill of the next Congress will contain a clause imposing a tax upon incomes over a certain amount—say over $10,000.

In Ohio after August 1 all wholesale dealers in cigarettes must pay $100 an and all retailers $50 for license fees, and the prospect is that very few of either will take out the required license.

The first vessel with a green flag flying at her top that ever entered Boston harbor has just arrived at that port. She is the four-masted bark Cave Hill, built in Belfast, Ireland. Her tonnage is 2,157.

Philadelphia has never had such a thorough house-to-house sanitary inspection as that which is now being made by the Board of Health officials, who during the past week visited 3,250 houses and discovered 875 nuisances.

The recent failures in the West have alarmed bank depositors, and many are withdrawing their money and renting space in deposit companies. The Safe Deposit Association at Chicago announces that 100 safes were rented Saturday.

The first time Archbishop Corrigan of New York had been in a Protestant church during a religious service was at the recent funeral of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew. The presence of the prelate is said to have touched Mr. Depew very deeply.

By a ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul, Minn., it was held that a foreign subject who is qualified to become a citizen of the United States under the Revised Statutes does not become such by filing a declaration of intention to do so. He must comply with all the provisions of the Federal statutes.

One of the Florida phosphate companies is shipping 1,500 tons a week. There are now a dozen companies thus engaged, one of which is formed by French capitalists, who ship phosphate to France. Europe now annually consumes 75,000 tons of Florida phosphates. The capital invested in these Florida companies is $20,000,000.

The Salvation Army in New York expects to make a remarkable display in that city next fall, when General Booth will visit this country. Commander Ballington Booth and his wife will have charge, and it is their purpose to bring to New York at least 100,000 members of the army, and that every State and every province in Canada will be represented.

Mrs. Frank C. Buffon, alias Mrs. Anna E. Wolmore, alias half a dozen other names, who was arrested in Pittsburg recently at the instance of her reputed father-in-law, Jacob Buffon, appears to be the most remarkable adventuress that has ever operated in the United States. Her scheme was similar to that of Eva Mann, who wrecked and finally drove to suicide Robert Ray Hamilton.

Alexander Russell Webb, the United States Consul, who four years ago embraced the religion of Mohammed, and who represents the Mohammedans in the United States, has been securing land in Florida and Georgia for the purpose of establishing colonies of the faithful in this country. He believes that within five years there will be about 5,000 active, able-bodied Musselmans settled in the first colony.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

At the entrance of the Colorado building at the World's Fair is a flagstone of red sandstone 25x8 feet and ten inches thick.

It is reported that Count Tolstoi intends to visit the World's Fair and bring over with him a party of young Russian nobles, who are to investigate American agricultural methods and the systems of irrigation in use in the West.

A number of foreign commissioners who, when dissatisfied with the awards plan, withdrew their exhibits from competition have announced they have restored them as the result of the settlement of the much-discussed question.

Henry C. Ives, head of the art department of the World's Fair, has had a cloth placed over Anderson's picture of "Woman Taken in Adultery," which the committee had refused permission to exhibit, but which the French exhibitors gave representation to in their collection of pictures.

Herr Wermuth, the Imperial German Commissioner, said the other day, referring to the report in late dispatches that Emperor William had finally decided to come to the fair, that he had no official advice to that effect, but would not be surprised if it came to pass, as the Emperor was a great traveler and had taken a deep interest in the fair.

It is now positively known that the far-famed Oriental monarch, the Sultan of Johore, is coming to the World's Fair. His Majesty cabled the fact of his intended visit to Deputy Commissioner V. W. Lake, and directed Mr. Lake to meet him in Carlsbad, Germany, to accompany him to Chicago. Mr. Lake at once left for New York, whence he will sail for Europe on the Campania. He expects to return to Chicago before the end of the present month. The Sultan is famous for his great wealth, and is said to possess the finest collection of diamonds and rubies and pearls in the world. He will bring a retinue of ten servants and two English physicians, whom he carries with him to look after his health.

