

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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THE FILE WORM'S HABITS.

Its Remarkable Ravages in Riddling Timber—An Importation.

Just at high water mark and extending a foot below it, I saw the stanchest timbers wasted away until I could have spanned their circumference with my hand. The constant friction of the waves alone could not have done this. It was the work of that dread enemy of wharf owners and ship masters, the teredo navalis. Now, I could account for the sinking in of the floor of the dock in many places. The worm would attack a pile and, with his numerous comrades, eat and eat away the wood until it was absolutely honeycombed. The waves would then complete the work. The constant friction of the waves would break the pile in two at the point of attack chosen by these bivalve pests, in a pile, in from about fifteen inches below up to high water mark. This generally breaks the timber at about midway between the wharf and the surface of the earth.

Imagine a stout pine trunk, of a diameter of a foot and a half, completely filled with long, tortuous channels varying from one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch, and running from outer edge to outer edge. Now, as thin as this is a sheet upon which I write these lines, as thin as the transparent division against which the golden honey rests in the waxen comb, so thin are the walls between each of the furrows which mark the passage of the file worm. As singular as it may seem, they never break through, they never disturb each other or trespass upon each other's territory. There may be a thousand of them in a single pile, but no instance has yet been found in which one of these passageways intersected another or trespassed upon another's right of way. They may all be boring at once—some up, some down, some laterally, some obliquely—and they may make their division walls as thin as it pleases them, but there is never an infraction of this law, of absolute inviolability of each individual's right of way. It will easily be appreciated, therefore, how quickly a timber thus riddled will be worn away by the constant attrition of the holes, until it finally breaks, and brings with it in its fall a great mass above, of which it was the support.

A study of the history and habits of this singular worm will be found neither uninteresting nor unprofitable. Its habitat was originally in the tropic seas, but being carried in the timbers of vessels into North American and European waters, it has become the terror and dread of wharfmen and captains of un-sheathed sailing craft along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the harbors of numbers of Mediterranean cities. According to the classification of Linnaeus, this bivalve belongs to the family of pholadidae, and genus teredo, so called from their habit of destroying ship or other timber. The shell is equal sided and in form it is short, thick and round and widely open in front and rear. This shell is situated at the inner end of a tube, somewhat cylindrical in shape, and either straight or crooked, as the case may be; this tube being open at each end in the full grown specimens, and lined or coated with a white, chalky paste or substance, which seems to be its digestive apparatus.

The weapon of the teredo is not teeth, as might be supposed. This singular animal has still another peculiarity, dependent, however, upon the one last mentioned, for since its instrument is its foot, so it feeds itself not from the mouth, but from the foot itself. The valves above noted are simply appendages of the foot. In fact, if a teredo should have his foot amputated he would in a few days lose "lose his grip." In the center of the circular opening in the valves the foot is retracted, like the blade concealed in a spring cane, and the entire arrangement constitutes a boring machine of power inconceivable in so small an object. But the strength of this machine becomes apparent when upon a closer examination one notes the strong rubber like ridges of the valves, which can contract with great force, and the comparatively immense size of the great abductor muscle which enables the teredo to use its sharp foot with the ease of an angler passing through the softest pine.

This worm attains often a great length, but it is usually from one foot to a yard long, its size depending on the length of time it has been in the wood and frequently on the size of the wood itself. It has two respiratory tubes, each of which has a siphon attached to the outside of the body. It has two heads—if such they can be called—each attached to the extremity of a tube much smaller than the main trunk, and which are each (the small tubes) about six inches long; or, in other words, the main body splits into two small tubes at about a foot or six inches from where the head is in a teredo, and where the tail would be in a snake. This worm is oviparous, and when the young are born (with a smooth shell) they swim around by means of a vibratile cilia; sometimes creeping with the foot until old enough to begin work on a piece of wood. A young teredo, new hatched, having been selected, they fasten themselves to the wood by means of the suction apparatus in their heads, strike in with their foot and, bore inwardly until only the head remains outside. Then they fasten themselves to the opening, flush with its very edge, just as a clerk will fasten sheets of paper together by turning over the sides of a brass clamp, and henceforward their sole aim, object and ambition in life is to grow, bore and make sawdust. Small when they enter, they could no more creep backward out of their original hole after fasting a month or two on a rich pine log than a camel could go through the eye of a needle.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Asteroids as Comets.

