EXPOSED DELUSION.

ise Opinion or a Man Who Doesn't Believe in Saving Rubbish. at sort of insane folly is it that es some of us at times, and us save all our odds and ends ry description under the delu-nat they will "come handy" some They never do "come handy," e cling to them with great ty instead of having the good to bestow them on the ash man rightful prerogatives.

wife and I have well developed mical tendencies, and we pride ives on never wasting a thing may "be useful" or "come handy" lime in the future.

ave read of men of wealth who d the beginning of their riches to the time when they carefully pieces of twine, never cutting it a bundle, but carefully untying d laying it away for future use. they must have had a or two of old twine lying ed some place. Once I read millionaire who set his fellowan example of thrift by getting d his carriage and picking up a nail he saw by the roadside, and sulated his example until I had it forty pounds of old, rusty, bent broken nails lying around; and it once in six months I used a nd or two of them in trying to find that I could drive into a board, out bending or breaking. At last id the lot for old iron and got ten s for them. Then I began to ren and the other day I began re-

ning my wife. was cleaning out the accumulation ears in a closet in the basement pliing most of its contents up for ash man when my wife came down

There are some things in that closet ant saved." she said, "they'll come dy some time." But I resolved to

You don't want that?" I said holdup an old tea kettle without any at and with six big holes in the botof it.

Well, it might come handy for someng some day."

tossed it into the ash barrel and d up a pair of very old boots disded four years ago, and now green h mold.

No use in saving these, is there?" I

Well, I don't know. A little piece eather often comes handy in a house a hinge or something.' called to mind a pair of leather

ges I once made and the boots foled the teakettle. What do you want this rusty old mskirt for?"

Oh. a piece of hoopskirt wire often nes in useful in a house.' it hasn't been asked for in this

use since before the war," I said. lere's an old hat of mine that's been away, hadn't I?

giving it to some poor man, but I panion. rget it every time a tramp comes ound. I gave it to one tramp and he ent off and left it on the front gate

"Showed his good sense," I said. these old broken

"Yes. I'll have them all mended me day. I've intended having it se for five years." When her back s turned they went into the ash-bar-

No use in saving these old bottles,

"Well, a bottle's a handy thing to ve around. Better save them." "My dear," I said, "here are at st seventy-five old bottles and to my rtain knowledge we don't use one a

in the same daring, reckless way I rew away three old bustles, old bonis, breeches, lamps, skillets, hair mbings, snoes, saw-dust, tin pans, l papers, pop-corn, wormy walnuts, ap-grease, broken lamps, spoutless i-pots, bottomless coffee-pots, cracked itles and ten thousand other things at had for years and years waited sir turn to "come handy." but which ver would or could "come handy" in s world or in the world to come .-

troit Free Press.

-A Yellowstone Park letter says the fall Acre" is the name applied to e of the boiling lakes, whose waters. e a great caldron, are ever boiling d bubbling and giving off dense lumes of steam. In its middle a umn of ten feet in diameter is thrown o the air to a height of fifteen feet short intervals. It would be imssible to ascertain the depth of this tural caldron, but the water is as ar as crystal, and one can look far wh into its depth and see the rocks far below. On one side a stream large as an ordinary country mill-te flows out and rolls, a boiling scade, into the Fire Hole river. me of the most wonderful effects of or are produced by the sun shining rough the clouds of steam upon the ted sulphur formation in the bottom these lakes.

-An Alaska letter published in Orea says: "It seems quite a paradox see our men chopping down trees in the snow up to their knees and Ishing away the mosquitoes between strokes of the axe.'

-A St. Louis doctor says that cone not only destroys the will power, will make a villain out of the bestest man in the world.

