

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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

A Cockroach and Fly Fight.
Did you ever see a cockroach and fly fight? No! Well, I saw one in which the roach came out victorious after six rounds. Whether it was Marquis of Queensberry rules or not I could not say. The roach was on the field corner of an uptown office. A festive fly alighted upon the counter and disported itself as any well regulated fly usually does. An active young roach saw his fishy and immediately gave battle. The fly threw out his left duke and caught the bug squarely on the head, dazing the bug for a moment, but he returned to the attack smiling, and with a right hand upper cut landed on the left eye of the fly, causing the latter to whirl completely around a dozen times. A clerical thought it a knock out blow, but the fly recovered his equilibrium at the call of "time" and rushed fiercely at his opponent, with an evident determination to "do him up" instantly. But the roach's superior ducking tactics gave him an advantage, and he vigorously shot out his right, knocking the fly clean off his pins and setting him into another revolving act.

The fly returned gamely to the attack four times more, and was finally put to sleep in the sixth bout. The roach then walked off triumphantly to his den, rearing up on his hind feet, as much as to say, "Oh, didn't I do him?"—New York Telegram.

A Brave Chinaman.
E. D. Cahota is a native born Chinaman. He has lived in this country nearly forty years, having left the land of his birth when but 6 years old. Long before the Chinese exclusion law was dreamt of he had proved his fitness for the duties of an American citizen by taking up arms in defense of his adopted country and marching to the front.

Although but 15 years old when the war broke out he declared that he was ever, and enlisted in the Twenty-third Massachusetts volunteers, under command of Col. Andrew Ellwood, the only representative among the Mongolian race among the millions of men that fought each other in a struggle for life and death. Cahota was a unique character. Under fire Cahota proved that he was made of the stern stuff, for his bravery was commented on during various engagements, notably at Cold Harbor and in the building of Gen. Butler's signal station in front of Petersburg.

At the close of the war Cahota was mustered out along with the survivors of his regiment, then under command of Col. Raymond of Marblehead. Since that time Mr. Cahota has devoted himself to business, there being little in common between him and the ordinary Chinaman beyond certain race characteristics of feature. In speech and dress he is an ordinary citizen.—Chicago Herald.

Facts About the Silk Industry.
The silk industry of America has grown into considerable proportions. Beginning an experiment twenty-five years ago, it now occupies 700 establishments, gives employment to 50,000 persons and yields a yearly product of the value of \$60,000,000. Our silk making is confined almost exclusively to staple goods. The high grade fabrics will probably continue to be made abroad on account of the special aptitude of the Lyons, France, silkworm rearing labor, but for the production of staples the American manufacturer has the best machinery in the world. The growth of the industry in recent years is shown by the following figures: In 1882 domestic silks were produced to the value of \$55,102,030, as against \$7,037,031 in imported silks. In 1889 domestic silks were worth \$65,068,785, as against \$4,000,000 in foreign silks imported.—Chicago Tribune.

How the Ocean is Sounded.
It has been found difficult to get the correct soundings of the Atlantic. A midshipman of the navy overcame the difficulty, and shot weighing thirty pounds carries down the line. A hole is bored through the sinker, through which a red of iron is passed, moving easily back and forth. In the end of the bar a cup is dug out and the iron is held with lead. The bar is made fast to the line and a sling holds the shot on.

He Was No Idiot.
Cheery John Maclean made his first appearance in London at the Surrey some where about 1861 as Peter Parol in "The Idiot of the Mountain." Shepherd and Crewick were the managers of the theatre then, and Maclean was standing one day at Backley's, when a kind friend pointed out the new engaged actor to Shepherd, who, having been ill, had not yet seen him.

Delicious Indian Tea.
As you near Darjeeling you find many of the hard woods of our American mountains, the rose begins to bloom, and there are tea plantations by the hundreds of acres. The tea of the Himalayas is the best in the world, and it would advise American housekeepers to try the Indian tea. There is a tea in Tibet which has the flavor of milk to such a degree that when used it has all the properties of good tea mixed with the most delicious of Jersey cream. This Himalayan tea has the flavor of flowers. It is pure and clear, and it is supplanting the Chinese tea in the English markets.—Frank G. Carpenter's Letter.

