

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor. EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

A Physician's Fantasy. There is a very well known physician in town who believes in the transmission of souls. His theories in fact are not unlike those of the Buddhists, who believe that his soul has climbed to its present estate through successive dwellings in the bodies of brutes. The doctor is convinced that during his last incarnation he was a cat. Therefore he pays his respects to cats in every manner possible. His house is the asylum of "strays." He binds up their wounds, he restores their coats, he feeds and pets them and he has them by dozens.

When the house becomes overrun he will consent to let "good and reliable" families take some of his pets. In addition to these unfortunate cats the doctor has some aristocratic cats—cats with a pedigree. These are marvels of beauty and of pride, varying in color from the one of ebony coat to the little maltese and the tortoise shell, whose mew is musical above all others.

The scarf pins of the physician are cats made out of moonstones or agate, with ruby or topaz eyes. His cuff buttons are cats, and a sort of conventionalized cat presides over his stamp in the blank leaves of his library books. It is indeed his coat of arms, and silver and china both bear it. But the crowning curiosity is the enormous Persian cat which, stuffed, sits in a niche in the hall to remind the doctor of a perished pet.

It is but fair to say that this admiration for cats is no affection on the part of the physician, who is a very sincere and simple man, but is really the result of a deep conviction. He has a theory concerning each of his friends, and the animals which he considers the ancestors of their souls are not always those which would be chosen.—Chicago Herald.

An Intelligent Horse. Talk about the intelligence of the noble horse! A fish dealer on Third avenue has one of the best organized equines in this big town. The animal referred to is a sorrel, not a high stepper, nor a thoroughbred like Salvador. Neither is it a swayback like Tenny, but a good, common, every day horse that attends strictly to the fish trade when regularly fed.

But when its meals do not arrive on time it organizes a strike, and is always successful in getting its demands. Early one morning the owner of said horse had an unusually large amount of business to transact, and a boy, who attends to the animal in a stable in the rear of the fish store, rushed the horse out into the avenue and hitched it up to a wagon.

The fish dealer gayly stepped into the vehicle, and seizing the reins yelled "git up!" The horse did not "git up" a little bit; it stood still. The driver talked gently to his horse, while the stable boy patted it on the neck, scratched its backbone and whispered something into its left ear. The horse pricked up the right ear and answered in the negative by staying right there. The boy thought himself that the horse had not had its breakfast, and unlatching the animal led it back to the stable, where it was fed a full cup of oats. That horse was not going to work until it had had its breakfast, and as soon as it had eaten sufficiently it went right off to business. Moral—Feed your horse before you send it to work.—New York Telegram.

A Soldier in Time of Peace. One of the many advertising schemes in New York is that of having a man dressed in a soldier's uniform march up and down on the top of a building in a part of the city crowded with women who are out shopping. He apparently has not the slightest objection to making a ludicrous exhibition of himself, and he is ridiculous, for more than half the people who stop to look at him burst into laughing at the sorry figure he cuts. The helmet, the belt, the military trousers, the blouse, the musket and the bayonet at his side are all there, but they do not seem to fit. They were probably cut for a real soldier. At any rate, the man must serve his purpose, for people do stop to look at him, but, as a little girl said after staring at him with round blue eyes, "He ain't half so funny as my brother's painted soldiers."—New York Tribune.

How to Take Care of the Brain. The brain stands most abuse of any organ in the body. Its best tonic and stimulant is success. The worst and most depressing thing to it is failure. The most injurious effects come by using stimulants in early life. Young people should never use liquors, tea or coffee. The latter two may not exactly do harm, but they are conducive of no good. They act mostly on the brain and injure its growth very materially. Abundance of sleep is necessary. Eight hours is not more than enough. Sleep is the time of relatively lowered expenditure and increased repair.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Served Him Right. George Schmidt, a Brooklyn man, was mad at a Newark man, and so he wrote him: "When from your body your breath goes, on your grave will I spit." He was arrested under the postal laws and fined \$250, and his mouth has been so dry ever since that he couldn't even spit over his shoulder.—Detroit Free Press.