Professor Daniel Kirkwood points out that seven of the twenty known comets of short period have disappeared, either by breaking into fragments, like Billia's comet, or by the transformation of the comet by the influence of Jupiter, as in the case of Lexell's comet. He had already given reasons for thinking that two of the short period comets were asteroids drawn from their orbits by Jupiter's attraction, and he now advances evidence tending to show that the entire twenty were originally small planets.—Arkansas Traveler.

Peter Mueller has just been sent to the Bridewell at Chicago for sixty days for being on the streets. Mueller is the owner of 300 acres of land in the town of Chicago, and has money and bonds besides, which bring his fortune up to an estimated value of \$750,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

An Alleged "Destroying Angel" on Trial at Ogden.

The Congressional Committee on Immigration at Work Taking Testimony on Labor Questions.

Seattle and Tacoma are now clearance ports.

Silver City, N. M., is having a baby show and incidentally a riot in consequence of it.

An old miner worked out \$5 worth of fine gold from the sand of the Los Angeles river recently.

The United States Consular Agency at Vancouver, B. C., is to be changed into a commercial agency.

The merchants of Portland are to investigate the discriminations against that city by the railroads.

The people of Seattle talk of raising \$200,000 toward establishing a sugar refinery. Parties in Hawaii promise to raise the other \$300,000 necessary.

The teachers of Spokane Falls are on a strike. They have resolved that no position shall be accepted for less than \$50 per month. The present average is \$30.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hollenbeck, widow of J. E. Hollenbeck, at Los Angeles has deeded in trust about \$750,000 worth of property to found a home for indigent women and homeless children.

Editor Gill of the Phoenix (A. T.) Republican has to answer an indictment for libeling ex-Chief Justice Wright, besides four indictments on charges preferred by ex-Governor Zuleck of the same character.

Judge Kibbey of the District Court has decided the three suits of Bryan against Brosius, Pinney and Kales for the possession of tracts of land in and about the city of Phoenix, A. T., against the plaintiff.

The Presbytery has erased the name of Rev. D. L. Munro, the Stockton minister, who made a sensational confession a few Sundays ago, from roll of the ministry and dissolved his relations with the Stockton church.

James G. Kelly is being tried at Ogden on the charge of murdering James Dorr in 1896. The prosecution charges that Kelly was a "destroying angel" and murdered Dorr at the bidding of the Mormon authorities.

In the case of S. Mattingly against the estate of the late Thomas H. Blythe to recover \$125,000 for commission on an arranged sale of stock of the Blue Jacket Mining Company the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for his claim in full.

M. R. Higgins of Los Angeles, a native of Ohio, 37 years of age, has been appointed secretary to Governor-elect Markham, and it is stated he will continue in that position after Colonel Markham assumes the duties of his office.

Governor Waterman has pardoned H. Gallagher, sentenced from Placer county in February, 1880, to the State prison for life for the crime of murder, and also Dennis O'Neil, sentenced from San Francisco in November, 1883, for twenty years for the crime of murder.

The Salt Lake Tribune has been sued for \$15,000 damages on account of an alleged libel on Father Gatten, who went to Salt Lake and sold town-plot certificates in Spokane Falls. He was said by some Catholics to be a fraud, and the Tribune mentioned this.

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell has filed an application praying for a special session of the Superior Court to count the vote cast for Mayor of San Francisco at late election.

O'Donnell, who ran as an independent candidate, claims that he, and not the Republican candidate, is entitled to the certificate of election. The case will be heard on the 15th instant.