Pin Money.
I've heard a good many explanations of the term "pin money," as applied to the pecuniary duties given by husbands to their wives, but nobody yet has hit on a theory I have long cherished.

EDUCATIONAL.

Western University Students in Alleghany
Abandon the Cane Rush, and Substitute Boxing.

New York has sixteen night schools. Missouri has 10,000 country school teachers. Only 1 1/2 per cent. of the population of India can read and write.

The Imperial University of Tokio, Japan, has 2,000 scholars enrolled. An eleven-year-old Kansas boy was granted a teacher's certificate last week. Members of the same family seem to have a tendency for the same kind of work. Of the 44,000 lady teachers 17,000 are sisters.

Western University students in Alleghany abandoned their cane rush and substituted a boxing match for points between leading freshmen and sophomores. It is now announced that the unknown giver of \$50,000 to found a scholarship at Clark University, Worcester, in December, 1889, was the late Hon. George S. Barton.

The directors of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, now located at Gettysburg, Pa., have been considering for some time the plan of removing that institution to Washington.

At the Northwestern University (educational) at Evanston, Ill., this year, the young women are not permitted to receive callers except during the hour from 7 to 8 p. m. On Fridays the young men stay until 9:30 p. m.

October 8 Colonel Amos A. Parker of Fitzwilliam, N. H., celebrated his one hundred birthday. So far as is known he is the oldest college graduate in America, having finished the course at the University of Vermont in 1813.

The Fayerweather bequest will go far toward meeting the expense of many necessary improvements in Dartmouth College. More apparatus, baths and lockers will soon be added to the gymnasium, and improvements in Reed Hall will also be made.

The Methodist University of Washington is rapidly taking shape, and in a short time the fine site, which has been secured by means of the contributions of the residents of the Capital City, will present an active scene as the various buildings are erected.

In 1842 Harvard graduated a class of nine members. A hundred years later the graduating class numbered twenty-four. A century later yet the number had doubled again, and in 1860 Harvard graduated her first class of 100 members. Twenty years later the classes had more than doubled again, and now the entering class of this year more than quadruples that number.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.
The Lady Managers Decide to Establish a Model Sanitary Kitchen in the Woman's Building.

Florida's World's Fair building will reproduce old Fort Marion. Nicaragua wants half an acre for the site of its building at the exposition. The government building for the World's Fair is making satisfactory progress.

A bill to appropriate \$550,000 for the World's Fair exhibit has been introduced in the Brazilian Congress. The old curiosity shop which Dickens immortalized will be one of the interesting exhibits at the World's Fair.

The World's Fair at Chicago will contain a pumping plant of 40,000,000 gallons per day, and its cost will be \$15,000,000. The Hamburg-American Packet Company, of which Carl Schurz is the New York director, has subscribed \$5,000 to the exposition stock.

AGRICULTURAL.

Blubber as a Diet.
The Eating Habits of the Esquimaux Are Not Very Different from Ours.

I had read about Esquimaux eating habits—how, once upon a time, for instance, an arctic explorer offered some Esquimaux some sweetmeats, which were rejected, while tallow candles were eagerly accepted and eaten. Now I was to see an Esquimaux eat. With many smiles Peter entered the cabin and sat down at the table. I should have apologized to him on account of the scantiness of our fare, for we had no candles, and there wasn't a bit of tallow on deck even, let alone in the cabin, but I noticed that the butter plate was heaping full, the sight of which made me wish for some of my friends, so that we could make a pool on the number of bites he would take in swallowing the roll.

Then Peter sat down, and without ceremony helped himself to a lot of baked beans, a piece of dry bread and a large piece of very lean salt beef, all of which he bit into and swallowed as a hungry man might have done. Then he took more beans and more bread and more lean beef, and with them several cups of coffee, with a great deal of sugar to each cup. He was a long time getting to it, but he finally began on the butter. He had poured his last cup of coffee, and was looking about for something to eat with it, when his eye fell on a plate of cake. Taking a small piece he put a small lump of butter on it, and slowly ate the combination with the coffee. To the reader it may seem strange, but the fact is, until I saw this man at the table I had really expected to find the Esquimaux of South Greenland showing the habits and tastes of those living a thousand miles farther up the coast.