#### HOW BIRDS BUILD.

Pacts Gathered from the Experience of

an English Naturalist. At the season when birds are building their nests, it is an interesting chapter of natural history that tells us how they make their homes. From the observations of an English writer these facts are gathered. Scarcely any bird is more wary than the wood-pigeon at other times, yet in the spring, he says, there are generally half-a-dozen nests in the most exposed places near his house, while the old birds sit tamely, and apparently devoid of all fear, close to the

windows. The missel-thrush forms its nest in the apple-trees close to the house. Its nest, although large, is so carefully built of materials resembling in color the bark of the tree, and is made to blend itself so gradually with the branches as to show no distinct outline of a nest, and to render the nest very

difficult to discover. The wren always adapts her nest to the color and appearance of the surrounding foliage. In a beech hedge near the house, in which the leaves of the last year still remain at the time when the birds begin to build, the wrens form the outside of their nests entirely of the withered leaves of the beech, so that, large as it is, the passerby would never take it for any thing more than a chance collection of leaves heaped together. When the wren builds near the ground, she forms her nest of the long withered grass such as grows about the spot. When her nest is in a spruce-tree, she covers it with green moss which resembles the foliage of the spruce.

The little white-throat builds her nest on the ground, at the root of a tree or in long withered grass, and carefully arches it over with the surrounding herbage, and to hide her little white eggs, places a leaf in front of the entrance whenever she leaves her nest.

When the partridge quits her eggs for the purpose of feeding, she covers them in the most careful manner, and even closes the path by which she goes to and fro through the grass. The wild duck does the same, and hides her nest and eggs by covering them with dead leaves, sticks and other substances, which she afterward smooths carefully over so as entirely to conceal all traces of her dwelling.

The larger birds, whose nests are too large for concealment, provide for their security by other means. A raven, who builds in a tree, invariably fixes on the one that is most difficult to climb. She makes her nest in one whose large size and smooth trunk, devoid of branches, set at defiance the utmost efforts of the most expert climbers.

There is one kind of swallow which breeds very frequently about the caves and rocks on the seashore. It is almost impossible to distinguish the nest of this bird, owing to her choosing some inequality of the rock to hide the outing around nine years. Better throw line of her building, which is composed of mud and clay of exactly the same "Well perhaps so. I've often thought | color as the rock itself. - Youth's Com-

#### Nevada's Angry Tree.

In some parts of Nevada is a curious plant called the "Angry Tree." It is a native of Australia, and somewhat resembles the century plant. Its name is due to its apparent vexation at being disturbed. When transplanted each, separate leaf stands up in a different direction, like cuills on a porcupine or hairs on the tail of an angry cat. At such times it gives forth an unpleasant odor, like that of a rattlesnake when teased, and sometimes it is fully an hour before its leaves resume their natural condition. Another curiosity in the plant world is a peculiar kind of weed him. which grows in the Arkansas Valley. It is shaped like a ball, and varies ar, and I think we can trust our in size from one foot or less in diameter sat-great-great-great grandchildren to five or six feet, some specimens being get their own bottles; so here they as tall as a man. When ripe these balls snap off their stems, and go tumbling over the prairies with every gust of wind. They present a very strange appearance, and in the distance hunters have mistaken them for bisons. Often they come bounding along in hundreds at great speed upon the hunters, who are compelled to crowd upon the ground to escape being hurt. -N. Y. Voice.

#### Missionary Enterprises.

The Record contains a classified catathe Protestant churches and of the Greek Orthodox Church, to the non-Christian world. Such a list has never before been published. It appears that Great Britain and its colonies support 114 organizations, as follow: Undenominational 27, Episcopal 25, Methodist 6, Congregational 1, Presbyterian 7, Friends 2, Bible Christian 1, Baptist 2, Plymouth Brethren 12, miscellaneous 5. colonial 26; total 114. There are 110 organizations supported in foreign countries, as follows: Germany 20, Switzerland 4, France 1, Denmark 2, Sweden 8, Norway 3, Russia 2, Netherlands 14, United States (North America) 56; total 110.

\_"Johnny," said the school teacher, in the sentence 'they held a convention,' parse the word 'convention.' "Is it a political convention, please, ma'am?" "I don't know: that hasn't help me out considerable if I knew it genuine interest in their growth. The was a political convention." "In what way?" "Because then I could sort of take it for granted that it was in the nominative case."-Merchant Traveler.

-A Boston boy of six years, in reply to his mother's expression of surprise when she found him pounding a mudturtle with a stone , said: "Why, I was trying to crack the shell so the poor little turtle could get out."

#### LIVING ON TOADSTOOLS.

They Are Excelent, Provided You Get the Right Kind.

