

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

EATING YELLOW MUD.

Tremendous Growth of the Adulteration of Food by the Use of Barytes.

A St. Louis gentleman was met at one of the hotels yesterday who states that in several counties of Missouri a wholesale business in an adulterant known as barytes is carried on to an extent which has become almost alarming.

The name of the informant is in possession of the News, but for reasons given by himself is not given at present. In speaking of the unlawful traffic he said: "Barytes is a cheap, white mineral substance, which is found principally in the counties of Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, Cooper and Osage, and is mined and shipped broadcast all over the country at the rate of thousands of tons a year.

Although there are hundreds of mines in operation the supply is always less than the demand. Several large firms in St. Louis handle nothing else, and have become immensely wealthy within the past few years. A strange feature about the nefarious business is that very few of the miners know the real use to which the mineral is put.

It passes through several hands before it reaches the consumer, which is the people themselves. After being taken out of the earth it is broken up and pulverized into a fine powder so as to resemble flour or white lead. It is mixed with many articles of food, such as granulated sugar, powdered sugar, and is also extensively used in adulterating white lead, which is the basis of mineral paints.

That is the principal reason the paints turn yellow much sooner now-a-days than in former years. It is shipped in barrels, and the people where it is mined are told that it is gypsum or is intended for use in packing-houses for painting the canvas with which cured meats are covered in summer.

The miners receive only 50 or 60 cents a day, and many women are employed who receive 25 and 30 cents a day. The owners of the land are paid a royalty of 30 cents a ton. It is found within three or four feet of the surface, and is sold in the market at \$6 a ton. The retailers receive a out 6 cents a pound. I do not exaggerate when I say that hundreds of thousands of tons of this mineral have been shipped out of Missouri, and the industry is growing every day. It is no secret that many of the leading men of the State are interested in the work, and have made investments in lands and crushing machinery. For many years Germany has been sending barytes to this country as ballast in the holds of ocean steamers, and these Missouri men have become so bold in their operations as to ask that a duty of four dollars a ton be placed on the imported article. The mineral is tasteless and actually dissolves on the tongue, but the extent to which it is used demands that the public should be informed concerning its presence in the market."

The gentleman stated that he had visited the mines and knew from personal observation whereof he spoke.—Denver (Col.) News

CALIFORNIA INDIANS.

They were exceedingly indolent, sluggish and stupid.

At first this fact seems totally at variance with the fitness of things; for, if California was not literally a land flowing with milk and honey, it possessed every attribute to be desired by a barbarous people. Its climate was mild and equable; its coast and inland waters teemed with fish and mullusks; while the land abounded with game and with nuts, roots and seeds which were both nutritious and easily procured. With such advantages as these it might be supposed that the natives would have far outstripped the dwellers of less favored sections. Human progress, however, does not always follow the lines of least resistance, and it is probable that in their struggle toward civilization the races of the world owe less to their advantages than to their disadvantages. To put this seeming paradox in other words, man's improvement has been largely compulsory, and, when he is not too heavily handicapped, adverse surroundings stimulate instead of checking his progress. Certain it is that the fine climate and abundant natural products of California had their full effect in developing, or rather in retarding, the development of the natives. Though not deficient physically, the Indians, especially of the warmer portion of the State, were exceedingly indolent and stupid. As a rule they were not hunters but fishers, and hence their blood was not quickened and their muscles hardened by the excitement and toil of the chase; nor were their wits sharpened to the same extent as those of the hunting tribes by the manifold and varied necessities of their calling, nor by the sterner duties of war; for the hunting tribes are invariably warlike.—H. W. Henshaw, in Popular Science Monthly.

Almost Dined with Tennyson. Horace E. Scudder, the new editor of the Atlantic, used to describe with glee the nearest he came while in London to dining with Tennyson. "I had been invited by one of the young English writers," Scudder would explain, "to meet a few persons at dinner. As I was chatting with him a few minutes before we went to table he turned to his brother and said—as I understood him—'I wonder if we are not going to have Tennyson?' Of course I was gratified at the prospect of meeting the great poet. But we dined without him. And as I sat at the table it occurred to me that what my host really said to his brother was: 'I wonder if we are not going to have dinner soon?' That's the nearest I came to dining with Tennyson."—Boston Journal.