I had not quite expected to find them living in snow houses, but I had a misty idea that an Esquimaux was a little black Indian, whose chief delight among the things brought from a civilized country was the tallow candle. The staple food is seal meat and blubber. Next to that is the little fish taken in the fjord and dried for winter use, known to them as the angmatfat, and to the learned as salmo villosus. A favorite way of eating the dried angmatfat is to take it by the tail, poke it into the oily blubber for a while, and then chew it down. Awful, isn't it?

It is almost as bad as eating sardines. There is a deal in a name. Blubber is disgusting, oil, if for use on a salad, is delicious and indispensable. I have eaten seal oil and found it (very unexpectedly) good. I had supposed it would have a flavor of fish oil. There is no such flavor about it. It is equal to the best extract of cotton seed—that quality sold as olive oil in all American groceries. Angmatfat and blubber, under a French label, would be esteemed a luxury in New York as in Arsuk.

For the rest the Esquimaux trade seal oil and skins to their governor for three kinds of hard tack, for coffee, sugar and tea. They catch arctic cod-fish (misaroknak in Esquimaux and gadus navenaga in the books) and salmon in the seasons. They shoot no end of geese, ducks, ptarmigans and the arctic hare. They have eggs in endless quantity in the season, and very many foxes are trapped. The fox is to the Esquimaux what the opossum is to the plantation darkey. He likes to smoke.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Garden Work.
Something should be done in the garden as early as it can be got at. The asparagus stalks should be cut and taken off the bed. The old wood should be cut out of the currants, blackberries and raspberries, and they should all be liberally manured. It is also a good time to get cuttings from the best kinds to heel in this winter and set out next spring. Even if there are already enough of them it may pay to make new plantations and root out some of the older ones when these come to bearing. The rhubarb also wants manuring this fall, and where it has grown so thick as to make small stalks split the crown of the old root and take a part of it away to start new beds. This is a profitable crop, especially in a spring when there have not been many apples carried through the winter. The strawberries need to have the weeds and superfluous plants taken out in preparation for the mulching which will need to be done later. The material for mulching should be gathered together and made ready against the time of need.

Whenever possible plow up the garden as fast as the crops are taken off, and bury all the small weeds as deeply as possible; larger ones should be cut and burned before the plowing. There ought not to be any weeds going to seed there, but there may be some, and they are more apt to be there this year, as the farmer has been kept very busy getting his crops harvested and marketed.

Permanent Improvements.
Such work as ditching and draining low land, digging out rocks and stumps, building walls and fences where needed, or removing them where not needed, is always in order if the farmer has time to spare for it, and also the repairs of buildings and their alterations as necessary to add to the comfort of the people or the animals who occupy them, or the ease of doing the work that must be done in them. If dry weather continues, much may be dug from the swamps and put out where it will drain out and freeze and thaw a few times this winter. The muck from some swamps has a great deal of decayed vegetable matter, and has some value for spreading upon sandy or gravelly land, or for using as an absorbent in barnyards and barn cellars. It should, however, be dry and exposed to weather at least a year before it is used for either purpose, in order to get the acid out of it which has developed when in the stagnant water. Unless it is thus seasoned it is injurious to vegetation.

Making Cider.
If cider is made, even though it is intended to be made into vinegar instead of being used as a beverage, it should be made from sound fruit. Leaves, dirt and other substances liable to give an unpleasant flavor should not be allowed to get into it, and it should be put into clean casks. It made early, it becomes vinegar much quicker than late-made cider. The process of vinegar-making may be hastened by allowing it to drip or run in a small stream from one cask to another after it has passed the first or alcoholic fermentation. The exposure to the air produces the acid fermentation.