The edible varieties are numerous. The writer has eaten enjoyably of over one hundred, and confidently expects to add many more to the list. The late Dr. Curtis, of North Carolina, catalogues 112 edible kinds found by him in that State. Every day mycophagists are adding to their cuisine spe cies not heretofore tested to the safetypoint in eating and even those which have long borne a bad reputation.

The mycophagist selected from wood or field a specimen of toadstool which by its external appearance extends an invitation to try it. Hard, dry, leathery, fetid, slimy or decomposing ones are left rigidly alone—as they should be. Carefully removing the fungus from its habitations, and after noting its botanical characteristics, a small piece is tasted raw; if it is nauscous it is thrown away and branded as nonedible; if it is hot, acrid or bitter, a small piece is cooked without seasoning: if it retains any disagreeable qualities over the coals it is branded in like manner; if it loses them all, larger pieces are cooked and eaten until the kind either give signs of noxious qualities or proves to be harmless. If the specimen is mild and pleasant to the taste (a small piece) both raw and cooked, the same care is observed until a full meal is eaten; and it is very necessary that it should be: for in one family of gill-bearing toadstools-the amanita-no sign either cooled or raw is given of its deadly properties. This is the only family to which deaths have been traced; and the botanical characteristics of its members must be thoroughly mastered. There is no other method of testing that is safe. Charms of salt and silver are as useless as the romances of the fortune-teller, and even worse; for, if believed in, they inspire a confidence that leads directly

to serious results. Many persons may experience unpleasant effects from eating toadstools because of rich cooking or indigestion, which are not caused by inherent injurious properties in the toadstool. What is one man's meat is another man's poison" is a proverb as true of toadstools as any thing else. There are many varieties not friendly to delicate stomachs. The effects of these kinds are experienced almost immediately after eating and yield promptly to simple treatment; but the poison of the amanita does not manifest itself for from eight to twelve hours after indigestion, and by this peculiarity announces itself. In this event send for a physician at once. Onesightieth to one-sixtieth of a grain of atropine administered at a dose subcutaneously until the poison is counteracted is an antidote. - Lippincott's

#### SINGULAR TENDERNESS.

How Mr. Corliss Protected a Robin and Her Helpless Brood.

builder of Providence), not long before his death, had occasion to build an addition to his manufactory-a big "L," for additional machinery. To prepare the foundation for this L, it was necessary to remove a ledge of rock by blasting. The men to do the work on the addition had been employed and put on the pay-roll; the materials had been purchased and brought to the building, and the work of blasting had begun. The next morning Mr. Corliss passed by the place where work was proceeding, when the foreman in charge, knowing his interest in pretty things, called

"See here, Mr. Corliss," said he, here's a bird's nest that we've found, and th t's got to go."

He showed the manufacturer a robin sitting upon a nest that had been built, fast and snug, in a crevice of the rock, among some bushes that grew there. The bird flew off her nest as the men came near, and showed five blue eggs that looked as if they had just been

"Can we move that nest somewhere else?" asked Mr. Corliss.

"I'm afraid not, sir. We'd tear it to pieces getting it out, and it isn't at all likely that you could get the bird to go to sitting again anywhere else. logue of the missionary enterprises of all We've got to go on, so we may as well rip it out and throw the eggs away."

"No," said Corliss, "we won't disturb her. Let her bring out her brood

right there." "But we'll have to stop the work on the building." "Let it stop, then."

And so orders were given that

operations on the addition should be suspended. They were suspended; and the hands stood still, drawing their pay for doing nothing, or next to nothing, while the robin sat on her nest with her air of great' consequence and zealous attention to business, and had her food brought by her mate, and at last hatched her brood. And then there were three weeks more to go by. at the least, before the young ones could fly. Corliss visited the nest frequently, not with any uneasiness or impatience to have the robin and the young ones out of the way, but with a and when at last they had sternly helped the clumsy, reluctant youngsters over the edge of the nest, and they showed themselves able to get

about on their own hook, orders were

given to resume the building opera-

ions; and the dull boom of the gun-

powder touring the rocks apart was

heard where the birds had peeped .-

Buston Transcript.

