## EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

Matter Out of Place.

The fierce animosity some ardent mekeepers exhibit toward dust seems ansingly ensurerated to quieter souls. To the true dust later no family trouble or family joy is paramount. With her mouth she may mourn William's sorrow or exult over Edith's prosperity. Her eyes are roving. They spy the bit of fluff upon the carpet, and she checks her sols to pick it up. The recital of Edith's happiness is interrupted while she walks across the floor to wipe off a table's edge or to lament the difficulty of keeping a room clean when the windows are so often opened.

Births, deaths or marriages may come and go in her household. Not one of se disturbs her equanimity half to much as having her sweeping day post-poned; they are all of less importance than the discovery that her dreaded enemy has gained a foothold in some un-

An enthusiast of this sort one evening, with a tragic air, requested her husband to accompany her to an upper chamber, The tired lawyer was impressed by her splemn manner, and heavily climbed the cemary stairs. The lady led him into a room and pointed sternly to a table.

"Look at that," she said indignantly, Three times this week I have told Mary to dust it. I believe she neglects it purposely. I am completely disheart-

The lawyer looked at the table and "My dear," he replied, "today I have had to deal with a murderer and two

burglars. I have also examined two wife beaters and one child stealer, but anything like the moral depravity of

And the lady triumphantly led the procession down stairs.—Harper's Bazar.

His Waterloon "Well, since you sek me as a friend to tell you frankly what's on my mind. I may as well confess to you that I am in drep financial distress," said Johnson to an acquaintance the other evening. "I am done up; I'm a whipped rooster; I ain't in it; I'm completely knocked out, and I've got to make a change of some

wind."

"Why, I'm surprised to hear this!"

and the friend, "I thought you were prospering nicely when I mot you last prospering nicely when I mot you last proposed:

"I did say two weeks at first, ma'am, but if the weather holds good I think twelve days the last of it."

"In this way: We moved into a new flat in May, and another family moved in just overhead. We were friendly for time till they rented a secondhand piano. We thought we'd play even and so we rented one. They began giving their daughter lessons, and in order to even up the note we followed suit. ught their boys a cornet and a snare drum, and we got ours a trom-bone and a bass drum. Then they bought a borse fiddle, an accordeon and a hurdygurdy, and that's the way it's been going ever since until I'm done up.

"I've got two wagon loads of noise making instruments at my house, but my neighbor goes right on buying every-thing new and noisy that he hears of, and to make matters worse he's got children enough to play all the instruments at one time. If I had the enoney own that man out if I had to buy Gabriel's trumpet to do it with, but I'm at the end of my string 2nd I confess that I've got to retreat. I'usuwful somy they ever wented that old plano."-Chi-

Not Much of an Affaio

The tall Lord Stradbroke served under Wellington in Spain and afterward fought at Quatre Bras, but was somehow disabled from being at Waterloo. He was, moreover, almost the only Tory landlord whose abilities I ever heard Charles Austin praise. When he was staying with my father the conversation turned on the extraordinary passage in genait Dieu), and in which, so far as he atreet to so how it coles. The others went assigns to human or rather to British over to help him, and none of them were agency, any share in the giant's over. agency, any share to the giant's overthrow, he would have us believe that the credit was due to the British army alone, and not to Napoleon's rival.

Lord Stradbroke, "that if he had had nestly advised to do this by the painters, who his old peninsular army at Waterloo it, and the color they had been putting on was would have been an affair of four hours, rather out of date and did not harmonise These were his words." This is remarkable as being the utterance of one who was never given to boasting.-Fortnight-

or other reasons, do not ordinarily come to my office with their ailing children. The whole matter is offen left in the bands of the wife or some relative. Germans are more apt to come than Ameriand in-Good I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of the domestic life of better class of Jews in New York, which so far as I have observed it is in many respects more nearly what if should be than that of any class in our commpmity.-Henry L. Taylor, M. D., in Popor Science Monthly.