Fruit Pudding.
One cupful of milk, one-third of a cupful of butter, two-thirds of a cupful of raisins, one-third of a cupful of cranberries, two cupsful of flour, one-half a teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon and nutmeg. Steam 1 1/2 hours.

Cocoa Fruiters.
Mix apples into a batter made of one part of milk, two teaspoonfuls of flour, three eggs beaten stiff, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one-half a teaspoonful of salt. Drop in deep lard. Eat with maple syrup.

Frank L. Kuhn. Attorney for the relatives of Baseball Umpire Ben F. Young, has been ordered by Judge Beverly of the Superior Court to refund to the mother of the deceased \$1,229.43, which he claimed in accordance with an alleged agreement with a relative of the deceased, by which he was to receive one-third of the damages recovered from the Northern Pacific railroad, Young having been killed in a wreck at Eagle Gorge near the close of the baseball season for 1890. Kuhn sued the company for \$25,000, but settled for \$4,300. Young's relatives objected to more than the legal percentage on the amount recovered being allowed Kuhn.

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Wild Geese and Electric Lights.
The night was still and dark, and as the birds flew over the city some of the geese would get bewildered by the bright light of the electric lamps and circle round and round the light, squawking as if lost. The ducks do not seem to care for the excitement of city life and go quietly on their way, but a goose is so supremely curious that he can hardly pass an electric light without flying round and examining it.

About two years ago there was a terrific thunder storm, during which a flock of geese, numbering probably 200, entered the city and soon became bewildered by the storm. Some of them, it is said, even lit on the roofs of houses, but certain it is that at half past 4 or 5 in the morning there was a great flock of geese sitting in the light of the lamp, on the corner of Main and First streets, in the center of the town. This, of course, is an exceptional case, and would probably never have happened if it had not been for the storm, but why they should be so irresistibly attracted toward a light as to lose all fear of man's habitations, and to alight in the middle of the street has always been a wonder to me.—Forest and Stream.

Justifiable Homicide.
Perhaps the queerest lawsuit on record—one that deserves a place in the legal records of Georgia—was that which was recently decided in Morgan county. A drummer hired a mule and buggy to go into the country. The mule became contrary and backed the buggy in the fence jam. The drummer plied whip and the mule kicked back. The mud flew, but the drummer held his own.

When patience ceased to be a virtue the commercial gentleman drew from his pocket a Smith & Wesson revolver and killed the long eared source of danger. The owner of the mule brought suit against the drummer for the value of his quadruped, whereupon the jury brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty, and the killing a case of justifiable homicide."—Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

Cigarette Heart Not Very Useful.
An autopsy on the body of young Potter, who was drowned in the bay at San Diego, developed the fact that he forfeited his life to the cigarette habit. It was found that he had a very pronounced case of "cigarette heart." The smoke causes the valves of the heart to harden, and extra effort of any kind results in the death of the victim.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Quaint Device.
Of Michael Angelo it is recorded that he preserved his wonderful creative genius even to extreme old age. A device said to have been invented by him represents an old man in a coat, with an hourglass upon his inscription, "Ancora imparo" (Yet I am learning).—Harper's Bazar.

FOREIGN LANDS.

Jerusalem Becomes a Jewish City.

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The French Senate has passed a bill to admit American Pork by 179 to 64. The epidemic of smallpox, which recently prevailed in Honduras, is over. A spit has been discovered in another big British gun—a sixty-seven-ton gun. Chaplain will retain the Secretaryship of State.

Russia is establishing new ports of commerce and naval stations on the Black Sea. An epidemic resembling a grippe has attacked many persons at San Jose, Costa Rica. There are fears of a famine in Northern Hungary, owing to failures of the potato crop.

Prince Cartorvski, Vice-President of the Upper House of the Austrian Parliament, is dead. Advices from Africa report that Cardinal Lavergne is seriously ill at Algiers. The Pope has sent his blessings to the Cardinal.

Natives of South Africa are building a telegraph line across Mashonaland at the rate of three miles a day. The Russian government has placed an order for 500,000 small-bore repeating rifles with a French firm. Orders have been issued by the Porte for the construction of eighteen new cruisers for the Turkish navy.