Harold Jensen and four other seamen have filed libel suits in the United States District Court at San Francisco against the American schooner Edward E. Webb, which they shipped from that port for Alaska, but were not ashore at Coal Harbor because they refused to go on a seal-poaching expedition to Behring sea. They now demand their wages.

The Congressional Committee on Immigration took the testimony on the Chinese and labor questions last week of the leading citizens of Tacoma. All of the testimony was against the Chinese. A majority of those questioned by the committee expressed the belief that about one per cent. of the population of Tacoma are now out of work.

It is reported at Portland, Or., that Huntington bought the Oregonian railway lines for the southern Pacific, but that some of the Directors would not take the property, whereupon he began extending the road with the intention of making it a transcontinental line, when the Southern Pacific concluded to take the property off Huntington's hands.

During the month of November the Northern Pacific freight department at Tacoma received 135,707,669 pounds of freight and forwarded 17,984,078, increase over last year for same month of 61,012,275. The cash receipts on shipments were for November, 1890, \$8,819,335, and for the same month of 1891, \$2,626,444, an increase of \$6,192,891 over last year's business.

There are six miles of the roadbed of the Tacoma and Eastern railway graded from the head of Commencement bay southward to the heavy timber. The road will be completed within sixty days, as a large portion of the rails are now on board the Henry Villard at Seattle. Early next year a logging business will be commenced on a large scale. Later a passenger train will be added to accommodate the small settlements growing up along the line.

But little information has been received at San Francisco by agents of the several companies affected by the transcontinental pool concerning that measure. All are reticent, and most of them confess that their reticence is occasioned by lack of information. Railroad business, so far as the Coast is concerned, is in a decidedly unsettled condition, and that some will settle down to a regular and steady basis until after the meeting of the Transcontinental Association in January next.

A. M. Loftus shot and killed his father, H. C. Loftus, six miles east of Gainesboro, Tenn., in a personal difficulty, accidentally killing his brother with him at the same time. The son is said to have acted in self-defense, engaging first in defending his mother from an attack of his father.

John Stevens, who was arrested at New York recently as he was about entering a disreputable house with Adeline Klund, aged 13 years, pleaded guilty to a charge of abduction in court, and was fined \$1,000. Stevens is an assumed name of a prominent business man, who has four places of business in New York.

EASTERN ITEMS.

Vermont's Legislature Passes the Australian Ballot Bill.

The Farmers' Movement in Nebraska Said to Have Swept Like a Wave of Fire.

The Vermont Legislature has passed an Australian-ballot bill.

Jay Gould's stock purchases during a few weeks are over \$1,000,000.

Uncertain State legislation is affecting business enterprises in Nebraska.

Seats upon the New York Stock Exchange can be bought cheaper than ever before.

The penitentiaries of Texas have contributed \$71,000 to the State treasury this past year.

Schaefer defeated Slosson in the billiard match at New York, the score standing 800 to 600.

August Belmont's stud of racing horses is to be sold to comply with the banker's will.

Shares of stock in the Louisiana lottery have fallen from \$1,400 to a little less than \$400.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that 21,000 pensioners died last year.

Henry George's newspaper, the New York Standard, is likely to go under for want of patronage.

The police census of Baltimore makes the population 155,427, or 21,276 more than the Federal census.

At Texarkana, Tex., a large number of colored voters, it is said, were auctioned off at a county-seat election.

Internal-revenue receipts for the fiscal year 1890 amounted to over \$142,000,000, against \$132,000,000 for 1889.

The addition to our currency since August 13 by the issue of silver certificates is something over \$10,000,000.

An English syndicate offers to establish a big cannon foundry in Alabama if the government will guarantee business.

The Board of Managers of the Swarthmore (Pa.) College has elected William Dudley Field to the Presidency of the college.

The United States has paid off \$900,000,000 of its debt since 1880, or more than one-half. The nation now owes \$923,000,000.

A monument to the Confederate dead is to be erected at Pensacola, Fla. It will cost upward of \$5,000, and will be about forty-six feet high.