To clean mirrors, sponge them free from all dirt, drying with soft cloths, and when dry rub a little powdered blue over the glass, polishing finally with a soft old silk handkerchief.

The Good Luck mine, in New Mexico, was first located less than six months ago, and in the last three months has produced \$30,000 worth of ore, and during that time there have not been more than five men at work on an average.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Common School Bill Passes the New Mexico Legislature.

A Rumor Abroad That the Squatters on the Nigger Tract Near Tacoma Are to be Evicted.

The Upper and Lower Houses of the Idaho Legislature have passed a high-license bill.

Tacoma has voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$850,000 to cover the present indebtedness and build the city hall. The measure carried by a vote of 3,000 to 75.

San Pedro, N. M., a mining camp that had quite a boom two years ago, is looking for another rush. Recent discoveries of very rich rock have again attracted attention to the camp.

The Paulin common school bill has finally passed both Houses of the New Mexico Territorial Legislature, and is now in the hands of the Governor, who has promised to affix his signature to it.

J. T. Hamilton of Spokane Falls, who recently led a value containing \$86,000 on a ferry-boat between New York and New Jersey, has received a telegram stating that his property has been recovered.

Stanley C. Boon, late candidate for State Surveyor-General in Nevada, applied for admission to practice before the Superior Court of Elko county, and the committee appointed to examine him reported adversely on his application.

A timely examination of the Sacramento jail has revealed that many prisoners had pocket knives and razors, a hole in the wall was used to smuggle opium, and a tunnel in the back brick wall had so far progressed that a jail delivery would have been possible within a few days.

At Seattle, a bootblack, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for assaulting Leonard M. Bruce with a hatchet on January 15. Bruce runs a ham sandwich and peanut stand on Jackson street, and so enraged Beckett by calling him vile names that the latter tried to smash him.

Judge McHatton of Silver Bow county has appeared before the Supreme Court of Montana, at Helena, to show cause why he should not be prohibited from trying the Davis case on the grounds that the jury was not fairly drawn and was prejudiced. This is the millionaire Davis estate case.

A desperado who goes by the name of Ward Nickin is under arrest at Colfax, Wash., and is supposed to be one of the old Jim James crowd of outlaws. He shot at the Chief of Police at a distance of six feet and missed him. This is one point against the prisoner being one of the James gang, as they were all good shooters.

Tacoma's baseball team of 1891 is completed, except the second baseman. P. J. Rutledge is the last man signed. He is from Oswego, N. Y., and is said to be one of the best left-fielders in the country, a sure batter and good runner. Billy Lee, last year's team, was not re-engaged, his terms being too high—\$450 a month.

The missing registered mail bag from Victoria, B. C., for Port Townsend which was lost January 5th, has been found in the harbor at Victoria, cut open and rifled of its contents. Everything of value was taken and the letters returned to the bag. A piece of iron was placed therein and the bag was thrown into the water. The thief secured about \$50, and is supposed to have been an employe of the steamer Olympian, who had access to the mail-room.

Parties in the southern part of California are going into the business of importing Tahiti orange trees. The sternrigged craft Lena Sweasey has been chartered expressly for this service, and will sail within a fortnight for Tahiti. Hereafter all Tahiti orange trees in that State have been grown from such seeds as the spoiled fruit on the regular shipments afforded. The Sweasey's charterer, a resident of Pasadena, proposes to bring young trees in pots and tubs. With this end in view, the Sweasey will sail with two carpenters and enough lumber on board to construct additional topside water to protect the infant trees from possible heavy weather.

The steamer Manuel Dublin, plying between San Diego and Ensenada, Lower California, brings word that Captain W. H. Nelson was arrested by the Mexican officials on a charge of smuggling \$3,500 in gold bullion, which was found on his person. The steamer, which carries the United States mail, is entered as being in the American trade, and was detained by the authorities five and a half hours before the American and English residents succeeded in securing Captain Nelson's release. The Mexican officials claim that Nelson has been engaged in smuggling for two years. The gold belonged to parties at Alamo and to an Ensenada banker, but the claim is made that gold carried on the person is not subject to duty.