The extraordinary rainfall of the past month all over England has produced the heaviest floods since 1875. Negotiations have reached an advanced stage with the Rothschilds in Paris for a Spanish gold loan of \$15,000,000. Melbourne, Australia, has just completed a splendid system of cable roads about eighty-five miles in extent. Great Britain still pushes her claims to the ownership of the valuable mines in the eastern portion of Venezuela.

The Italian railway has prepared a zone tariff project for the carriage of parcels not exceeding twenty-two pounds in weight. Jerusalem has become a Jewish city, since 30,000 of the 50,000 inhabitants are Israelites. Jewish agricultural colonies are on the increase. Rumors from Nicaragua are to the effect that a number of persons will be exiled in addition to those already driven from the country before long.

The Dreyfus motion relative to the presentation of the Archbishop of Aix was withdrawn after an exciting debate in the French Chamber of Deputies. Grand Duke Alexander of Oldenburg, chief military expert of Russia, is taking part in a strategic conference now proceeding between French and Russian officers.

As there is a popular superstition in China that telegraph poles cast baleful shadows on the graves of deceased ancestors, the wires are being buried to save trouble. Fifty huge chests were required to transport from Greece to Berlin the superb collection of the relics of Troy left by the late Dr. Schliemann to the Berlin Museum of Art.

A new naphtha spring of immense capacity was recently opened in Bakoo on the Tiggerrig grant. If it continues with the same power as at present, it will be the richest naphtha fountain in the world. A Portuguese mail boat from East Africa has arrived from Marseilles, and reports a recent encounter between British and Portuguese soldiers at Lorenzo Marquez, in which two were killed and fifteen injured.

France is supposed to be preparing to sweep all Russian refugees over the border, their absence from French soil being one of the conditions the Czar exacts before he will visit the Republic. The Inman line steamer City of Richmond, which cost \$2,250,000 sterling to build, was offered at auction at Liverpool, and the highest bid was \$6,000. The vessel was withdrawn.

When Kicking Bear of Buffalo Bill's Indians went through St. Paul's Cathedral the other day he examined the muskets on Wellington's funeral car and grunted, "Gud no good!" The total tonnage of the port of Liverpool during the last fiscal year was 9,772,405 tons. The Meseey Dock Board received from duties on vessels and merchandise the sum of \$5,670,000.

In the last annual report of the British postoffice it appears that of the \$7,900,000 received in the money-order department from foreign countries there came from the United States \$5,580,000. The Theosophical Society people in London are chagrined at Sir Edward Arnold's departure for America. They had been making preparations to exploit him as one of their own sort in order to gain lustre from his reflected light. It had been announced that he was to preside at the next meeting of the society. A conflict between Turkish troops and an armed band under the command of Chiefs Zanous and Mauris, champions of the Cretan Christians, has occurred near Melopotamia. Thirty of those engaged in the fight, including Chiefs Zanous and Mauris, were killed.

Two Maine Women and Three Bears.

The Parkersons and Ackleys pasture their cows in the same lot. Saturday night these cows did not come up to the barns as usual, and after waiting a reasonable time Mrs. Thomas Parkinson and Mrs. Elbridge Ackley started out to find them. It was almost sundown when the women began their quest. They pushed on, however, and having climbed the hill had entered a belt of old growth woods on the edge of the swamp when Mrs. Parkinson caught Mrs. Ackley by the arm, crying: "Oh, my! look!" pointing to the right. Mrs. Ackley followed her advice and did look.

What she saw would make an ordinary woman faint away, but downcast women are made of sterner stuff, so when she saw three bears, a female and two cubs she said "Oh, my, 'to, and both women went to a pile of cord wood close by and procured two stout round birch sticks about four feet long.

The subsequent battle was short, but very exciting. The old bear was slain and weak. She made a deal of noise, but when it came to fighting she wasn't in it." Two times she moved up and showed fight, but failing to break through the waving wall of clubs got down on all fours and beat a hasty retreat, followed by her two young cubs.