Tallegrand one day, upon entering the groute study where father and non were ether, found the boy upon the father's man, while Napoleon was gently slap-

yes know what I am doing?"

for his was to game royal possiles "Last slapping a king," was the anser sant time trilling and harmless manney has been cited by a serious tier asso proof of Suprison's "cruelty" his child.—St. Birtholog.

The expedition conglist by the Malne has see to igeneral one canses out

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

the Man of the House Had Painted and What It Cost.

One day I saw Mr. Bowser sten to front of the bouse and give it a careful looking over. and when he came in I asked:

"You are not thinking of making any repairs, are your "Well, not exactly repairs, but I was just thinking that I could make a great improve-

"The paint been't held its color, and I think

I shall have the home gode over again—just a light cost, you know." Mr. Bowner, this house was paint six months ago. At that time we had half a down men around here for nearly a month."

"Didn't I warn you at the time that it would fade! And don't everybody laugh at the idea of your putting pea green on a red brick house!"

'No, ma'am, they didn'tt. Everybody complimented my tasts. I've had a dozen people of cultivation and taste tell me that it was perfect harmony, and that there was nothing in town to match it. But it's just like you Whenever I desire to make an improvem you are the drag on me."

"But let if go until spring, anyhow,"
"Mrs. Hower, did you ever hear the word

You, sir."

"But you evidently do not understand what it means. It means, in a broad sense, to sell where you can sell the highest and buy where you can buy the cheapest. The painting sea-son is about closed, lots of men are out of work, and I can get this house painted now \$40 cheaper than ment spring. Ian't \$40 worth

"Yes, but the house doesn't need it." "Not in your judgment, perhaps. People who were brought up in log houses in the country have tastes peculiarly their own. The house will be painted."

He crossed his hands u er his coat talls,

paced up and down the sitting room, and, of course, I sunk into insignificance and dropped the subject. Two days later four or five the subject. Two days later four of five hard looking fellows with paint on their clothes came up and look the catale of the bouse over. At brief intervals they consulted together and made figures on the back gats. At other brief intervals they mean ured the width and length of the house with a tape line. After three hours' hard work they came to a conclusion of some sort and them went out to the barn to rest their tired the landed in England it seemed as if the whole nation, from queen to curtman, rose they came to a conclusion of some sort and the work, Dec. 5, 130, one might have said the people went wild. His portrait braim and wait for Mr. Bower to appear. When he came bome he confabbed with them for half an hour, made more figures on the back gate, and finally told them to go ahead.

"They won't make the least muss around," he said as he came in. "They'll skim right over in about two days, and you'll hardly know they have been here."

It looked to me as if they meant to take a whole week for it, and I went out to inter-

"Not over thirteen, anyhow?"

"Are you doing this by the job?"
"Oh, no, ma'are. Some of the scrubs take
jobs and rich 'ess through and cheat folks in
tim most horrible manner, but we don't. We work by the day and do our work well."

Then began a circus which lasted just seventeen days without a change of pro-

ratume. Every painter west down into the basement to impect the walls of the house. They were gone just half an hour. When they reappeared they inspected the interior of the joarn, and were invisible for a long hour. Then they came out and managed to They might possibly have raised another during the forenoon, but one of them fortunately observed that the first indier was a tion, and the ladder was taken down and inspecied. By a vote of three to two it was de-cided that one of the rungs was loose. Them the five put in just an iour and a half huntgrowbars, jack soews, pile drivers and other articles domed necessary to make repairs. When Mr. Bowser came home to dinner not a thing had been done in the way of painting. I complained of this, but he replied:
"Oh, give them a show. They have gut to

get ready. When once they start they will move like a cyclons."

"Why did you hire them by the day?"
"To get gold work." To get good work.

During the afternoon the painters raised a second ladder, mixed about a gallon of voior, and carefully inspected and gave each other their individual opions on the age and nationality of the kitclen girk.

Half an loar before Mr. Bowser came some

one of them carefully and cautiously ascend which Victor Hugo attributes Napo- at a ladder, painted a portion of a bracket leon's fall to the divine jealousy (il and came down and went over on the back

The second day was but a slight improve ment on the first, and it was four days be one, and not to Napoleon's rival.

