

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

FLOATING A COMPANY.

How English Financial Agents Effect the Sale of Questionable Stocks.

There exists in the city of London a somewhat numerous class of men who were formerly called promoters of companies, but who have of late years assumed the more sounding title of financial agents. Let us suppose that to one of these gentlemen there occurs the happy thought of starting a Fiji Island tramway company. He loses no time in putting his scheme into shape, and the following may be taken as a fair example of how he carries out his intentions. His first work is to get together a board of directors, and this, supposing he has had a fair business experience, is not so difficult as might at first be supposed. Together with the financial agent another class of men has been called into existence by the great extension of the joint stock company system. The gentlemen who help with their names the floating of such enterprises form a distinct class of themselves, and are termed "guinea pigs," most probably from the fact of each ordinary director receiving a guinea for each meeting he attends. In order to be considered of any value as director of a company a guinea pig ought to have a handle to his name. A Lord, a Baronet or even a Knight is looked upon as unexceptionable, and may almost command his own price; for it is not to be supposed that a director is to work for nothing. His value, like most other things, varies with the quality of the article. A Peer who has a seat in the Upper House will probably not allow his name to appear on a prospectus under £300 to £400 a year, besides some 50 or 100 fully paid-up shares. And he is worth the money. The financial agents are well aware that when a Peer of the realm is secured and heads the list of directors, the most difficult part of the task is accomplished. What remains will follow as a matter of course. The next step is to write or to get some one to write—for the promoter has generally a soul above literary composition—that portion of the prospectus beginning "The object for which this company is formed," and so on. This is quickly accomplished. There are certain gentlemen who describe themselves as connected with the press whose specialty is to compose these prospectuses. The charge for such a document varies from two to five guineas, and they are cheap, even at the latter price. There is, perhaps, no kind of writing which requires more skill than this. In the case of the "Fiji tramway company" the writer must make it appear that no undertaking so purely philanthropic, or so sure to cause so much prosperity to Fiji, has ever been proposed either by Government or private enterprise; while at the same time he must, as it were, allow to escape from his pen the fact that a tramway company in the Fiji Islands is certain to be exceedingly lucrative to all concerned. To repeat the old French joke, he must not lie in what he writes, but he must economize the truth. The prospectus written, and the officials, such as secretary, solicitors, bankers, etc., chosen, an expensive step comes next—namely, very long advertisements in the leading daily papers and elsewhere. But here also modern enterprise comes to the help of the promoter and sees him over the difficulty, which to an outsider might seem almost insurmountable.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Chicago man wants all dogs obliterated from the face of the earth. He says they only produce fleas, and their flesh is not good, even for sausage meat. It is not known whether he had been treed by a dog or bitten by a piece of bologna sausage; but we think he has.—*Norristown Herald.*

Hostess (who has hung an engraving of Emerson in the spare chamber in deference to her Boston guest): "Did you notice the engraving over the mantel in your room last night, Mrs. Waldo?" I thought it would please you." Mrs. Waldo: "Oh, yes. What a fine-looking old gentleman! Is it a picture of your father?"—*Chicago Journal.*

She, on board the yacht Eaglewing: "How gloriously the fresh breeze fills the sails, Mr. De Salt!" He: "Ya-as, the sails are full." She: "And how resplendent the moon is, Mr. De Salt?" He: "Ya-as, the moon's full." She, getting tired: "Ah, do you know where the Captain is, Mr. De Salt?" He: "Er—ya-as, below. He's full, too."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Maurice Harlan, a New York actor, while smoking his pipe was astonished by an explosion which blew his pipe to pieces. At the same time a bullet struck him in the forehead and glanced off, lodging in the ceiling over head. An examination showed him the shell of a thirty-two-caliber cartridge in the pipe. He had filled the pipe from a newly-opened package of tobacco, and is at a loss to know how the cartridge got there.

Bovine Life in Holland.