In Eastern Montana, South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota heavy snows are reported, with the temperature ranging from 5 to 28 degrees above zero.

It is proposed to consult the Toronto ratepayers as to the disposal of the street-railway franchise, plant and property at the next municipal elections.

An order cutting down expenses will throw 100 more men at Omaha in the Union Pacific office out of employment. The reduction in the past few days has been 200 men.

A son of the late General E. O. C. Ord has recently been promoted from the ranks in the United States army to be a Second Lieutenant, and some dissatisfaction is expressed.

Representative Vandever has introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$700,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of suitable buildings for a military post at San Diego, Cal.

Not only have the Kansas Farmers' Alliance people elected a Judge who never studied law, but they have also elected four Prosecuting Attorneys who are not members of the bar.

A number of St. Louis wholesale liquor-dealers and compounders are having a combined fight against the trust and formed the Central Distilling Company, and will go into the distilling business.

Representatives of the principal smelters of the country met in Chicago recently to form a combination to prevent such wide and rapid fluctuations in prices as the business is subject to.

The President has directed the removal of Joseph H. Wilson, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas on the ground of his neglect of duty and inattention to public interests.

C. P. Huntington expresses himself as well satisfied with the changes made in the Pacific Mail Board of Directors. He also looks upon Gould's control of the Union Pacific as favorable to his interests.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Americans Buying Grazing Lands in Mexico.

A Paris Newspaper Says That the Pope is in Favor of a Union of Church and State.

Americans have bought 500,000 acres of grazing land on the Rio Grande, State of Coahuila, Mexico.

The small-pox epidemic is raging all over Salvador. New cemeteries are being provided in which to bury the dead.

Le Soir of Paris states that the Pope will shortly make a definite statement in favor of Cardinal Lavigne's policy of the union of church and state. The Pope has asked Bishop Freppel to cease his extreme opposition to the Republic.

England's military garrison in Ireland is numerically larger than the regular army of the United States.

On and after January 1 next Callao will be the only port through which opium will be allowed to be imported into Peru.

The great money lottery of the city of Hamburg, Germany, is bidding to be the successor in this country of the great Louisiana lottery.

Advices from the Congo Free State report the natives are still rebellious and fighting is going on between them and the forces of the State.

Yearling prices have risen in England to the point that a Mr. Marshall coolly advertises a yearling filly by Ormeau, from Serene by Hermit, for 4,000 guineas.

The Duke of Veragua, the only real living descendant of Christopher Columbus and late Minister of the Interior in a former Spanish Cabinet, is very ill, and will probably only live a short time.

The people of Tientsin, China, are desperate in consequence of a lack of food and shelter, and threaten to massacre and plunder the European residents and march to Peking to demand relief.

English physicians returning from Berlin speak in very favorable terms of Koch's discovery so far as they have witnessed it, but they regret that their opportunities of observation were limited.

A dispatch says that an English war vessel has gone to New Hebrides to punish natives for an act of cannibalism, two men, an English trader and his son, having been killed and eaten on one of the islands.

The police of Amsterdam have made another raid on the Socialists and seized hundreds of revolutionary manifestoes and posters. It is believed a widespread conspiracy against the government has been checked.

Two hundred and sixty-seven barrels of gold, worth altogether \$7,140,000, recently passed through Koenigsberg from St. Petersburg for London. The money was packed in three cars, and was attended by a military escort.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has issued an edict making compulsory for every household in villages to have two rows of trees planted around his house. This is to prevent the numerous destructive fires in small towns and villages.

President Carnot has signed the bill granting to Greece the benefits of the most favored nation clause until February 1890 on condition that Greece reciprocates by admitting French wines free and reducing the duties on leacs 70 per cent. and on velvets 50 per cent.

The Spanish government has ordered the erection of a new and first-class lighthouse at Cape Villano in order to prevent frequent wrecks that occur off that coast. The vessel that occurred off the coast is a schooner named the H. M. S. Serpent is ascribed to the dimness of a beacon.