At a recent meeting of army officers and several prominent citizens, Colonel Mendell stated that the scheme of harbor defense for San Francisco mapped out by the engineer corps contemplated the placing of a battery of six twelve-inch rifled cannon upon the verge of the bluff north of Suto Heights, and the construction of two mortar batteries of sixteen mortars each in the swales back of and on either side of the promontory. Such an armament in such a position, he added, would give the city command over any vessels which might desire to lie in the offing and shell San Francisco. The land selected by the colonel is fifty-five acres of the southwest corner of the city cemetery, which would have to be condemned, but which is considered by the engineer corps essential to the proper defense of the city.

The squatters on the "Nigger" tract near Tacoma are excited over the rumor that they are about to be evicted. The rumor is based upon the fact that an order has been issued by the U. S. Circuit Court, by Hon. H. C. Handcock, appointing United States Marshal Thomas R. Brown receiver to collect rent from the persons in possession of the land. Several meetings have been held of late in order to prepare some line of defense, and it is reported that defense committees have been appointed for the purpose of resisting eviction. The squatters to the number of 600 or 700 have gone on the tract and taken possession in good faith, in hope of securing title thereto, though, unlike the squatters on the Carr-Smith contested property, they have taken no steps to protect their supposed rights under the United States land laws, and do not appear in the case as parties to the litigation. There are, however, in the belief that the government will eventually recognize their claims and establish their rights.

EASTERN ITEMS.

A Mechanics' Institute to be Established in Richmond.

A Bill Introduced in the Indiana Legislature to Give Wife-Beaters Some of Their Own Medicine.

The Portuguese have recently established colonies in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

For the first time the United States last year produced more pig iron than Great Britain.

The Health Department of Milwaukee is about to establish a "disinfecting patrol service."

The Nebraska House has passed a bill prohibiting the operation of bucket-shops in Nebraska.

A new temperance league in Maine is proposing to the legislature a bill upon liquor dealers.

The Missouri Senate has passed a bill allowing cities, towns and villages to pay prisoners who do not pay their fines.

The Impression is growing at Washington that the present session of Congress will end without any silver legislation.

A protracted fight is expected over the amendment to the tariff act, which is intended to preserve the treaty with Hawaii.

A machine has been invented, and is now in operation in Chicago, by which the number of lines can be made at one-fourth the present cost.

Senator Stanford has introduced a bill in the Senate providing for sale of a portion of the Line Point reservation, adjoining Sausalito, Cal.

Negotiations are said to be pending for the purchase by the Vanderbilts of the Northern Michigan iron mines now controlled by the Schleiering syndicate.

Twenty-nine States have passed laws restricting the sale of cigarettes. But the cigarette business increases every year in volume and profit.

The shipments of ore from the Lake Superior mines in 1890 reached the enormous sum of 90,638,959 tons, an increase of 7,941,485 gross tons over 1889.

Texas has no laws regulating railroads, but it elected last fall a Legislature whose members are instructed to enact such laws, and that Legislature is now in session.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the three-month notes given by the Union Pacific for part of the floating debt are beginning to trouble the company as they mature.

Dr. Ignacio Martinez, at one time a General in the Mexican army, but a political exile, was waylaid and assassinated at Laredo, Texas, while making the rounds among his patients.

A mechanics' institute is to be established at Richmond by a number of wealthy citizens of that city. They will devote \$25,000 for a site, \$50,000 for a building and \$15,000 for a library.

As usual, there will be a pipe-line bill considered during the present Legislature at Harrisburg. The bill will be in the interest of oil producers, as against the interest of the Standard Oil Company.

Twelve or fifteen of the students at Cornell College, in Mount Vernon, Mich., have been before the Grand Jury, and gave testimony concerning the gambling engaged in at the college during the last term.

The Pacific Mail steamship Colon had a boisterous voyage to Panama on her last trip from New York. She was badly battered by the heavy seas, and the passengers were kept below for forty-eight hours.

Governor Jones of Alabama has arranged with the State Commissioner of Agriculture to procure for him trees from all the most noted battle-fields of Virginia, to be transplanted to the capitol grounds at Montgomery.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Relations Between Portugal and Great Britain Strained.

Prof. Hensch of the Berlin University Reports Unfavorably Treatment With Lymph.