At one o'clock we leave for Amsterdam, by way of the Haarlem Meer, which, unlike seas of modern times, is provided with good macadam roads. Here we find the typical Dutch houses, and everywhere canals instead of fences. On stopping at a fine, large farm-house for a glass of milk, we are requested to take off our shoes before entering. In our desire to ascertain the truth of the stories as to the bovine life in Holland we accede to this demand, and find that the pomp and luxury have not been exaggerated. The cows do have their swatches tied up with silk ribbons, possess easy chairs to sit in, and also feather beds, all reports to the contrary being slanders. Further than this I can not go; can not corroborate the statement that they are read to when weary, or that those which are near-sighted wear gold-rimmed spectacles.—*George F. Fiske, in Outlook.*

THE ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN.

General Lee's Plans in the First Invasion of Maryland.

The next day we reached the neighborhood of Frederick. I went at once to General Lee, who was alone. After listening to my report he said that as I had a division which would often, perhaps, be ordered on detached service, an intelligent performance of my duty might require a knowledge of the ulterior purposes and objects of the campaign.

"Here," said he, tracing with his finger on a large map, "is the line of our communications, from Rapidan station to Manassas, thence to Frederick. It is too near the Potomac, and is liable to be cut any day by the enemy's cavalry. I have, therefore, given orders to move the line back into the Valley of Virginia, by way of Staunton, Harrisonburg and Winchester, entering Maryland at Shepherdstown.

"I wish you to return to the mouth of the Monocacy and effectually destroy the aqueduct of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal. By the time that is accomplished you will receive orders to co-operate in the capture of Harper's Ferry, and you will not return here, but, after the capture of Harper's Ferry, will rejoin us at Hagerstown, where the army will be concentrated. My information is that there are between ten thousand and twelve thousand men at Harper's Ferry, and three thousand at Martinsburg. The latter may escape toward Cumberland, but I think the chances are that they will take refuge at Harper's Ferry and be captured.

"Besides the men and material of war which we shall capture at Harper's Ferry, the position is necessary to us, not to garrison and hold, but in the hands of the enemy it would be a break in our new line of communications with Richmond.

"A few days' rest at Hagerstown will be of great value to our men. Hundreds of them are bare-footed, and nearly all of them are ragged. I hope to get shoes and clothing for the most needy. But the best of it will be that the short delay will enable us to get up our stragglers—not stragglers from a shirking disposition, but simply from inability to keep up with their commands. I believe there are not less than from eight to ten thousand of them between here and Rapidan Station. Besides these, we shall be able to get a large number of recruits who have been accumulating at Richmond for some weeks. I have now requested that they be sent forward to join us. They ought to reach us at Hagerstown. We shall then have a very good army," and he smilingly added: "One that I think will be able to give a good account of itself."

"In ten days from now," he continued, "if the military situation is then what I confidently expect it to be after the capture of Harper's Ferry, I shall concentrate the army at Hagerstown, effectually destroy the Baltimore & Ohio road, and march to this point," placing his finger at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. "That is the objective point of the campaign. You remember, no doubt, the long bridge of the Pennsylvania railroad, over the Susquehanna, a few miles west of Harrisburg. Well, I will effectually destroy that bridge, which will disable the Pennsylvania railroad for a long time. With the Baltimore & Ohio in our possession, and the Pennsylvania railroad broken up, there will remain to the enemy but one route of communication with the West, and that very circuitous, by way of the lakes. After that, I can turn my attention to Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, as may seem best for our interests."

I was very much astonished at this announcement, and I suppose he observed it, for he turned to me and said: "You doubtless regard it hazardous to leave McClellan practically on my line of communication, and to march into the heart of the enemy's country?"

I admitted that such a thought had occurred to me.

"Are you acquainted with Gen. McClellan?" he inquired. I replied that we had served together in the Mexican war under Gen. Scott, but that I had seen but little of him since that time.