The formal opening of the electricity building, which has been so long delayed, took place one night last week. The feature of the display was the unveiling and lighting of the big Edison tower erected by the General Electric Company. This shaft is situated in the exact center of the building, and represents the highest achievement of the incandescent lamp. It extends into the grand arch formed by the intersection of the nave and transept, reaching a height of about 100 feet. The methods used in construction have resulted in showing a perfect column as though the entire shaft were hewn from one massive block of stone. It springs from the roof of a colonnade surrounding the base, and the entire interior is strewn with thousands of incandescent lamps as many lined as the Western sunset. The colors are arranged by mechanical methods, capable of being flashed in harmony with the strains of music. The column is crowned with a well-proportioned replica of an Edison incandescent lamp, formed from a multitude of pieces of prismatic crystals. Upward of 20,000 of these beautiful jewels are strung on a frame, and are all lighted from one massive by a dozen number of incandescent lamps. The effect produced is marvelous, and can only be appreciated when seen.

Montana's famous solid silver statue of "Science" was unveiled in the mines and mining building the other day. It is the statue for which the actress, Adelaide Neilson, stood as a model, and by so doing created much contention among her admirers of the profession. The unveiling of the statue was the event of the day at the White City, and the great building in which the statue stands was thronged with people eager to see the magnificent work of art. While the crowd was assembling, the Cincinnati band played national airs. The opening address was by Major Martin Maginnis of Montana, who spoke in glowing terms of the brilliant future before that State, of her untold wealth, of the enterprise of her citizens and her wonderful natural resources. When he finished, Mrs. Richards of Montana stepped forward, and, taking up a small silken cord, gave it a gentle pull, and the Stars and Stripes which enfolded the silver image of "Justice" fell away and exposed the statue for the first time to public gaze. The crowd gave vent to wild cheers, while the band played "America." When the applause died away, Hon. I. M. Quinn, editor of the Butte Miner, made the closing address. He spoke of the statue as a work of art, of how it came to be made, and how it represented the wealth, enterprise and artistic taste of the citizens of that State. At the close of the exercises the Montana Commissioners entertained their friends and a large number of exposition officials and the representatives of foreign nations at luncheon.

June 1 closed the first month of the exposition. Although the weather and the general impression that the fair is not finished have affected the attendance, the average has not been as high as the governing officers of the fair expected before President Cleveland pressed the button May 1. There is no denying that the treasury department of the fair is pressed for money, although the banks, which are represented in the local corporation, stand ready to advance money at any time to tide the exposition over; but money is owing to the contractors and employes, and the former find much difficulty in getting quick and full payment of their claims. Treasurer Zeeberger is compelled to resort to all kinds of excuses for putting the contractors off, but some have been waiting two months after the contracts have been completed and their vouchers passed. There will be a severe policy of retrenchment in all departments of the fair beginning next month. The discharge of 2,000 employes is contemplated, and even Major Handy, who deals with the press representatives of the world, is now preparing a detailed statement of passes given with a view to a heavy reduction in the list. Ex-President Baker of the exposition, who is of the special committee investigating the press matter, thinks that the press of the country has done more harm than good to the fair and should not be treated liberally. Before the opening the enthusiasts connected with the fair talked about an average daily attendance of 100,000, but that number has only been reached twice—the opening day and Memorial day. Special fete days and single-fare excursions from distant points will swell the crowds for the next four months, but the European patronage is not being relied on to any great extent in figuring up prospective receipts. For the month of May it can only be said that the fair has not much more than paid the opening expenses.

THE ART OF BURGLARY.

How the Housebreaker Accomplishes His Ends—Some Amusing Stories.

Burglars are the aristocracy of criminals. An accomplished crackesman despises a sneak thief even as the well to do householder does a wharf rat. Among the crimes which require great skill and as little silence, such as forgery, counterfeiting, etc., burglary ranks so high that it might be classed among the "extractive industries."

ENTERING A HOUSE.

There seems to be a grim humor among them, too, which makes them steal some things just for fun. For instance, in Chicago recently burglars ransacked a big hardware store and took nothing from the stock but three kegs of nails, a case of tape reels and some nickel plated hinges. Some of the work of the horde, particularly the robbing of the dead bodies in the morgue, the theft of a ball tree from the corridor of a house, and the raid upon false teeth in a dentist's shop, would seem to have been committed in a spirit of pure deviltry.