A Real Theatrical Diamond. Miss De Simper—I want to buy a diamond necklace. Jeweler—Something worth about \$1,500? Miss De Simper—Oh my! I am an actress and want something positively stunning. Jeweler—I see. Here is one with fifteen 4-carat stones. I can sell you that for \$12.—Jewelers Weekly.

Dr. Alfred Nelson, who has spent a number of years at Panama, has just returned to New York City from Paris, where he completed a series of investigations concerning the present status of the canal. Dr. Nelson says the feeling in Paris is one of profound despair. Socially, financially and scientifically Ferdinand de Lesseps is dead.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

An Opal Mine Discovered on a Farm Near Pullman.

A Colony of Forty Wealthy Nationalists Formed in San Bernardino County, Cal.

The George W. Elder is to be repaired and put on the line between Portland and San Francisco as a freight boat. A colony of Nationalists, with forty members, has been formed at Highlands, San Bernardino county, Cal. Their individual bank accounts are worth \$230,000.

Another Pete Olsen has been arrested at Stockton, Cal. It is not believed that he answers fully the description of the murderer of Mrs. Lyons in Napa a few years ago.

The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports fifteen failures in Pacific Coast States and Territories for last week, as against nine for the previous week and five for the corresponding week of 1889. The Riverside Press says: It is rumored that "Lucky" Baldwin is talking of building a big hotel at Bear Valley. If he should, the narrow-gauge road will have to be built to insure the success of the hotel project.

The State Viticultural Commission reports the vintage of California at 12,000,000 gallons, or 4,000,000 gallons less than last year, which was about 16,000,000. The falling off is owing to the great amount of grape drying in progress.

The first train of Washington hops has just left Puyallup for Baltimore, to be shipped thence to London. The train consists of twenty-five cars, and carries about 180 tons of hops. At an average of 20 cents a pound the train is worth about \$72,000.

The gross taxable property in Wallawa county, Oregon, is \$1,345,820; indebtedness, \$462,751; exemptions, \$137,700, leaving net taxable property amounting to \$724,175. The county is in a prosperous condition, and with an abundant harvest has good prospects for the future.

The steamer Rio de Janeiro has sailed from San Francisco for China and Japan, carrying back forty Chinese, who arrived on her a week ago, and who were unable to land on writs of habeas corpus. Four other Chinese, who were intercepted on the Mexican border in Arizona recently while endeavoring to enter the United States, were also returned on the same steamer.

A Truckee genius has invented a divining rod which he claims will determine the locality of gold or silver, and the firm of A. V. Chillis & Co. of Truckee has shipped five of the instruments, to which the manufacturer has given the name of "King Solomon's magnet," to Anderson, Tex., in the registered mail, and while the mail clerks were at breakfast it exploded.

An opal mine has been discovered on the farm of William Leasure, five miles from Pullman, on Missouri Flat, and 200 mining claims have been staked out. The opals are found twenty-six feet below the surface of the ground in rock and gravel, and were first discovered while digging a well. As Leasure has made final proof on the farm, it is not thought that the locators can hold claims on his land.

Napa, Cal., is rudely disturbed by the news that the order of the Royal Argois, a popular endowment insurance lodge, has been dissolved. The members, in that city is 400, many of whom are poor people who have mortgaged their homes to raise the money wherewith to pay assessments in this and similar orders. There is a possibility that investors will get 75 cents on every dollar that they paid in.

The First National bank of Snohomish has been victimized by a smooth forger, who succeeded in obtaining \$45 on a check drawn on the order of G. E. Miller & Co., bankers of Seattle. There was little excuse for the Snohomish bank to have been swindled, as the officers have known the firm of G. E. Miller & Co. was no longer in existence as a firm, it having been superseded by the King County Bank.

President Woodruff of the Mormon Church denies the statement made in the report of the Utah Commission that plural marriages have been solemnized during the past year in Utah, and adds that there has been nothing in the teachings of himself or his associates the past year that can be construed to incite or encourage polygamy. He publicly advises his following to abstain from any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land.

The new United States cruiser San Francisco, which made a record of 19,719 knots in her official trial trip in Santa Barbara channel a few weeks ago, left the Union Iron Works and was towed to Mare Island navy yard, where she will be formally turned over to the government. The cruiser has been thoroughly cleaned and painted since her trial run, and it is understood that the work of placing her armament aboard and otherwise outfitting her for sea will be commenced at once.