"He is an able general, but a cautious one. His enemies among his own people think him too much so. His army is in a very demoralized and chaotic condition, and will not be prepared for offensive operations—or he will not think it so—for three or four weeks. Before that time I hope to be on the Susquehanna."—*Gen. John G. Walker, in Century.*

DR. DIO LEWIS.

The Late Founder of the Movement in Favor of Physical Culture.

Dr. Dio Lewis, who died recently at his home in Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, was perhaps the best known author and teacher of physical culture in the United States. He was a native of Auburn, New York, and was sixty-three years old. He studied medicine in the Harvard medical school, and began the practice of his profession in Auburn, in 1845, at the age of twenty-two. Two years later he removed to Buffalo, where he practised five years, and wrote and published a number of papers on the causes and treatment of cholera, which ravaged that city in 1849 and 1851. Dr. Lewis, during those years of practice, became impressed with the necessity of physical culture to prevent disease, and in 1855 he gave up the practice of his profession and began a course of lecturing and writing on the subject of public and personal hygiene. During four years he lectured almost every night, giving his days to the invention of his new system of gymnastics. In 1860, having perfected this system, he abandoned the platform and settled in Boston, where he established his normal school for physical training. He was assisted in teaching by the celebrated Dr. Walter Channing, Dr. Thos. Hoskins, and other well-known medical scholars, and within seven years more than four hundred persons had been graduated from his normal school, and were spreading the principles of his system of physical training throughout the land. He next established a seminary for girls at Lexington, Mass., his object being to illustrate the possibilities in the physical development of girls during their school life. This

seminary rapidly became popular, and attracted pupils from all parts of the country, and even from Central America and the West Indies. Dr. Lewis remained in Boston until 1882, when he removed to Yonkers and established a magazine in that city, devoted to sanitary and social science, and known as *Dio Lewis' Monthly*. Dr. Lewis published a number of books on physical culture which had a wide circulation.

Dr. Lewis' last instructions were: "Although I am averse to the somewhat unpleasant notoriety which, as yet, cremation involves, my very strong conviction is that it is the right disposition of the dead. I leave directions that my body shall be cremated and that the ashes shall not be put into an urn, but in the earth, over which my wife may lovingly plant forget-me-nots. I direct, also, with my dear wife's assent, that all funeral parade and expense shall be avoided, and that my remains be placed in a pine casket for removal to the crematory. I desire, also, that no flowers may be sent by my friends."

The incineration of the remains took place at Fresh Pond, Long Island.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

ANCIENT LAWS.

Some of the Most Popular English and French Proverbs.

We English seem to have selected the mouse as an emblem in our "As dumb as a mouse," the French have preferred a glass, for they say "As dumb as a glass." We say "As deaf as a post," the French "As deaf as a pot." "As dull as ditch water" Gallicized becomes "As sad as a night-cap." "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched" is changed into "Don't sell the skin of a bear before having killed it." Instead of "Biting off one's nose to spite one's face," a similarly useless experiment is illustrated by "Spitting in the air that it may fall on one's nose." The self-evident impossibility in the words "You can't get blood out of a stone" is represented by "One could not comb a thing that has no hair." (This last also "goes without saying," which, as literally translated from the French, now forms a proverb in our own language.) In the proverb, "One man may lead a horse to the water, but a hundred can't make him drink," our neighbors have not inappropriately selected an "ass" as the illustrative animal. "When you're in Rome, you must do as Rome does," every Englishman will tell you; though few, perhaps, could say why Rome was chosen as an example, and whether it is more necessary, when in Rome, to follow the general lead, than anywhere else, is to us a matter of doubt. To the Frenchman the idea is sufficiently well expressed, however, by impressing upon you the necessity of "howling with the wolves." "Easy come, easy go," though terse and to the point, is in itself scarcely so intelligible as the somewhat longer sentence, "That which comes with the flood returns with the ebb." That "a burned child dreads the fire" is perfectly true, as every one will admit; our neighbors go further than this, and in choosing a "scalded cat" as the object of consideration, speak of it as being in fear of "cold" water even, thus expressing the natural distrust of the cat, after having once been scalded, as extending even to "cold" water. "Money makes the mare to go," and "for money, dogs dance."—*Chambers' Journal.*

ARABIC CIPHERS.