"I heard the duke say," remarked color, and he had it changed. He was car-

with the color of our front door.

At the end of the twenty-second day Mr. Bowser came home to find that four-fifths of the work had been accomplished. He got hand, although the boss pitifully protested:
"Never drove a gang of men so hard in my

I observe that American fathers.

Whether from the exactions of business I could point with units of a job here to which I could point with units. I could point with pride." When Mr. Bowser came in he began to fig-ure. I saw his hair begin to stand on end,

"Mrs. Bowser, do you know what your foolish which has cost me in cohi cash?" "My foolish which! What do you mean?" "I mean what I say! I had this house

painted to please you, and those infered daubers have made it cost me about \$550? "Didn't I protest about having it painted?" "Protest! No. ma'am. You en

"Mr. Bower !" "There you go! Lay everything to me, as usual! Any hushand who bumors the whims of his wife will come out just as I have: Mrs. Bowser, don't fool with me any more! I've home and borne, but there is a limit. The warm will turn at last. I'm ready to turn "

-Detroit Free Press.

Easily Explained. "I can't understand it?" grumbled Mr. Burdeigh. "Provisions are no higher, my family is no larger, and yet it costs me four

"About two months ago Mrs. Buthare issued your wife a book entitled 'How to Reduce Household Expenses.'

In olden times cablings was supposed to embowed with marveines medicinal virbe endowed with marveious medicinal time. Among other things it was confor Manuscannic and avantages as frunting general arctics solities part. Land passes only where is largely alone Home has done without physicians for 600 years. "St. Louis Republic.

> Wife-Frence get up. John. The baby to crying again, and I'm too sick. Husband. Nothing but trouble in this mouser Merer rains but it pours, and-

Wide-Wall? Sustanti-And as to the baby, it never

## THE LAST SURVIVOR. Proy of Naples, with full pervers, which be exerted with good success for the suppression of brigandage. In March, 1864, be

KOSSUTH THE SOLE REPRESENTA-TIVE OF EUROPE'S HEROIC DAYS.

The Death of the Dake of Gacta Leaves the Hungarian Patriot the Solitary survivor of What Is Known as the Chivalrie Period of the Century.

Louis Kossuth has entered his minetyfirst year in fair health for a man of that age, but with a heart full of morow, as he says. Declining an invitation to revisit his nutive land, he declares that he has toiled and suffered is lost. Americans may regret his feeling, but they can rejoice that he is mistaken. Hungary is today quite as free, her position quite as honorable as he ever hoped for, and the fact that she gained her position by taking advantage of Austria's troubles, instead of by war in her own behalf, matters little.

fair judge of the country be has left. carnot but feel that his country pines for him as he pines for her. The changes of a lifetime (and such tremendous changes as those since 1849) are not so real to him—to him the country is as he left it. And Kosauth has not set front in Hungary for forty-three years. He is the last survivor of the chivalrous age in Europe. Men are as brave as ever, patricus as true and determined, but all Europe entside of Russia no longer offers the field for their during, Cavour, Mazzini, Cialdini, Garibaidi and their Italian compatriots are gone; Microslawski and Manin and all the revolution ists of 1848 have no longer a field. Such uprisings as they took part in are now im possible. If possible they would be use-less. Out of Russia the battle for constitu-tional liberty has been fought and substan-Olly won. The details on settled in free parliament. The details only remain to be

To the present generation Kossuth is little more than a name. To those who were young and ardent in 1831-2 the men ory of his tour still rouses a thrill. Horeand there in some old gentleman's close: said the people went wild. His portrait was in every place of popular resort, in towns and cities by dozens contended for like it had been seen since Lafayette left us It is not surprising that he was deceive He made the same mistake Citizen Ed mund Genet made in 1700. He conferred with President Fillmore and went away sorrowful, soon to become embittered mistake in England. He was received siasm as no foreigner save Garibaldi errz excited. Nobility and commoners alike gased with admiration on his noble countenance and cheered his stately presence "He looked like a picture. All his attinastered our ton he, and not the comdrawing room. Kossuth spoke the Eng-ish of Shakespears. He spoke with the fluency of Gladstone; with a measured dig-nity not unworthy of Bright. Every ap-peal was vivid and dramatic.