Charles Chapin, the French painter, is dead.

The American saddle is being used by the British mounted infantry.

Italy's governmental expenses for 1891 will be about \$12,000,000 greater than her revenues.

The German census shows an increase of nearly 3,000,000 in the population of the empire since 1875.

The authorities of Cologne have resolved to furnish employment to 13,000 idle men in that city at 18 pence per day.

The American claims to dig at Delphi are refused, and France will probably get the concession on the island of Mitylene.

President Carnot believes in the power of peace. He contemplates the entire demolition of all the fortifications around Paris.

The bears on the London stock market are now making the credit of very large houses supposed to have business relations with Chile.

It is reported the Chilean insurgents have been obliged to abandon La Serena in Coquimbo, and the harbor of Iquique has been reopened.

Shares in breweries are held by twenty-six members of the English House of Lords and by forty-seven members of the House of Commons.

The coal fields of Tonquin are turning out well that it is thought that M. Ferry may be restored to popular favor upon that issue alone.

Deposits of mica have been discovered in the northern part of South Australia, and a shipment of about one ton has been made to Port Adelaide.

It is said that in Paris twice as many crimes are committed by persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty as by those between twenty and forty.

War between Honduras and Guatemala is momentarily expected according to a message from Honduras from a high official to a business firm in New York.

Forbidden to hold public meetings in Germany, the messengers of the Salvation Army in that country are visiting the public houses and singing and praying in the streets.

The municipal authorities of Cahors having expressed a desire to have the remains of Gambetta conveyed to that town, it is thought likely that President Carnot will accede to the request.

Queen Victoria is taking great interest in the promotion of a large whisky distillery in Wales. She has had the plans and photographs sent to her and agreed to take a cask of the creature itself.

The committee appointed by the Italian government to investigate and report a plan to connect the city of Rome by a ship canal with the sea has reported that the project would cost \$8,000,000 lire.

A London firm of engineers has received a concession for the building of an electric railway, five miles in length, between Naples and Capo di Monte. The work must be finished within nine months.

The new magazine rifle and the manner by which it was introduced into the British army have become subjects of investigation by Parliament. One official is said to hold ten out of thirteen patents on the gun.

A recent survey has established the number of glaciers in the Alps at 1,155, of which 240 have a length of more than four and three-fourths miles. The French Alps contain 143 glaciers; those of Italy, 78; Switzerland, 471; Austria, 462.

PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—The market is quiet, but steady. Shippers are generally well supplied for present and near future requirements, and the demand is not of an urgent character. Quote: Valley, \$1.25 @ 1.26 1/2; Walla Walla, \$1.15 @ 1.20 1/2. The market is steady. The demand is fair, while the supply is very good. Quote: Standard, \$3.80; Walla Walla, \$3.70 per barrel.

OATS—The market is steady at present prices, and is in sympathy with the decline in San Francisco. The demand and supply are very good. Quote: 60c per bushel.

MILLET—The market is steady; demand and supply are very good. Quote: Bran, \$21; Shorts, \$22.50; Ground Barley, \$23.50; Chop Feed, \$25 per ton; Barley, \$1.25 @ 1.30 per cental.

HAY—The market is steady and the supply keeps up with the demand. Quote: \$16 @ 17 per ton.

VEGETABLES—The market is weak and dull. Potatoes and Cabbage are very plentiful, more than the demand calls for. Onions and other vegetables are in fair supply, but keep up with the demand. Quote: Cabbage, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per dozen; Cauliflower, \$1 per dozen; Celery, 50c per bunch; Onions, 2 1/2 @ 2 3/4 per cwt; Carrots, \$1 per sack; Beets, \$1.50 per sack; Turnips, \$1 per sack; Potatoes, 75 @ 80c per cental; Squash, \$2 per cental.

FRUIT—The market is steady, and is well stocked with oranges, which are a drop in the market. Lemons are firmer, and probably an advance will be made in a few days. Apples, Pears and Bananas are scarce. There are no Quinces in the market. Quote: Riverside Oranges, \$3.00 @ 3.25; Navel, \$4.75 @ 5.00 per box; Sicily Lemons, \$5.50 @ 6.00 per case; Pears, 1 1/2 @ 2 per bushel; Apples, 90 @ 95c per box; Bananas, \$3 @ 4 per bunch.