One of these little bearlets was very weak and could not run nearly so fast as the other, so in the course of ten or fifteen minutes the old mother bear and the stronger cub were out of sight, leaving the poor weak one to the tender mercies of two wideawake women.

The little fellow was soon dispatched. The cubs were found, and the tired victors went home to get supper, proud of their work.—Tresscott Cor. Bangor News.

Few Organized Working Girls.
The number of working girls and women gathered into any sort of organization in New York city is, at the widest calculation, fewer than 5,000. In the factories which the inspectors visited during the past year there are 80,000 women employed, and counting those who work at various trades, as well as servant girls, the total will not fall short of 150,000. This would seem to leave a wide field for the expenditure of the energies of the Knights of Labor, trade unions, working women's societies and working girls' clubs, without danger of knocking elbows. There is, at any rate, no fear of a dearth of raw material.

There are various rumors afloat of proposed new central bodies of women's organizations. One of these, which will be composed of delegates from the various women's unions, will be affiliated with the Central Labor federation. The rumor, however, touches delicately upon the number of delegates. There it is said the K. of L. will try to organize a working women's district assembly. This will be simply the reorganizing of an attempt made by Charles Guy Brown, who died recently, when he was editor of The Union Printer. It was a flat failure then, and why it should be more successful now is not apparent. There is plenty of room, however, for all newcomers who wish to make experiments.—New York Recorder.

Worms in Dried Fruit.
Sometimes after exercising the greatest care in putting away dried berries, apples and corn the housewife will in a few weeks find them infested with worms. Many methods are suggested to prevent this—heating in the oven just before tying up in a thick paper bag; mixing with the fruit a quantity of susafra root bark; sprinkling the outside of the bag with pepper; enveloping the bag containing the fruit in another of thick paper, etc. All these will sometimes fail, and it is therefore necessary to examine the fruit frequently, and if any traces of the little pests are found to remove them at once.

The most satisfactory way of doing this I have ever found is to pour the fruit into a large pan and place it over a kettle of boiling water. If there are ten or fifteen quarts of fruit it will take nearly two hours before the worms will come to the surface; then lay over a handful of strips of paper, and cover with a large piece to shut out the light. As the heat increases they crawl up on the strips of paper, which can readily be dropped into the fire. If the fruit is badly infested, the paper will need changing several times. The whole process will occupy three or four hours.—Good Housekeeping.

Just Think of It.
Some of these mannish girls will never feel just right until they have their boots blacked, man fashion, on the street corner. And even then they will want to recline before the window of a barber shop, with a towel pinned about their neck, to take a bay rum shampoo. Considering how much prettier woman's garments are than those with which poor man is forced to take up, it must be an unreasonable girl whose vanity cannot find vent in her own domain. It is hard to be patient with the women who choose to debase themselves as much like men as the law allows, and what is worse, boast of it. Do grace your sex, dear sisters, and the garments that adorn it best.—Boston Commonwealth.

Pleasant Work for Summer.
A new employment for women is suggested by a paragraph to the effect that a number of women in London advertise that they will, for suitable remuneration, care for city conservatories, window boxes, balconies and little gardens. They will personally superintend and carry out orders, and employ men only to do the necessary digging. When city houses are to be closed for the season, valuable plants may be left in charge of these women. Owing to the popularity of this work Swanley Horticultural college has opened a special department for women, where they may learn both the theory and practice of plant culture.—Exchange.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Richardson has left \$200,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the income to go to the department of industrial chemistry.

Lillian Abducted by a Bear.
A most remarkable circumstance occurred near Edgewater two weeks ago. Miss Lillian Young, a fair and promising girl of twenty, daughter of John T. Young, of this place, was caught by a brown bear, which had been tracked around the neighborhood for some time and carried away to the mountains. Traces of her have been found as far as Rip Shin creek, but nothing further can be heard. The animal had several times been seen by persons crossing the mountain.—Lynchburg Advertiser.

Emil Fresco HAMBURG TEA

Purifies the BLOOD, Cures CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, PIMPLES, ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS, and DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

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