Their Origin and Introduction into the Western World.

Our existing ciphers, though originally Indian, are now universally described as Arabic, because they came to the Western world from India and Africa through the mercantile medium of the Spanish Arabs. From Spain they spread to the European nations, though not without considerable opposition, by the way, such as invariably testifies to the goodness and soundness of every genuine human improvement. Whenever you hear a loud popular clamor raised against any thing as wicked or foolish, you may be pretty sure it will really turn out in the end a valuable invention. What every body says must be wrong. This simple conclusion flows as a matter of course from the familiar principle, first definitely formulated by "poor Carlyle," that there are so many billion people in the world, mostly fools. Paynim numerals met with little favor, accordingly, from the medieval merchant. The bankers of Florence were forbidden, on the verge of the fifteenth century, from employing these dangerous Saracen signs in any of their account books, and the University of Padua (so very like our own Oxford) ordained that its stationer should keep a list of books for sale with the prices marked, "not in ciphers, but in plain letters." The hapless modern purchaser rather desires, on the contrary, that prices should be marked, not in letters, but in plain ciphers. It is noticeable that the very word cipher, here employed, is itself Arabic, and its progeny includes, not only the familiar French *chiffre*, but also, through Italian *cifra*, the much less immediately recognizable derivative, zero. Arabic numerals were at first confined in use to mathematical works; they were then employed for the paging of books, and it was not till the middle of the fifteenth century that they first found their way with any security into general commercial society.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Danish Book Interests.

Denmark's book production for the past year has just been tabulated. According to the "Aarsberetning og Meddelelse fra det Store Kgl. Bibliotek," there were published last year 1,913 volumes, 891 pamphlets and 243 periodicals and journals. Of the former, 178 were translations, 107 of which issued in the department of belles-lettres—namely, 31 from the German, 31 from the English, 22 from the French, 13 from the Swedish and 10 from other languages. During 1885 seventeen persons established themselves in Copenhagen and five elsewhere as printers.—*N. Y. Post.*

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Peking, China, is said to be the most dusty city in the world. The streets are never swept—except by a gale.

Without the express consent of his wife, no married Austrian subject can procure a passport for journeying beyond the frontier.

The other day a block of auriferous quartz of the estimated value of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars was taken out in the galleries of the Oscar gold mine, Bonnel Island, on the west coast of Norway.

Fifty years ago the sardine fishery on the coast of France was excellent, but now it is rapidly declining. Scientists attribute the circumstance to changes in the Gulf stream.

A sum equivalent to \$125,000 has been presented to the German government by Dr. Werner Siemens to establish an institute for carrying on experiments in natural science.

Russian nobles are declared to be the daintiest and most fastidious eaters in the world, and pay greater attention to culinary and gastronomic matters than even the Parisian epicures.

Dr. Schliemann writes that in the coming autumn he will begin unearthing the strong-holds of the Atridae at Micene. The work will probably last three years and will be his final undertaking.

The two policemen who were so severely injured in their efforts to prevent the explosion of dynamite in the houses of Parliament, have been retired on a pension of four hundred dollars each.

Somebody of a statistical turn has figured out that during the last sixteen years 847 duels have been fought in France, and judging from the results, the chances against being killed in a French duel are as 86 to 1.

The serious business of my life," said Verdi, the composer, while in Paris, "is farming, and music is the recreation of my leisure hours." His visit was to arrange about selling the copyright of his opera, "Otello," and to buy farming and garden implements, plants and seeds.

During a visitation of cholera in London one side of a street was ravaged, while the other side, supplied with water from a different source, escaped. An eminent hygienist says that the always floating products of the decomposition of leaves, wood, etc., and all forms of vegetable matter, are the most frequent causes assigned for epidemics of typhoid fever.