Butter—The market is steady, with a good demand. Choice is scarce, while the common is in fair supply. Quote: Oregon fancy creamery, 40 @ 42 1/2c; fancy dairy, 37 1/2c; fair to good, 27 1/2 @ 30c; common, 20 @ 25c; choice California, 37 1/2c per pound.

CHEESE—The market is steady. Quote: Oregon, 13 @ 14c; California, 9 1/2 @ 10c; Young America, 14 @ 15c per pound.

EGGS—The market is steady. Quote: California Walnuts, 17 @ 18c; other varieties, 12c; Peanuts, 12c; Almonds, 17c; Filberts, 14 @ 15c; New Brazil, 20c per pound; Cocoanuts, \$1 per dozen.

WOOD—The market is firm, with a steady demand. Quote: Oregon, 25c per dozen.

POULTRY—The market is firm, with a good demand. Quote: Chickens, \$5.00 @ 5.50; Ducks, \$4 @ 10; Geese, \$9 @ 10 per pound; Turkeys, 14 @ 15c per pound.

HOPS—The market is dull, with nominal prices. Quote: 30 @ 35c per pound.

Wool—The market is quiet. Quote: Willamette Valley, 16 @ 20c; Walla Walla, 10 @ 12c per pound.

HIDES—The market is weak. Quote: Dry Hides, selected prime, 8 @ 8 1/2c; less for culls; green, selected, over 5c pounds; 4c; under 5c pounds, 3c. Sheep Fats, short wool, 20 @ 25c; mutton, 20 @ 25c; tallow, 90 @ 11.25; sheeps' lings, 10 @ 20c; Tallow, good to choice, 3 @ 3 1/2c per pound.

The Markets are all steady; business is active; demand and supply are very good.

COAL OIL—Quote: \$2.20 per case.

RICE—Quote: \$5.50 per cental.

PICKLES—Quote: \$1.33 1/2 @ 1.50 1/2.

CANNED GOODS—Market steady. Quote: Table Fats, \$2.00, 2 1/4c; Peaches, \$2.50. Bartlett Pears, \$2.25; Pinnas, \$1.65; Strawberries, \$2.50; Cherries, \$2 @ 2.50; Blackberries, \$2; Raspberries, \$2.50; Apples, \$2.75; Apricots, \$2.00. Pie fruit Assorted, \$1.50 per dozen; Peaches, \$1.50; Pinnas, \$1.25; Blackberries, \$1.25 per dozen. Vegetables: Corn, \$1 @ 1.50, according to quality; Tomatoes \$1.15 @ 1.50; Sugar Peas, \$1.40 @ 1.60; String Beans, \$1.10 per dozen. Fish: Salmon, \$1.25 @ 1.50; Sardines, 80c @ 1.00; Lobsters, \$2.25; oysters, \$1.50 @ 2.25 per dozen. Condensed milk: Eagle brand \$2.25; Crown, \$7; Highland, \$6.75 Champion, \$6 per case.

NAILS—Base quotations: Iron, \$3.20 Steel, \$3.30; Wire, \$3.90 per keg.

SNOR—Quote: \$1.75 per sack.

The Meat Market: The market is firm; business is very good; demand and supply are also good.

Beef—Live, 3 1/2 @ 4c; dressed, 7c. Mutton—Live, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4c; dressed, 8c. Lamb—Live, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4c; dressed, 6c. Veal—5 @ 6c per pound.

SMOKED MEATS AND LARD. The market is firm. Quotations: Eastern Ham, 12 1/2 @ 13c; Breakfast Bacon, 10 1/2 @ 11c; Sides, 9 @ 10c; Lard, 8 1/2 @ 11c per pound.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

MARVELOUS GROWTH OF A BEAUTIFUL ORDER OF SISTERS.

The Members Ride in Carriages and Wear Diamonds—They Also Include Hard Working Shop Girls and Cash Girls in Our Big Stores.