The police, however, insist that these were "raw hands" and afraid to take articles of much value. Another extraordinary Chicago case this winter was that of a gang of mere boys who blew open seven safes and got $10,000, but were caught soon after in Milwaukee and are now in the house of correction. Burglars are often polite and gentlemanly. When Colonel John Sobieski, Prohibition candidate for governor of Missouri, was robbed some time ago he grew very nervous about the pistol which one of the gang was holding to his head and expostulated. The burglar laughed, and the colonel thought it might be well to temporize with him and said: "Now that you have got my watch and money perhaps you will oblige me by telling me your politics. Are you a Prohibitionist?"

"No, and if I thought you were I'd fill you with bullets," replied the guard.

"Oh, no," said the colonel. "I'm no Prohibitionist. I'll have a drink with you if you'll get a bottle somewhere."

"Not now," said the burglar. "Some other time when we are not busy." And with that the conversation ceased.

A still more amusing story is told of the Viscount de Saint-Rieul, noted club and turfman of Paris, who went home at an unusually early hour, entered noiselessly by means of a night key and surprised a stranger endeavoring to open a little safe. Saint-Rieul took off his hat and in a courteous tone said, "No doubt, sir, you are a burglar?"

"Sure enough," replied the stranger.

"I am sorry to disturb you," continued Saint-Rieul.

"How could a fellow imagine," said the burglar, "that a man of the world like you and such a reputed clubman could come home so early as this?"

"I forgot something. Only for that my presence would be inexplicable, but since I happened to come in time, just be good enough to relive."

"Certainly, sir."

"Take a cigar?"

"With pleasure," said the visitor, "because I would be sorry to go away skunked."

"The stairway is lighted," replied the viscount, "so that it will not be necessary for me to show you the way. If the concierge should be indiscreet enough to ask you where you are coming from, tell him simply that you have just left M. de Saint-Rieul."

"Thank you, sir."

"Light your cigar."

"Oh! don't take the trouble, sir. I have matches."

"Adieu, monsieur."

"I have the honor to salute you."

And the burglar quietly went down stairs.

It does not often happen that way. The burglar is in the house to kill if interrupted, and so your best chance, once he is in, is to lie perfectly still, for in a night encounter with an expert the chances are 20 to 1 against you.

And how do they get in? Ah, there is where the science of burglary comes in, for they improve their tools and methods about as fast as locksmiths and safemakers improve theirs. The low down burglar generally aims to sneak in during the quietest time in the day and lie hid in the cellar or garret, but the accomplished cracksman trusts to his skill and implements.

A Description of the Heart.

Here is a question and answer of a high school pupil:

Briefly describe the heart and its functions or work. The heart is a conical shaped bag. The heart is divided into several parts by a fleshy petition. These parts are called right artillery, left artillery, and so forth. The function of the heart is between the lungs. The work of the heart is to repair the different organs in about half a minute.—Miss A. C. Graham in University Correspondent.

A Shocking Organization.

The Liars' club is all that its name implies. It is composed largely of wicked fishermen whose improbable stories have given a bad name to honest, truth telling worshipers at the shrine of old Izaak Walton who would not tell a lie about the number of fish they caught for the world. The biggest liar is chosen president, and several gentlemen of prominence in our community have held the office.—New York Times.

A TRAVELING CAP FOR WOMEN.

How to Make a Comfortable, Appropriate and Inexpensive Article.

The cap is easily made in an hour, and the expense is very slight for the materials required. These are: For foundation or frame, a piece of black rice lace or plain thin crinoline will answer, 11 to 13 inches in length and 9 to 11 inches in width, according to the size of the head. Next, a piece of black velvet or silk, inch wide, ribbon, three-quarters of a yard is sufficient, as it is used only for binding the edge. Half a yard of plain Brussels net, two yards and a quarter of Chantilly, or any pretty, delicate black lace, and five or six small fancy hatpins are all that is required. The construction of the hat is exceedingly simple.