When the Spanish Ministers objected to the name Alfonso XIII. for the new King, because of the traditional ill-luck which attaches to the number thirteen, Queen Christine treated their superstition with contempt, and insisted that "Alfonso" should be the name of her child notwithstanding the addition of thirteen to the title.

A Chinese block is engraved on a hard native wood with a close grain, cut in a different direction to the boxwood prepared for the English engravers. The Chinese printer inks the block with a brush—the ink being a suitable compound largely composed of India ink. To secure an impression soft paper is laid on the block, and a dry brush is passed over the back of the paper, which is printed on one side only.

FACTS ABOUT STORMS.

Results of a Study of the Tornadoes at St. Cloud and Wetmore.

The Signal Office has been making a special study of the facts reported from the great tornadoes of April 14, by which the cities of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, Minn., were nearly destroyed. The farthest westerly appearance of the storm was at Jamestown, D. T. The total path of the storm was thirty-five miles long, and in its course killed sixty-nine people and destroyed over \$200,000 worth of property. At the same time there was a storm at Benton, Mills County, Iowa, which proceeded in the same general direction, and passed through a dozen towns in the course of one hundred and ten miles. Another parallel storm was noted at Wetmore, Kas., and Stella, Neb., and was traced for about thirty miles. Another was reported from Monroe, Mo., about thirty miles long. All these storms happened between five and eight o'clock in the evening. There was a uniform progression from west to east, the most eastern tornadoes occurring four or five hours later than the western. The signal service people are inclined to build theories somewhat different from those accepted with regard to tornadoes. The principal authority on tornadoes is Prof. Ferrel. He says that when, on account of greater heat, or a greater amount of aqueous vapor, the atmosphere at any place becomes more rare than the surrounding portion, it ascends, and the surrounding heavier atmosphere flows in below to supply its place, while a counter current is produced above. As the lower strata of atmosphere generally contain a certain quantity of aqueous vapor, which is condensed after rising to a certain height, and forms clouds and rain, the caloric given out in the condensation produces a very great rarefaction, and doubtless adds very much to the disturbance of equilibrium, and to the motive powers of storms. The Signal Office finds the following objections to this theory: They say it demands a more sudden and complete mixing of warm and cool air than can ever take place in nature; that there is no such sudden uprush of air due to a possible heating by the sun. While the earth's surface may become very hot, yet this intense heat never extends more than a few feet vertically. Balloon ascents demonstrate that the sun heats a great surface over the earth, and if Ferrel's theory was correct, there would naturally be cloud formation and storms over a large region, whereas storms seem to develop along certain lines from southeast to northeast, and are not general over any large region. Storms are not stationary, but have a well-defined course, and move exactly as if propelled by some force as a part of the course of the storm, rather than by successive upsets of equilibrium, from place to place. Another fact is, that storms generally arise about half past three o'clock in the afternoon, just a little after the hottest part of the day, and

work eastward, where it becomes cooler. If there was to be any upheaval of equilibrium, owing to the sun's heat, it would seem that it ought to take place under the sun and not seven or eight hours after the sun had passed. Furthermore, Prof. Ferrel's theory requires a rarefaction of air immediately in front of the advancing storm, while the observation of the Signal Office shows that there is no such rarefaction, but, on the contrary, a dense pressure preceding the storm. The belief of the Signal Service is that a tornado is the extreme development of a thunder-storm, accompanied by intense electrical manifestations and a sudden increase in pressure and of wind blowing suddenly and powerfully from the direction of the tornado. It is believed that these tornadoes are the result of peculiar electrical conditions in the upper air. The Signal Bureau has from time to time recommended that there would be a great saving of life if people would take reasonable precautions. A town with a forest immediately south and west of it has pretty fair protection from destruction. All towns during the tornado season should establish a look-out at the distance of a mile to the southwest, and give warning on the church bells. Tornado celars are a device which are open to everybody, and a great many lives have been saved by them.—*Washington Letter.*

CLEANING PARIS.