DIAMOND SETTING.

Changes which Competition has Wrought in the Jewelry Business.

"Ten years ago," said a manufacturing jeweler, "there was but one diamond cutter in the city. When he got sick there was nobody to cut a diamond. Now there are plenty of cutters, and they use improved machinery, by the use of which they can cut diamonds better and more cheaply than it can be done anywhere in the world. Our diamond cutters can take many imported stones and add 25 per cent. to their value by improved cutting. The obvious increase in the number of diamonds worn has compeled the education of workmen to meet the de-

"Another thing has been done. This is an invention of the American manufacturer, and consists of the application of machinery to diamond setting. The old-time workman would have considered with horror the idea of putting any thing but hand work on a piece of diamond jewelry. Every thing about it had to be done by slow and laborious hand work. But a shrewd workman got the idea that a good deal of the setting of a diamond may be done quite as well by machinery as by hand, and a good deal quicker and more cheaply. The fact is that where many diamonds are set they resolve themselves into sizes about as regular as the sizes of any other commodity. It is easy enough to prepare settings to suit any size of diamonds that are sold in the market.

"It may seem a triffing thing to estimate the cost of a setting-or at least the difference between a hand-made setting and a machine-made setting; but the inevitable result of competition has been to get the cost of manufacturing even diamond jewelry down to the lowest rate. As to the value of marvelously patient of mental labor. the diamond itself, the experts have become able to fix that nicely.

"There is plenty of nonsense in the talk about the wonderful work of old time jewelers. You may go up and look at it in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Our modern jewelers will take the best of it and reproduce it in fac-simile at prices that would stir the ancient jewelers in their graves. The labor-saving machinery has worked a revolution in the jewelry business. You | sons attending burials. go to buy a suit of clothes in the Bowery and they throw you in a watch

"There are artists and those who metal vases, especially by Japanese American workman is that such handprice. You see, for instance, an rugs; indeed, I have noticed that a tapestries are home-made.

machinery. Enormous expense for patterns, designs, tools and machinery is often incurred for the production of some little article of jewelry that is sold at a price that is simply wonderful. The workman who makes plain gold rings can now earn more money at it than he could only a few years ago when the price paid was much greater. It is all due to the introduction of machinery."-N. Y. Sun.

#### PROTECTING HIMSELF.

Educational Intelligence from the Country of the Crackers.

A school commissioner called at the house of a Georgia farmer and asked him if he intended to send his children

"I mout send the gals," the farmer replied, "but that'll be about all." "Are you so busy that you can not

send the boys?" "No, ain't so mighty busy." "Then why don't you send the

"Wall, I've got my reasons." "Don't you think that education

vould do them good?" "Yas, it mout."

"Is it, then, because you can not clothe them properly?" "No, fur I reckon they've got about z good w'arin'-duds ez any chillun in

the community. "Then why don't you send them?" "Wall, I tell you. Some time ago I sont my son Jim off ter school. He went away with the biggest sort uv especk fur his daddy; fur I could outcnock him and fling him down ez fast ez he could git up. Wall, sub, he stayed at school awhile, learned a new lot uv tricks, come home, out-knocked me an' flung me agin the ground so hard that he knocked my hip outen 'int. Atter this he driv me around outty much ez he pleased, without no respeck for me at all. Ef he hadenter went to that' school he would have been kind an' 'fectionate, but he went thar, ez I tell you, an' that settled it, an' let me tell you, when a boy in this here neighborhood gits so he ken whup his daddy, w'y that household has dun lost its holt." No, mister, you may take my gats an' learn 'em all ou please, but I'd leetle ruther my soys would stay away. Bill (addressng one of his sons), come out here

and I'll fling you down fur a quarter."

-Arkansaw Traveler.

#### FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-The total Chinese territory, including China proper and her contiguous possessions, is put at 4,533,300 square miles.

-Sicily's sulphur is estimated at about 30,00,000 tons, from which the world draws 400,000 tons yearly.

-London is said to have eight homes for poor working girls at which breakfast, dinner and tea cost only one dollar a week, and room not over one dollar more. They are said to be well managed and liberally supported by charitable people.