The Earl of Lathom is building in the Isle of Man a tower ten stories high, each story of which will be consecrated to a special usage. One will be a theatre, another a restaurant, still another a concert room, and the tower and the observatory, capped by a lighthouse. The whole edifice will cost \$400,000.

Two persons in the disguise of penitents, who were arrested for loitering in the vicinity of Annetkoff palace, in St. Petersburg, proved to be secret agents, and one of them is suspected of being a nihilist conspirator, Kalkhoff, who recently escaped from prison.

Josef de Navarro, the ex-millionaire builder of the Navarro Flats and the father-in-law of Mary Anderson, was taxed recently upon \$100,000 personal property. This was remitted by the court at New York on his statement that he is not worth a dollar and had \$50,000 in judgments against him.

An official census has established the fact that there existed in Russia, in Europe, in Poland and in Caucasia 1,897,872 blind persons of both sexes—94,500 males and 903,372 females—whereas there are only 1,88,812 blind persons in the whole of Western Europe and 22,461 in the New World.

Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, chief of the British staff accompanying the Zarowitz on his Indian tour, has arrived in Egypt on his way to Bombay. Sir Mackenzie will act as the Queen's representative in introducing the Zarowitz to the native Princes, and will accompany him on all occasions.

The North Metropolitan Tramway of London has completed the organization of a society for the benefit of its thousands of employees. The company bears all the office expenses. Each member of the society subscribes 6 pence weekly. If one is sick or disabled, 2 shillings and 6 pence a day for thirteen weeks, and half that amount for thirteen weeks following, with free medical attendance, are given. The company has given the society a start with a contribution of £1,000. Membership is not compulsory.

Much interest is felt in England in the fate of Sophie Guenzberg, the female nihilist, condemned to death for being an emissary of the revolutionists, who had plotted the death of the Czar. Of her guilt there seems to be no doubt, and, therefore, also no doubt that the sentence will be carried out, if it has not already been done. It is not likely that the public will ever learn what becomes of her, except, perhaps, in some brief official report of her execution. As she is lighter than the common powder, it is known as the Johnson-Barnard powder, and the experiments made were said to have fully justified several of those claims.—Arkansas Traveler.

LOVERS' QUARREL.

Have offended you, love, to-night. Never before have you met me so. Coldly withholding your glances bright.

Listen and hear me, my soul's delight. You said you'd never love me, to-night I have offended you, love, to-night.

Let me my story of love recite. Then you can't ever increase my woe. Coldly withholding your glances bright.

Have I, my treasured one, read aright? Have I offended you, love, to-night? Have I offended you, love, to-night.

Tell me wherein I have sinned in your sight. Why do you chill me like winter's snow? Coldly withholding your glances bright.

Surely my love is too deep for slight. Take it and kiss me or bid me go. Coldly withholding your glances bright.

Have I offended you, love, to-night. Have I offended you, love, to-night. Have I offended you, love, to-night.

THE GERMAN RAILROADS.

Owned or Controlled by the Government. Military Spirit of the Management.

The railways of Germany are, for the most part, owned by the state. Such are not owned out and out are controlled by the government in such a manner as to practically attain the main object of ownership. The government looks upon the railways primarily as a means of bringing money into the treasury; lastly, as a convenience to the people. As you travel in Germany you notice that all the officials about railway stations not only dress like soldiers, but have much of the gruffness and precision characteristic of that class; and the very porters, who carry your luggage, remind you of the barracks man, and you are not surprised to find the station master strutting about with much of the swagger and consequence of the parade ground.

Follow the railway management higher up and you find that the military spirit pervades every department. When a railway is projected the first question relative to its usefulness to the people, second to its usefulness to the government, the civil branch of government can take a step. Thus you will see on the map of Germany many railways leading nowhere, so far as commerce is concerned, and somewhere, only in the event of a war. Lines are radiated from important centers to every point of the frontier, without reference to whether the traffic is sufficient to make such a road a paying investment. So also you find a railway running parallel with a frontier line, purely as a military precaution. A circular railway has just been completed around Berlin, so far from the center as to run most of the way through a desert of sand. There is scarcely any travel on the road, but the government maintains it so as to have it handy in case of a siege.