The Postoffice Department has let the contract for the steamboat semi-monthly mail service between Port Townsend, Wash., and Sitka, Alaska, and the following intermediate points: Loring, Fort Wrangel, Douglas, Juneau and Killisnoo, Alaska. The distance between the extreme points is 1,650 miles, and during the months of November, December, January and February it is not exceeded ten days for the trip each way, nine days each way to be allowed during the rest of the year.

The British ship Gretna sailed from London for San Francisco 2 1/2 days ago. Nothing was heard of her during that time, and forty days ago she was given up for lost, and 85 per cent. was offered and refused for reimbursement. The other evening the Gretna arrived at her destination. The captain reports encountering heavy seas in the South Atlantic. The ship was thrown on her beam ends and much damaged. She was blown so far out of her course that the captain decided to finish the voyage by way of the Cape of Good Hope and the Pacific ocean.

General Carr, in camp at Albuquerque with the Sixth Cavalry from Fort Wingate, has received a telegram from Governor Prince that Indians were on the warpath in the Black Range mountains, and that two white men had been killed. No further particulars have been received. On receipt of the news General Carr notified the department at Washington and the commanding officer at Fort Bayard by telegraph, ordering the latter to proceed immediately with a company of soldiers to the scene. The General thinks that "The Kid" and other renegade Apache Indians are responsible for the killing.

EASTERN ITEMS.

House Committee Favors Selling Mormon Church Property.

Minister Mizner's Conduct in the Barrandua Affair Upheld by the State Department.

Detroit is building a boulevard. The World's Fair tower is to be 1,500 feet.

Fall River's new City Hall will probably cost \$300,000. Total cash in the United States Treasury is \$64,557,461.07.

The wheat acreage in Kansas this fall will be about 2,000,000 acres.

The late census shows Boston to be entitled to 113 more saloons.

There are thirty-nine theological schools in the United States.

Brooklyn druggists in meeting condemned the adulteration of drugs.

Maine speculators are offering \$5 a barrel for winter apples on the trees.

Englishmen are planning to open up 1,000,000 acres of land in West Virginia.

Farmers are at the head of the gubernatorial tickets of both parties in Indiana.

The prohibition candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania has withdrawn from the contest.

A remarkably rich gold mine is reported to have been discovered near Rapid City, S. D.

The death roll of the Grand Army of the Republic last year was 5,476 out of a membership of 464,652.

Physicians have condemned the water in East Lake, from which Bridgeton, N. J., gets its water supply.

It is estimated that fully 4,000 Pennsylvanians are in the employ of the United States Government.

Over fifty thousand American tourists are said to have arrived home from Europe since the first of August.

The postoffice force at New Orleans has been reduced on account of the decrease in mails, owing to the anti-lottery law.

The bill appropriating \$100,000 to survey Alaska has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Secretary Windom accounts for the stringent money market on the ground of the rise in the value of our principal crops.

New York City is kicking against the Federal census because it will reduce its representation in Congress and in the State Legislature.

The Canadian Government, it is understood, will shortly abolish the export duty on Canadian logs shipped to the United States.

A number of Jews recently arrived from Russia are negotiating for 700 acres of land near Centre Grove, N. J., on which to start a colony.

The Southern Illinois Immigration and Improvement Association has decided to spend \$700 in advertising the advantages of Egypt. They want a boom.

Late heavy rains have caused over \$100,000 loss by the damage to crops along the Genesee river and its tributaries in Western New York State.

The United States Treasury, as the result of the measures adopted by Mr. Windom, has been paying out \$2,000,000 per day since the middle of August.

A large emigration of negroes from Mississippi to Oklahoma is anticipated. Agents sent by them to "spy out the land" have returned with a favorably report.

Bonicault's estate will be contested for by both his widows, Agnes Robertson and Louise Thorndike. The old scandal is likely to be dishied up again.

The American Forestry Congress, at its recent meeting in Quebec, adopted resolutions recommending the sending of young men to Europe to study forestry.

Friends of the late General Fremont in New York are manifesting considerable interest in the condition of Mrs. Fremont, and doing so in a substantial manner.

The subscriptions to the fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Henry W. Gray at Atlanta, Ga., are being rapidly collected. About \$20,000 were subscribed.