tion told."
The Austrian embassador at London aimost went distracted. He believed himself an object of dejestation when he appeared in the streets, while the populace would have drawn the carriage of Kossuth All eastern Europe was in a ferment over But Lord Palmerston understood his countrymen. He laughingly informed the Russians and Austrians that the English people never thought of guing to war for Hungary. They only wanted a little ex-citement. They were just then sadly in need of a new hero, he said, and Kossuth positively out out to supply the



LOUIS KOSSUTSL

when Fownth lived in England unnoticed when a meeting for him was announced and the hall wavempty. He had intended to locate in the United States, and left it England, but quitted it in anger and d Italy seemed then the right field for him

The children who study geography today can have no conception of how the map of Europe looked to their parents and grand-parents. No teacher thought of requiring a knowledge of the states loosely groupe as Germany; a boy who could describe th different governments of Italy was a mormonic prodigy. When a Fourth of July orator would portray the horrors of a dissolution of the Union his finest climax was: "Look at Italy! Good heavens, my fellow citizens, look at Italy!" But the formative statesmen were even then at work there, and of these the master spirit o doubt was Count Cavour. When this statesman entered the cabi

net of Victor Emanuel in 1830 Surdini was of less importance among nations than Portugal. He at once entered on that course of skillful maneuvering between the great powers which ended in his prac-tically compelling France to do the work of expelling Austria. He died in 1861, but the movement went on with increasing momentum to a united Italy in 1870. Gar-Ibasidi, Manzini, Orsini. Arnoid Rugi and others were the revolutionary fighters an writers whose work was indeed a neces sity, but Cavour's was the constructive intellect. To Americans his character and work are expressed in one sentence: was the Alexander Hamilton of Italy.

Contemporary with him, and long sur-wiving him, was Field Marshal Enrice dini, native of Modena, exiled in 1801 He took service as a soldier in the Ports guess civil war between Dom Pedro and Dom Mignel, and in the Spanish civil war against Don Carlos, in which many English volunteers were engaged. In 1868 he pottered to Italy at the outbreak of the Stalian revolutions, fought beavely at vicenza, and afterward entered the army of the king of Sardinia. He cose to high rank, and in 1855 commanded the Sardinian contingent of the allied forces in the Crimes, where, in the battle of the

In the Pranco-Italian war of 1800 Ger Chaldini performed great services, and is the following year, when the Sardinian royal army completed the services, and is the following year, when the Sardinian royal army completed the series begun by Garibaldi, it was Chaldini who defeated and dispersed the papal troops at Castell-Balardia, captured the Neapellitan forts of Gueta and Messina, and secural possession of "the two Stellies" for the new matternal kinedom. He was appointed in 1851 rice CARING FOR THE SICK

eighty-one, and left Kossuth the only sur-vivor of that age of patriotic chivalry. Kos-

suth found a warm welcome in Italy, and an uprising was planned for 1853. It resulted

only in the execution of a few more Hun-garians and the expulsion of all of Kos-

his residence in Turin, and there he has re-

CIALDINI, DUKE OF GARTA.

He is probably the last survivor of the

Magyar, Slovak, German and Latin with

thus laboriously constructing the idioms.

concessions, and the Hungarian struggle

encouraged the sultan to refuse the de-mands of Austria and Russia for his sur-

gency of Austria, it has raised Hungary to perfect equality with the German part of

thinks of Hungary as a subjugated nation.

To Dissuive Bones.

plant food by an easy and simple proc-

ess, and when done make one of the

most valuable of all fertilizers, yet of

all matter on the farm none is more

neglected. Bons whole are not available food for plants; therefore the

farmer takes no interest in them as a

means of plant food and they are suf-

fered to lie about the farm unnoticed. I

have practiced dissolving bones in ashes

for many years. I collect all the bones,

large and small, all beef and hog bones,

When winter comes and I am burn-

at killing time.