An Army of Men Constantly Working in the Streets of the Gay City.

Paris is said to be much dirtier than in the luxurious days of the Empire, and in truth it is, but it is always wonderfully well taken care of. In the small, narrow, out-of-the-way street where I reside there is scarcely an hour in the day when somebody is not doing something to dress up the sidewalk or improve the road for vehicles. Before eight in the morning the large wagon rumbles along to gather up the refuse from the houses, and although the wagon rejoices in the convenience of a mechanical ladder and pull-up behind, the man on top, high boots and flannel shirt, always prefers to stimulate his equilibrium, and lean over to catch hold of the rails and boxes which a man below hands him, while a woman in knitted shawl, drawn snugly over her head, brushes away the fallen items, indulging in a series of jokes or arguments which never interrupt the mechanical labor, but also never cease during this operation of each succeeding day. Where the wagon goes to I have never inquired, but in a few moments the party return and sweep out the gutters, letting the water run and flood, as if it cost nothing. They pack in firmly miniature dams here and there, and thus produce a sort of waterfall, to the satisfaction of the ubiquitous small boy, and also of the concierge, who does a vast amount of cleaning to his house utensils with this improvised tub and gratuitous water supply. After that a man comes to wet the street; then he runs around to some mysterious nook and gets a wheelbarrow-load of sand which he throws upon the pavement for the better security of the omnibus horses. This operation is repeated some half dozen times during the day. As the horses trot until after midnight, and at sunset this particular carcass, the poor, worn-out quadrupeds must then look out for themselves. I must not neglect the workmen who clean every day the glass windows of the gas-lamps and the men who brush and wash their iron supports, not counting in the gas employee who sits down comfortably to scrape, rub, and oil the funny little boxes set on the outside of each house. Where there are trees it is even worse, for there is never any cessation to the culture, training and minute care bestowed. It is no wonder the Parisian is fond and proud of his native city, although he does grumble over the taxes and the government, and woe betide the unfortunate innocent who ventures to agree with him in his short moods of rebellious dismay.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Times.*

WRITE PLAINLY.

Sound Advice Which Should Be Remembered by Every Reader.

In the ordinary affairs of life we dress to suit the employment of the occasion. Were one to attire himself in his "swallow-tail" suit and kids to go into the field or workshop, he would soon retire under the jokes and ridicule of his more sensible associates. Upon the other hand were one to present himself at church or ball or other fashionable gathering in the customary and proper garb of the workshop or farm, he would be equally open to disparaging comment.

So in writing; we should learn to adapt its style to the purpose for which it is to be used; for all the ordinary purposes of life it should be as simple and plain as possible, it should be like the good old Quaker yea and nay, no line or shade unnecessary to legibility should be tolerated, but when we come to displayed or professional penmanship it may be done up in the true "swallow-tail" style, and yet even here legibility is not to be lost sight of.—*Penman's Journal.*

A Nice Question for Lawyers.

A gentleman who died recently in Paris left a legacy of six thousand dollars to his niece in Dubuque, Iowa, who, it appears, died about the same hour of the same day. The question which died first turns upon the relation of solar to true time, and must be determined by the difference of longitude. If the niece died at 4 a. m., and the uncle at 10 a. m., the instants of their death must have been identical. Assuming that to be the hour of the testator's death, if the niece died at the hour between four and ten, although the legacy would apparently revert to his estate, it would really vest in her and her heirs, since by solar time she would actually have survived her uncle.—*Christian at Work.*

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—There are in England 187,000 schools which are attended by children.

—The Presbytery of San Francisco has organized a Presbyterian Chinese Christian church, whose members consist entirely of Chinese Christians, resident in that territory.