It is reported in Washington that General Russel A. Alger wishes to purchase a newspaper in New York City and to put ex-Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson at the head of it.

By a vote of 5 to 4 the House Committee on Judiciary has ordered a favorable report on the Senate bill providing for the disposition of the personal property of the Church of Latter Day Saints in Utah.

Canadian estimates are to the effect that the McKinley bill will reduce Canadian exports to the United States by at least \$10,000,000. It will shut out Canadian barley and enlarge the market for California barley.

When Depew read the story sent from San Francisco of the project of a new transcontinental line in which the Vanderbilt were combined with Senator Stanford to damage the Southern Pacific system he declared that it was nonsense.

The rank of the States according to the amount of county bonded debt, is somewhat surprising. Kansas leads with a total county indebtedness of \$14,229,000. Illinois is second with \$11,467,000. Then comes New York and Pennsylvania, with \$9,000,000 and \$8,500,000 respectively, while Ohio is fifth, with \$7,997,000.

Mizner's conduct in the Barrandua affair is upheld by the State Department, but the conduct of Captain Pitt, the Department says, demands investigation. The argument is used that the Captain either should not have accepted Barrandua as a passenger, or, having accepted him with a knowledge of his legal status, he should not have carried him within the territorial limits of Guatemala.

There is hardly a doubt but that the provision relating to the fortification of sweet wines for domestic use will be retained in the tariff bill, though it seems likely that California will have to sacrifice that part of it relating to the fortification of sweet wines for foreign exportation, thereby imposing a duty on fortified wines which have been shipped abroad and imported into this country again, heavier than the present internal revenue tax of 60 cents per gallon.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Sultan of Sokoto Sends Queen Victoria a Lion.

Experiments Being Made in the English Channel with a View of Building a Bridge Across It.

The Anti-Slavery Conference has opened at Paris.

Genoa is preparing for a Columbus anniversary in 1892.

The Porte has authorized the founding of a Russian school in Constantinople.

Vernois has positively decided to resign as Prussian Minister of War.

Parnell's health will not permit him to make a personal visit to this country.

Typhoid, in an epidemic form, has broken out at several points along the coast of Normandy.

On the Riviera this season the heat has been greater than at any time for the past twenty years.

A commercial panic prevails in Lisbon, where the leading banks are trembling. A crisis is imminent.

A stenographic instrument in use by the Italian Parliament is capable of recording 250 words per minute.

The natives of Vitu, Africa, have massacred a German merchant named Ruenzel and seven German employees.

Portugal has ordered the suppression of all cablegrams referring to political disorders in the country.

McMillan, the Colonial Treasurer, has withdrawn his resignation at the request of the Governor of New South Wales.

Newfoundland fishermen are again complaining of the Fr. neh, who, it is claimed, are carrying things with a high hand.

The actress Marie Hoek, who made her debut in New York, is dead at Berlin. Her death is due to a mistake in a prescription.

Mr. Gladstone says he is confident that England will refuse to renew her costly support of the Turkish system of government.

It is claimed that the reason the German authorities in Africa countenance the traffic in slaves is to attract wealthy Arabs to the German coast line.

The recent duels in France have brought out an appeal from Jules Simon, who calls upon his countrymen to abandon the absurd custom of dueling.

Michael Davitt's new paper will make some startling disclosures and be sensational. The origin of the dynamite plots will be given and conspirators shown up.

The wire to be used for the telephone between Paris and London is made of bronze. Enthusiasts believe that all the telegraphic communication will be superseded.

The Brazilian Episcopacy has published an energetic protest against the measures which the Republican government proposes to aim at the Catholic Church.

The German wine-growers ask Chancellor von Caprivi to use diplomatic means to prevent the exporting trade with America from being injured by the McKinley bill.

John Morley has visited Dublin to make a personal survey of the agricultural situation, and to confer with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien prior to their departure for America.

The Comte de Paris is advising his friends to waste no time in recrimination, but to affirm clearly their faith in monarchical principles and unite for a continuance of the struggle in France.

The stream of lava flowing down the southeastern side of Vesuvius advances slowly and majestically, and is said to be a beautiful spectacle from the observatory at Pompeii.

Arrangements are being made for sending out to Australia from London toward the end of November, a protected party, principally of single girls, under the care of the Church Emigration Society's matron.