-Glasgow will soon be the second city of the United Kingdom. Its boundaries are to be extended so as to include a number of populous suburban towns, and it is estimated that it will then have a population of nearly eight hundred thousand.

-The guides to the intricate recesses of the Catacombs under Rome sometimes use a card, which they fasten at points along their way as a guide to their return. For want of such guidance explorers of these inner recesses have sometimes perished.

-A French company, with a capital of seventeen million dollars, is said to be waiting for permission from the Russian Government to begin work on a canal that will unite the Sea of Azov and the Black sea. The canal will be 118 kilometers long, will take five years to construct, and will benefit the southeastern districts, which produce grain, salt, minerals and fuel.

-The fever bacillus and other deadly germs find a permanent home in Bengal and destroy a large proportion of the natives in childhood or before they reach their prime. The survivors are an attenuated race, with slender bodies, but of bright intelligence and

-The promoters of a "burial reform" movement in England demand coffins of the most perishable and lightest material, all lasting substances being rejected; interment as early as possible; the pall to be discarded as an unnecessary and baneful covering, and burial in plain earth with total disuse of vaults and bricked graves.' Burial vaults are especially condemned application of steam, electricity and as tending to the spread of disease, and as injurious to the health of per-

-The Sultan of Morocco has such ideas of the dignity of rank that when better than Kings carried a hundred he rides in the carriage presented to him by Queen Victoria he compels the coachman to walk on foot, because no pretend to be artists who rave about one must sit on a more elevated place the wonderful handwork that is put on than the Emperor. He imagines that he has a taste for geography, but it workmen. The wonder to a skilled has been necessary to construct especial maps for him, so that Morocco work should be accepted at any occupies three-fourths of the globe.

-The old saying that "beefsteak is effort to mark a circle. The better medicine than quinine" is reatmost skill of the human hand, ceiving able support from many white with greatest expenditure of time and men on the Congo. Stanley regarded money, can not make a circle as per- Boma as a particularly unhealthful feet as a lathe will do it at a trifling place, but it has lost a part of its bad cost. You can buy a peachblow vase reputation since cattle were introduced Corliss (the famous engine for nineteen cents. And then there and European vegetables began to are American carpets that look to most thrive in the gardens. The thirty of us as artistic as the vaunted Persian | white men at this settlement have not been called upon to attend the funeral good many of the alleged imported of a European for a year. Their herd has multiplied until they are able to "In the jewelry business, as much as have fresh meat on their table every in any other, there has been introduced day, which they think a great improvement on the tinned meats and canned vegetables upon which Stanley and his followers relied for strength to lay the Practical Gunsmiths foundations of the Congo enterprise.

#### WOOD-PULP FOR PAPER.

An Industry to Which Timber Country May Be Very Profitably Devoted. The rapid development of wood-pulp manufacture in Maine is an intimation to the South and West that there is a new industry to which their great forest areas may be, in part, very profitably devoted. For, apparently, it doesn't matter much what species of wood is used in the production of pulp; possibly spruce is preferred in the extreme Northeast quite as much on account of its convenience as for any reason. At any rate, it is quite certain that poplar, hemlock, cypress and several other common woods world answer the purposes of the business acceptably; and it is also contended that white pine would do. What may be regarded as a specially attractive featare of the wood-pulp industry, from fact that it utilizes the waste incident to timber-cutting on a large scale. Only the limbs of the fallen timber are taken; so there is no competition possible with lumber manufacturers, railsplitters or others having use merely for the bodies of the trees. The only lomain trenched upon is that of firewood, more particularly in the corded form; but surely there could be no grievous losses in this direction to the fuel supply. For, naturally, the demand on behalf of wood-pulp manufacture would center itself where the timber is most abundant and cheapest; and in this way large quantities of felled timber, now left to feed forest fires or decay on the spot, would be turned to profitable account comnercially .- Age of Steel.

#### F. M. WILKINS.

# Practical Druggist <sup>§</sup> Chemist

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Brushes, Paluts, Glass, Oils, Leads.

TOILET ARTICLES, Etc. Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded.