—There is said to be not a single evangelical missionary in the valley of the Amazon, and that a sermon has never been preached in that territory.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Rev. Dr. W. R. Davis, pastor of Zion Baptist (colored) Church of Louisville, Ky., has resigned at the request of his congregation, who alleged he did not preach loud enough, and sufficient fervor to make them believe in the resurrection.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Among those who have joined the Roman Catholic Church since the signing of the Oxford memorial, enumerated 36 lords, 23 baronesses, 149 graduates of Oxford, 149 graduates of Cambridge, 142 army officers, 48 doctors and 1,010 lay aristocratic stations.

—Rev. N. J. Cushing, D.D., of Mah, arrived at San Francisco six days since. It is about twenty years since he left this country for the first time, and nine years since he returned. He has done a great deal in the translation for the Shan people the entire Word of God.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Irreverent jokers put a phylloxy into the baptistry of a church, after the water had been poured for the immersion of a drunkard. But their trick was to serious account by the victim, standing on the edge of the tank, dripping robe, described the congregation and delivered a stirring speech for total abstinence.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The great defect even of teachers, and clergy as well, is living in a rut. No man or woman great or good enough to dispense the broadening and beneficent of everyday physical nature, the mighty university of human life, wise, and use the golden rule thorough ventilation of mind—sympathies, sense and *Journal of Education.*

In England a parent can be cited for the non-attendance of child at school, and children must attend the penny school fee every day. The father of a child who did not his penny on two successive days was summoned for "non-attendance" and the Lord Chief Justice held attendance of a child without constituted no attendance under the laws of the School Board.

The system carried out for educating girls is certainly of notice. They are kept at their until they are fifteen years of age, then go through a course of training the pantry and the kitchen under member of the family, or sometimes trained cooks for a year or years. Thus they learn to do things themselves, and to know the use of things long before they come house-keeping on their own, and though they may never be called to cook a dinner, they become dependent of cooks and servants.—*Sun.*

PUNGENT PARAGRAPH.

—A new wax of value has been found in the bark of the ocotilla plant of Mexico.

—A Nevada court held that a man who had five dollars in his pocket his board paid for a week ahead capitalist' within the meaning of law.

—For truly deep feeling let your attention to a negro waiter has to stand by while the hold whom he is serving eats watermelon.—*Utica Observer.*

—One cause of the throat trouble in this country is the use of us using so much and so much. Neither the throat nor the lungs intended to stand such strains.—*Free Press.*

—Sweet nuisance—"No; the 'Mikado' is not laid in Ireland isn't pronounced that way. See here! Ain't you the fellow asked us if ragout was the French putting on your best clothes?"—*Post.*

—Enraptured young woman upward (to young newspaperman): "What a wonderful thing is this? Do you ever contemplate mens ty? Young newspaperman: Indeed, I do. I have a column filled every day."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—It is reported that the map before a healthy tree is of mysterious disease. This is a way of removing what is no use, since dealers in "maple" now sell a compound composed of the settling of molasses cast on Traveiler.

—Verasophit—"You are looking to-night, Estelle. Estelle is too cold a word. Very then I'll call you 'lemons.'" Lemons, sir! Do you mean me? Verasophit—"My darling, not read the papers or you would that lemons are very, very delicate California Call.

—A California chap has been arrested of two young ladies, who, legless, waylaid and robbed him, is a dude who has neither brains, it is difficult to decide could steal from him. Perhaps wanted to measure his head could get a pattern for a pincushion.—*Newman Independent.*

—What fine evening studying natural history. "Last night about sunset I was by the similarity between my old and the house-flies. I wanted drive the flies out of the house, but the boy in. They all moved precisely the same rate of speed, just the same amount of."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—My dear Mr. Pittman: Jones and I have had quite a row, and we have agreed to let you. Which is entitled to the name, hence, Keats or Shelley?"

"Well, really, Miss Brown, rather not undertake to decide question. My acquaintance with the gentlemen is very recent, in fact, they don't belong to my know."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*