Experiments are being conducted in the English channel near Folkestone with a view to the construction of a bridge across the channel. A good foundation is being sought. The bottom is found to be very hard.

A. D. Bryce Douglas, managing director of the Naval Construction Company, is being rapidly collected. About \$20,000 were subscribed.

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PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Foreign advices are not of an encouraging character, and there is little or no demand for cargoes. The Liverpool market for both spot and futures is again quoted lower. Locally the situation presents the same features that have characterized it for some time past. Shippers still give \$1.25 for Valley and \$1.17 1/2 for Walla Walla as their quotations.

FLOUR—Quote: Standard, \$3.90@4.00; Walla Walla, \$3.00@3.80 per barrel. OATS—Quote: 44@47c per bushel.

GRAIN—Quote: Bran, 19@20; Shorts, 22@27.50; Ground Barley, \$32.50; Chop Feed, \$25 per ton.

HAY—Quote: \$16@17 per ton. VEGETABLES—The market is firm.

Quote: Cabbage, \$1.75@2 per cental; Cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; Onions, 2 1/4c per pound; Corn, 8@10c per dozen; Cucumbers, 10c per dozen; Carrots, \$1 per sack; Beets, \$1.50 per sack;

Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; Tomatoes, 50c per box; Potatoes, 80c@1.1c per cental; Sweet Potatoes, 2 1/2c per pound.

FRUIT—Quote: Tahiti Oranges, \$4.25 per box; Sicily Lemons, \$9@10 per case; Italian Prunes, 1 1/2c per pound; Pears, 1 1/2c per pound; Apples, 60@85c per box; Grapes, 75c@1 per box; Pine-apples, \$3.50@4.00 per dozen; Bananas, \$4 per bunch; Double, \$5; Peaches, 90c@1.25 per box; Watermelons, \$2@2.50 per dozen; Cantaloupes, \$1.50@2 per dozen; California Quinces, \$1; Oregon, \$1.50 per box.

CRANBERRIES—Quote: \$3.85 per box. CHEESE—Quote: Oregon, 11@12 1/2c; California, 9 1/2@10c; Young America, 14@15c per pound.

BUTTER—The market is firm. Quote: Oregon fancy creamery, 35c; fancy dairy, 32 1/2c; good fair, 27 1/2@30c; common, 22 1/2@25c; choice California, 28@30c per pound.

EGGS—Quote: 30c per dozen for Oregon.

POULTRY—Quote: Old Chickens, 45c; young, 3 1/4. Old Ducks, 6@6.50; large young, \$7@7.50; Geese, \$9 per dozen; Turkeys, 11@15c per pound.

NEWS—Quote: Walnuts, 13c; Peanuts, green, 12c; Almonds, 17c; Filberts, 14@15c; Brazil, 13@14c per pound; Cocoanuts, \$1 per dozen.

HONEY—Fancy White, 1-pound cans, 18c. NAILS—Base quotes: Iron, \$3.20; Steel, \$3.30; Wire, \$3.90 per ton.

The Merchandise Market. SUGARS—Quote: Golden C, 5c; extra C, 5 1/2c; dry granulated, 6 1/2c; cubed crushed and powdered, 7c per pound.

COFFEES—Quote: Rio de Janeiro, selected, Small Whites, \$3.25; Pink, \$3.50; Havas, \$4.50; Butter, \$3.50; Limes, \$5.50 per cental.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is firm. Quote: Raisins, \$2.75 per box; Plummer-dried Prunes, 10@11c; sun-dried and factory Prunes, 8@10c; evaporated Peaches, 24c; Smyrna Figs, 14@16c; California Figs, 9c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Market is firm. Quote: Table fruits, \$2.25, 2 1/2c; Peaches, \$2.50; Bartlett Pears, \$2.25; Plums, \$1.65; Strawberries, \$2.50; Cherries, \$2; Blackberries, \$2.50; Raspberries, \$2.50; Pie fruit: Assorted, \$3.75 per dozen; Peaches, \$1.40; Plums, \$1.25; Blackberries, \$1.65; Tomatoes, \$1.20@1.30; Sugar Peas, \$1.40 @1.40; String Beans, \$1.