Take first the square of rice lace or crinoline, the straight way of the material—that is, lengthwise of the goods, for the length of the frame. Fit the front in shape by making a double box plait, placing the edges evenly together; the three plaits at the back are formed in a similar manner. Fit this frame to the head of the person for whom it is intended by pinning it more or less at the places indicated until it is comfortably adjusted and not too tight; then remove it and trim the edges evenly to the desired size at the sides, and sew the plaits as pinned.

Cover this frame or foundation with two thicknesses of the plain Brussels net, and bind the edges of the net and the foundation neatly together with the ribbon. Cut from the plain net a strip two inches and a half in width, and long enough to go once and a third around the hat, fold it, and gather scantily at the edges. Sew it around the hat, allowing just a trifle of the doubled frill to extend below the binding of ribbon, this frill to be, of course, on the outside of the hat.

Over this place the trimming lace, which should be from three and a half to four inches in width, and pin it around the hat, beginning at the center of the front, allowing only enough fullness to prevent hooping. The scalloped edge of the lace should be even with the edge of the plain frill of net. Pin the lace first at the bottom to the desired fullness at the upper straight edge of the lace distribute the fullness (which will be slightly greater there) evenly, and sew it in place. Tack the lace, at intervals, about an inch from its lower edge to the hat foundation until it reaches the starting point in front. Let it lap well there, then draw it up so that the scalloped edge is nearly two inches above the first row, and continue around the hat a second time (not cutting the lace), sewing it at the top and tacking it below as in the first row.

The tacking must be done very lightly, and great care taken not to draw the stitch too tightly, for although it should be fastened securely, it should still have the appearance of being quite free. The third row is carried around the hat in the same way as the second, but the upper edges should be gathered and turned under together on the top of the hat, in an oblong fashion, and the end of the lace brought to the front, plaited carelessly in a standing rosette, or full chou of lace caught down in the center by one of the fancy pins.

A pin is also used to hold the top row of lace in place at the back, instead of tacking it as in the first and second rows. Another pin may be stuck in a fanciful fashion, anywhere in the rosette at the front. Tips others may be characterized according to fancy, but none have the appearance of keeping the lace in place, as a ribbon for being.

The hat is then completed, and as it is without wire may be folded almost as small as a gentleman's silk traveling cap, and tucked into the pocket. It does not get out of shape, as might be supposed, and on the head has all the appearance of a lace toque made over a wire frame.—S. A. Allen in Christian Union.

About Talking in or Near the Sick Room.

Never whisper in a sick room, the sound is excessively exasperating to an invalid. Say what you have to say in a clear, distinct, though not necessarily loud voice which the patient will be under no strain to understand. I knew of a lady who, having been ill for some time, had had several people to watch with her. "Let me have Mrs. ——," she at last begged, "she never whispers."

People will often stand outside the door of a sick room and carry on a whispered conversation; do not make the mistake of thinking it an improvement on louder speaking. There should be no talking near a sick room unless quite necessary, and when necessary, as I have said, it should not be in whispers. And let me just here put in a plea for the nurse. You who are not in the patient's room, do not be offended when asked to be more quiet about the house, even when you think that you are being very careful.

It is almost impossible to realize, when you know that the doors are shut, or possibly a story is between you and the invalid, that what seems to you a conversation carried on in ordinary tones can possibly penetrate to that distant chamber, but it can, my friends, and does. So take the request when it comes in good part, for it is almost agony at times to the nurse—through the patient—to have to endure the sound of those voices.—Good Housekeeping.

Beds That Need to Be Looked At.

Beware of the bed! There is a sanitary enthusiast at Huddersfield who is warning the world of the frightful consequences of neglecting this maxim. It has been estimated, he says, that 20,000,000 beds are in use in this country, of which 10,000,000 have not been opened for ten years, and have during that time remained wholly unpurified. As this apostle of "bedroom sanitation" puts it, "all sorts and conditions of people have used them." Sometimes they have been beds of sickness—deathbeds a vast number of them have been, some many times. But, as he mournfully observes, "as soon as vacated they are again ready to do their insidious work."

Seriously, the common neglect of the duty of opening and cleansing beds can hardly fail to be productive of disease. We might do worse in this regard than follow the practice on the continent, where the bed cleaner, with his two sticks for beating the contents of beds and mattresses, after exposing them to sun and air, is a regular spring visitor in all well regulated households.—London News.

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