The political power which the government exercises through owning the railways is very great. In the first place it comes in contact with manufacturers of almost every variety of machinery goods, for it has nearly 25,000 miles in operation; it has thousands of locomotives, freight cars and passenger cars to build; it has stations and bridges to construct; clothing, lamps and instruments of various kind to furnish. The government railway officials favor manufactures favorable to the government, and correspondingly injure the trade of those in opposition. Then at thousands of railway stations are restaurants, the food for which is supplied from the neighborhood—and here is another chance for the government to influence votes in its favor. Then there is an immense amount of money spent yearly in advertising the new time tables in the local newspapers along the lines of road. This money, of course, can only go to such papers as the railway officials deem suitable—and do you suppose that a German official will look with favor upon a newspaper that ventures to criticize any government measure?

Then the railway officials can withhold the building of a railway in this neighborhood if they prefer some other; they can make rates of freight different from one point to another without reference to the mileage; they can depress the trade of one place and make trade brisk in another if they choose; and sometimes they may be tempted to do so to show people how much safer it is to vote for government representatives in parliament than for Liberals. Of course the government does not intend to do this, but it is done by government officials and the government does not care to look too closely at the matter.

Finally comes the great army of railway employees, laborers, porters, signal men, conductors, engineers, mechanics, masons, carpenters, officials of all kinds, particularly the large number who are expected situations.—London Cor. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Indian Not Revenged.

People make false estimates of the Indian's character. The Indian is not revenged, but in war he will take all the advantages he can over his enemy. So will a white man. There is no such thing as treachery in the Indian's character. He will, as I say, take advantage of the white man, but so will the white man take advantage of any man.

I have 125 Indians in my camp; how do I civilize them? I have them under control, and they are disciplined as strictly as any body of soldiers. There is no trouble in managing Indians, if you know how to do it. I never have any trouble with them because I obey the first principle of business; I treat them squarely. I never make a promise to them that I do not keep, and I am treated well in return. I would rather loan money to an Indian than to a white man—I think the chances of the Indian returning it are much better.—W. F. Cody in The Epoch.

Blacking Boots by Wholesale.

Two colored boys who live on the west side and have long had a boot blacking stand on Sixth avenue, have a new system of advertising business, by which they have eventually to monopolize the entire trade of the neighborhood. They have had a circular printed in which they announce that they will call at all private dwellings for business. This circular has been sent to every house for a mile around. They call at the houses for customers every morning and take away the boots and return them with a "patent leather shine." Already they have several hundred customers, and as the business is improving daily they have hired four assistants to facilitate the work.—New York Mail and Express.

Testing Another Explosive.

British authorities have been testing a new smokeless gunpowder, the composition of which is a secret. Among the claims of its inventor are greater velocity, flatter trajectory, less fouling and less recoil than with ordinary government powder; while it will keep better, is safer to manufacture and to handle, and is lighter than the common powder. It is known as the Johnson-Barnard powder, and the experiments made were said to have fully justified several of those claims.—Arkansas Traveler.

ON LIFE'S THRESHOLD.

A Young Diplomatist Who Reminded His Mother.

Bobby's mother had invited a few friends to tea, and Bobby was consequently instructed to be on his best behavior.

The conversation having become animated at the table our young friend was forgotten. A few moments afterwards his mother asked the servant for a clean plate. "You can have mine, mamma; there ain't nothin' on it," said poor little Bobby.—Judge.

Wanted to Learn How.

An old grandfather had become quite feeble, and his hand shook so that he could hardly hold a dish. Frequently he had slipped his son harshly scolded him for what he called such carelessness. One day the father's little boy came into the room, to find his father at work on a block of wood, and asked him if he was making another pig's trough. He replied: "I'm making a trough for my old hog to eat out of. The fact is, it is for your grandfather. He's broken so many dishes that I must stop it or we'll all go to the poor-house. Now, my boy, run away and play. But the boy hesitated and slowly said: "Father, hadn't it better stay and learn how to make it, so when you get old and break up the dishes I can make one for you to eat out of?"—Hartford Religious Herald.