HIDES—The market is weak. Quotations: Dry Hides, selected prime, 80c; 3c less for cattle; green, selected, 50c; 55c for 4c; under 55c, 30c; 30c; Sheep Pelts, short wool, 30@50c; medium, 60@80c; long, 90c@1.25; shearings, 10@20c; Tallow, good to choice, 3@3 1/2c. Receipts the past week were 32,615 pounds.

WOOL—The market is dull. Quotations: Eastern Oregon, 10@10 1/2c; Valley, 16@18c per pound. Receipts the past week were 51,600 pounds.

HOPS—Quote: 37 1/2@40c per pound. PICKLES—Quote: \$1.15c 3c; \$1.25 5c. SALT—Quote: Liverpool, \$17, \$18, \$19; stock, \$11@12 per ton in carload lots.

COAL OIL—Quote: \$2.20 per case. RICE—Quote: 5 1/2c per pound.

The Meat Market. The meat market is firm. Quote: Beef—Live, 3@3 1/4c; dressed, 6c. Mutton—Live, 3@3 1/4c; dressed, 6c. Hogs—Live, 5@5 1/2c; dressed, 7c. Veal—6@8c per pound. Spring Lamb—\$2 each.

SPRINKLED MEATS AND LARD. The market is firm. Quotations: Eastern Hams, 13@14c; Breakfast Bacon, 11@14c; Sides, 9@10c; Lard, 8 1/2c @11c per pound.

ABOUT BIRDS' NESTS. A Generally Accepted Theory Corrected by a Noted Naturalist.

The Talker does not think that all the things which the lower order of animals do can be explained by what is generally called their "instinct." Consequently, he is in full sympathy with the following by A. B. Wallace: "It is said that birds do not learn to make their nests, as man does to build, for all birds will make exactly the same nest as the rest of their species, even if they have never seen one, and it is instinct alone that can enable them to do this. No doubt this would be instinct if it were true, and I simply ask for proof of the fact. This point, although so important to the question at issue, is always assumed without proof, and even against proof, for what facts there are are opposed to it. Birds brought up from the egg in cages do not make the characteristic nest of their species, even though the proper materials are supplied them, and often make no nest at all, but rudely heap together a quantity of materials; and the experiment has never been fairly tried of turning out a pair of birds, so brought up, in an enclosure covered with netting and watching the result of their untaught attempts at nest-making. With regard to the song of birds, however, which is thought to be equally instinctive, the experiment has been tried, and it is found that young birds never if they have not heard it, whereas, they acquire very easily the song of almost any other bird with which they are associated."—Christian at Work.

Theory and Practice. Mrs. Spriggins—Where's your daughter, Mrs. Wiggins? Mrs. Wiggins—She's gone to cooking-school. And that reminds me, I must go into the kitchen and get supper, for she'll be as hungry as a bear when she gets home.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Macon, Ga., salesman while traveling on a southern road was greatly surprised when a woman occupying an adjoining seat whispered in his ear that his personal beauty had captured her susceptible heart. She was a woman of 45 and by no means beautiful. He took another seat, but she followed him and continued to pour into his ear tale after tale of passion until every person in the car was laughing. Finally it transpired that the woman was crazy and was then on her way to an asylum.

VENOMOUS SPIDERS.

They Have a Most Effective Apparatus for Injecting Their Poison.

Mr. A. J. Field, in an article in Knowledge on "Venomous Spiders," says spider poison appears to have special effects on certain insects, and the largest flies are not always the least affected by it. Insects over which spider poison has but little influence are usually left hatched in the web to struggle until exhausted, before the spider attempts to devour them. When a fly is bitten by a spider, its whole body seems seized by violent convulsive twitchings, and death generally occurs after a few minutes.

The spider's poison issues from a sac and duct at the base of its mandibles. It closely resembles the venomous matter secreted by scorpions, and is a transparent fluid, containing traces of formic acid and albumen. There seems to be nothing characteristic in its microscopic appearance. When it is collected from the poison glands of several spiders and dried, it will retain its physiological and chemical properties for many years, and even after it has been subjected to a boiling temperature its properties are not destroyed.

The spider is provided with a most effective apparatus for injecting its poison, consisting of modified mandibles, called "falces," the last joint of which has a hard curved fang, with a fissure near the point. The muscles exerted in closing the mandibles also press upon the poison gland, causing the poison to be expelled through the fissure into the wound, and thence into the circulation of the victim.

The reader should watch a common house-spider spin its web.