A richly dressed lady leading a shabby little wren of a girl boarded a train at Hartford one morning last summer and led her little charge through the long train, looking inquiringly into the faces of the passengers. Evidently she was seeking some kindly person to whose care she might consign the child, which she was setting into the country for a season. Seeing no face which inspired her with confidence to ask so great a favor, she traced her steps to put her charge in the hands of the conductor, when a passenger beside her, a lady, removed her wrap and revealed over her heart a tiny silver Maltese cross tied with a purple ribbon. Instantly the lady approached her, touched the silver cross, whispered the mysterious words, "In his name," and told her her need. "In his name," answered the traveler softly, and tenderly lifted the child on her lap, and cared for and amused her through the journey as lovingly as though she were her own.

A lady, whose elegance of attire and beauty of person attracted the attention and awakened the admiration of all who saw her, stepped out of one of the large and fashionable stores of New York to her carriage, which stood waiting at the door. The wild March wind caught her fluttering silken draperies, and rudely tore her cloak from about her. As she struggled against it a little silver cross fell from her dress and went tinkling down on the pavement. A mite of a girl with a scrap of shawl over her head darted out of the shelter of the doorway, picked up the silver trinket and drew its counterpart from her own shabby little frock. "It is the badge of the King's Daughters," said the lady, softly; "are you one, too?" She held out both her hands with a smile so gentle and tender that it was more precious to the shivering little girl than the money the lady left in her half frozen hand. "In his name."

Who are these royal daughters of the king? What is their mission? What is the significance of the silver symbol they wear and the potency of the mystic motto, "In his name?"

In January, 1888, a circle of ten ladies met to discuss and arrange some plan which should unite all Christian women in one grand sisterhood of service. Adopting the system of Edward E. Hale's Ten Times One club they constituted themselves a Central Ten, around which should crystallize other Tens of workers, not assuming any authority or responsibility around them, but simply to form a nucleus around which they might cluster, and from which might radiate encouragement, advice and guidance. Of the various names proposed for the order that of the King's Daughters was most favorably received and finally adopted; the badge of the society was selected in the small silver watchword chosen was the simple "In his name" of the apostles of old, and the mottoes of action selected were: "Look forward and not back," "Look up and not down," "Lend a hand."

The society as organized had no constitution and no code of laws, but the general regulation that whenever any reasonable request should be made "In his name" it should be granted without question or delay.

Never was less said or written, and never so few plans made for any work, as the design of the society was to move silently and steadily, and to secretly accomplish its purpose of bridging the chasm between the rich and the poor, and to unite all women engaged in any kind of good work in such a way as to secure to each the sympathy and co-operation of all. Yet from almost every state in the Union, and from most remote countries over the sea—India, Australia and New Zealand—from people in every walk in life, from pastors of churches, matrons of hospitals, teachers of schools, leaders of philanthropic societies, presidents of colleges, from the belles of Fifth avenue and the street gamins of the Bowery come tidings of the central organization of tens upon tens of King's Daughters, until 8,000 silver crosses have been sold and 10,000 members have enrolled their names among the King's Daughters, although the society has been organized only two years.

As for the kind of work accomplished by this remarkable sisterhood, it is too varied and extensive to be recorded in detail. There are Tens that visit the sick. Tens that supply the hospitals and homes with flowers. Tens that support foreign missionaries. Tens that sing and Tens that sew, Tens that endow beds in hospitals. Tens that provide pleasant country homes for deserving poor, and Tens that simply "bride their tongue" and endeavor to live in love and charity with all men "In his name."

The cash girls alone referred to are known as "the little doorknockers," whose unique motto is "Lord, keep thou the door of my mouth," and there are Heartsease Tens of little children who cultivate pantries for the hospitals. There are the Quins in schools, and the Courtneys Tens, who claim that "the King's Daughters should ever display the manners of the court;" the Old Maid's Tens of helpful unappreciated blessings, and the Old Lady's Tens, whose youngest member is more than 80 years old, and whose oldest member donned the silver cross on her 100th birthday; the Faithful Tens in guilds, the Look-up Tens, who visit the homes; and even in the Home for Incubiles the patients waiting for death have organized themselves into a Considerate Ten, who shall endeavor to make their little nurses' labors as light as possible. One of the young ladies' Tens in Boston sent loads of sand to the tenement yards in the city for poor children to play in, and the graduating class of a fashionable boarding school calling themselves the Continuing Tens have adopted a little girl, and intend to provide for her and give her all the advantages of culture and education which they have received. Musical Tens of the most cultured and gifted ladies in the city devote their talents to the entertainment of the poor, and also, through their use in charitable concerts, accumulate funds for the support of various missions, thus bringing into use the talent of the wealthy for the benefit of the poor.—New York Sun.