An Excuse for Papa.

Harold is getting old enough to astonish his parents occasionally with an original remark. The other evening his mother said something to his father who was reading. He didn't hear it, she repeated it, but the head of the family was too intent on his reading to notice that he was being addressed. Harold had watched operations, and after his mother had spoken the second time, observed: "Mamma, I think you'll have to 'bump papa. I guess his ears has gone out to walk around the block for a few minutes."—Chicago Tribune.

He Dreaded Repetition.

The minister sought to improve the time by giving Bobby a lesson in morality. "My boy," he said, "I have lived 45 years, and have never used tobacco in any form, nor told a lie nor sworn, nor played hooky, nor—"

"Have you got any little boys?" interrupted Bobby. "No, I have never had any little boys." "Well, they are mighty lucky," said Bobby.—San Francisco Waap.

A Good Description.

Mr. Pillsbury is something of a taxidermist, and one afternoon made preparations to skin an owl, preparatory to mounting it. Phil, his ardent little admirer, heard of the proceedings and rushed frantically home, exclaiming, "Mamma, mamma, mayn't I go to see Mr. Cranberry peel an owl?"

A little girl was given one day for the first time some gooseberries. After a while she came back and asked for some more turkey-berries.—Youth's Companion.

The Statement Its Own Comment.

The little miss who wrote the following will develop into a brilliant satirist one of these days: "DEAR PAPA—Mamma wrote me to get my washing done, to get my shoes mended and to buy some buttons for my dress and a new ribbon for my hat—and she sent me 10 cents."—Philadelphia Times.

Time's Enough Hand.

Grandma is pretty well on in years, and Time has left his mark in many wrinkles, on her dear old face. Little Lucy was sitting in grandma's lap the other day, and after a long, inquiring gaze asked: "Grandma, what makes your face all so mused up?"—Harper's Young People.

Thorough Ventilation of Sleeping Rooms.

All persons spend more or less time in their sleeping rooms. As a rule, about one-third of our lives is thus spent. The sleeping room, therefore, should be the best aired, the most comfortable and in all other respects the most healthful room.

Ample ventilation is much needed at all hours, but special attention should be paid to ventilation during sleep. There is no danger in having a sleeping apartment well ventilated, provided one sleeps warm, being well protected by an abundance of cover. The desire of a well regulated housekeeper to have her work done early in the morning causes her to leave one of the most important items of neatness undone. The most effectual purifying of the bed and bedclothes cannot take place if the proper time is not allowed for a thorough airing, which removes all the human impurities which have collected during the night.

Two or three hours at the least should be allowed every day for a thorough ventilation of bed and bedroom, and occasionally bedding constantly used should be carried into the open air and exposed to the sun and wind for half a day. There is an old exploded notion that it is better to sleep in a cold room. Given a good ventilation, a fire in a sleeping room in cold weather is healthy. Cold bed chambers imperil health and invite disease. The old, infatigable and the frail should sleep in moderately warm rooms in cold weather, provided with ample ventilation.—Cor. Home Magazine.

An Eye Glass, but No String.

Max O'Rell writes in The Washington Star: "The young French dandy takes kindly, too, to the single eye glass, which, to be really effective, must now be worn without a string. I do not mean that the string takes away from the virtue of the glass, but it has been decided that it detracts from the stylishness of the elegant aid to vision."

"An eye glass must not only be an appendage, but a part of one's self. The aim is clearly to show that one is so confident of his ability to maintain the glass in position that a string is needless. The great desideratum is to be able to eat with it, ride with it, dance with it, laugh with it, sneeze with it if you can see with it so much the better; in fact, to look as if you slept with it and found it in its place in the morning."