#### SOCIETIES.

EUGENE LODGE NO. 11. A. F. AND A. M. Meets first and third Wednesdays in each

SPENCER BUTTE LODGE NO. 2. I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening.

WIMAWHALA ENCAMPMENT NO. 8. Meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. EUGENE LODGE NO. 15, A. O. U. W. Meets at Masonic Hall the second and fourth Fridays in each month. M. W.

J. M. GEARY POST NO. 40, G. A. R. MRETS at Masonic Hall the first and third Fri-days of each month. By order. COMMANDAM.

BUTTE LODGE NO. 367, L.O. G. T. MERTS every Saturday night in Odd Fellows W. C. T.

L EADING STAR BAND OF HOPE, MEETS at the C. P. Church every Sunday afternoon at 2.20. Visitors made welcome.

#### O. & C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Mail Train worth, 4:45 A.M. Mail train south, 9:55 P.M. Eugene Local—Leave north 9:00 A.M. Eugene Local—Arrive 2:40 P.M.

#### OFFICE HOURS, EUGENE CITY POSTOFFICE.

General Delivery, from 7 a. M. to 7 P. M.
Money Order, from 7 a. M. to 5 P. M.
Register, from 7 a. M. to 5 P. M.
Mails for north close at 8:00 P. M.
Mails for south close at 8:00 P. M.
Mails for south close at 8:00 P. M.
Mails for Franklin close at 7 a. M. Monday
at Thursday. Mails for Mabel close at 7 A. M. Monday and

#### **Eugene City Business Directory.**

BETTMAN, G.—Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, southwest corner, Willamette and Eighth streets CRAIN BROS.—Dealers in Jewelry, watches, clocks and musical instruments, Willamette street, between, Seventh and Eighth.

FRIENDLY, S. H.—Dealer in dry goods, clothing and general merchandise, Willametta street, between Eighth and Ninth. GILL, J. P.-Physician and surgeon. Willam-ette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

HODES, C.—Keeps on hand fine wines, liquora-cigars and a pool and billiard table, Willam-ette street, between Eighth and Ninth. HORN, CHAS. M.—Gunsmith, rifles and shot-guns, breech and muzzle loaders, for sale, Repairing done in the neatest style and war-ranted. Shop on Ninth street.

LUCKEY, J. S.—Watchmaker and jeweler, keeps a fine stock of goods in his line, Willam-ette street, in Ellsworth's drug store.

McCLAREN, JAMES-Choice wines, liquors and cigars, Willamette street, between **Eighth** and Ninth. POST OFFICE-A new stock of standard school books just received at the post office. RHINEHART, J. B.—House, sign and carriage painter. Work guaranteed first-class Stock sold at lower rates than by anyone in Europe.

#### DR. L. F. JONES, Physician and Surgeon.

WILL ATTEND TO PROFESSIONAL calls day or night. OFFICE—Up stairs in Titus' brick: or can be found at E. H. Luckey & Co's drug store. Office hours: 9 to 12 M., 1 to 4 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

#### DR. J. C. GRAY. DENTIST.

OFFICE OVER GRANGE STORE. ALL Laughing gas administered for painless or raction of teeth.

GEO. W. KINSEY. Justice of the Peace.

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GUNS, RIFLES. Fishing Tackle and Materials Sewing Machines and Needles of All Kinds For Sale

Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Guns Loaned and Ammunition Furnished Shop on Willamette Street.

#### Boot and Shoe Store. A. HUNT, Proprietor.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shees! BETTON BOOTS.

Slippers, White and Black, Sandals, FINE KID SHOES, MEN'S AND BOY'S

#### the standpoint of economy, is the BOOTS AND SHOES!

And in fact everything in the Boot and Shoe line, to which I intend to devote my especial attention.

MY COODS ARE FIRST-CLASSI And guaranteed as represented, and will be sold for the lowest prices that a good article can be afforded.

A. Hunt.

# Central Market,



Fisher & Watkins

PROPRIETORS. Will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

#### BEEF.

MUTTON, PORK AND VEAL,

Which they will sell at the lowest A fair share of the public patronage solicited

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We will pay the highest market price for fast Shop on Willamette Street,

SUCEME CITY, OREGON. Meats converse to any part of the city free of charge.