Satisfied. A squad of Tenth Maine volunteers, while out scouting at South Mountain, came across an old woman hiding in a log cabin. After the usual salutations one of the squad, named Spaulding, asked her, "Well, old lady, are you a seotch?" "No," was the answer. "Are you a Union?" "No." "What are you then?" "A Baptist, and always have been!" The scouting party was satisfied.—Lawiston Journal.

Not So as He Seemed. Young Man (slowly, to waiter)—Ah, waiter, I believe you may bring me a bottle of champagne.—Walter (with deference)—Yes, sir; extra dr.—Young Man—Er—of champagne cider.—Walter (without deference)—K—Rec.—The Knack.

Very Considerate. "Well, John," said old man Jordan to his young friend, "you have just married, I hear."

"Yes, sir," answered with a spring morning smile; "just a month ago, and I want you to go up to dinner with me to-day."

"Have you got a cook?"

"No."

"Well, my boy, suppose we go to a restaurant this time. You must remember I had a young wife once myself."—Texas Siftings.

Deepest Drilled Well. The deepest well drilled in the United States is that of George Westinghouse, at Homewood, near Pittsburg, which reached a depth of 4,618 feet, when the tools were lost and the drilling ceased.

FRENCH WAITERS ARE VERY ACUTE.

Trails Which Enable Them to Size Up Customers at a Single Glance.

"I suppose the average run of people think that a waiter does not know anything beyond the knowledge which leads him to serve the soup before the entrée or the tuffi frutti in advance of the demi tase," said an intelligent French waiter in a downtown restaurant the other day.

"Yet, as a matter of fact," he continued, "we do notice every little detail about people who seat themselves at the tables apportioned to us by the manager of our restaurant. The reason we do so is because by this practice of sizing up our guests we can generally tell how it is best for us to go to work in order to get a few out of them, or to discover that we are likely not to get any fee at all.

"You see, if we come to the latter conclusion there is no use of our waiting time on them, as we can put it to a much greater advantage by letting them wait, while we hurry the orders of better paying customers.

"We are not afraid of any complaints which they may make to the head waiter, because while we give up freely to him we can never get into any serious difficulty. Besides, he would only listen to complaints that come from habitues, and as they always feel us well they are always well looked after.

"How can we judge people at a glance? Well, I'll tell you, sir. You see in the first place people from the country or those not used to city restaurants always enter the room with a kind of an uncertain air.

"Suppose it is a young man who is going to buy a lunch for his girl. If he is not used to the business he looks doubtful and unhappy. He does not know what to do with his hat and hesitates in choosing a table, and very likely will end by putting his hat on the floor when he takes a seat, and his girl will invariably take her place beside him instead of on the opposite side of the table, as she should.

"The man studying the menu he is apt to look at the prices first, and it is apparent that all the French names in the list are so much Greek to him. The result is that his order is of a most inconspicuous nature, and would make any well trained waiter smile in spite of himself. There is no money for the waiter in people like that.

"This man is different. At a glance he sees which available table has the best location, and instinctively chooses one as far from the kitchen and near a window as possible. He always knows, too, exactly what he wants and will often order without looking at the menu at all.

"Still city men often make me tired by insisting on talking French to me. I have been in this country twenty years, my wife is an American and I speak English perfectly, yet some of my customers insist on giving all their orders in French that sometimes makes my hair fairly curl. Still I do my best to understand them, and I always compliment their French, particularly if they leave a lady with them. In that way I am always sure of a good fee, though sometimes I have to get them to eat to the place on the menu before I can make out what dish