Although bones can be red

J. H. BRADLE

was made a member of the Italian senate, and was created Duke of Gasta. He com-manded a division of the Italian army in the war of 1800. A few weeks since he died at the age of

Those Taken Suddenly III in the Great Metropolis - Why the Ambulance Is Better Than a Curriage.

city is probably the most complete in suth's near relatives. In 1839 he again thought that he saw his opportunity, but was disappointed. He visited England and the world. Few people reflect as to the scope of its humane work when the noisy gong of the familiar hospital labored in vain to interest the government on behalf of Hungary. In 1802 he took up wagon warns every one to "clear the track." It is a nuisance to drivers and

service, perfect as it is, is appreciated less by the public than almost any other beneficial institution which is supported by the city.

is estimated at \$500. There are twentysix of them in daily service now. This involves an expenditure of \$23,920 a year. incidental expenses are not included in these figures, which only defray the cost of the conveyance, the horse's feed and The number of ambulance calls re-

and speedily carried to various hospitals and doctored free of charge. In the same month there were fifty-four "hurry calls." These were in cases of emergency, such as fire, poisoning Apoplexy, alcoholism, etc. The ambulance subject is usually

mained for thirty years, a quiet scholar and writer, while the hattle for liberty went on without him. His two sons are Italian citizens. One sister, Mms. Rutt-kay, was still living somewhere in the person in poor circumstances. One rarely sees a well dressed occupant being carried to hospitals by ambulance. United States at the last accounts. All the rest of his family have preceded him to the It is strange that a lack of confidence should be placed in such a perfect service as the city supports. And yet many people suddenly stricken ill betray a dread and distrust of the ambulance. revolutionists of his time. Born April 27, 1802, the son of a lawyer of eminence, he first became noted as a scholar, speaking There is no doubt that lives are lost by this foolish apprehension. All that sciaimost equal fluency. Later he became master of English, French and Italian. The English he learned to read while in ence and advanced invention can do in The English he learned to read while in the way of easy and speedy transporta-prison, having only a libble and a Shake tion, accompanied by the best of medical treatment, is given to the poor and despeare, taking them verse at a time-comparing with his native tongue, and pendent part of the population.

The educated and well placed sick, Thus he spoke the book language only, when unexpectedly stricken, yield to the even after acquiring the propunciation. Horace Greeley said the only fault with his first impulse to get home at all hazards. English was that he "spoke it a little too A long ride in a close carriage unattended by any posicion sometimes proves fatal. The ambulance would be far At thirty he entered the national diet and at once became noted. He published safer and the treatment unquestionably the debates and was prosecuted. Later he better.

was convicted of treason and imprisoned for three years. The troubles with France The ambulances which convey patients to Bollevue are probably the most comfortable conveyances in the world. compelled Austria to yield something to the liberal cause. Later she revoked her This is an important factor in the hosfor independence began. It exied with the pital service, as the jolting of an ordinary close carriage often adds Atold country utterly prostrated and Kossuth a fugitive in Turkey. England, France and the United States, by their embassadors, suffering to the invalid.

The padded bed in it is as soft as a pillow and fits tightly within the soft cushlonged sides. Over the bed is laid the stretcher, upon which the patient can be ous still is that of Hungary since 1849. The conservative party got control, and little pital ward without a jar. The bed in by little, led by the talented Deak, and the ambulance is arranged upon rollers, taking advantage of every peril and emer so that it withstands the shock of jolting over the rough pavements altogether. No matter which way the occupant rolls the empire. The emperor was crowned as king of Hungary at Boda, June 8, 1968; a general amnesty was Proclaimed, and freedom of speech and the press thoroughly established. Kossuth has lived to hear of restoratives, antidotes for poisons and it, but he does not realize it, and still all drugs that may be required in ordi-DATY CASES.

a layer of ashes some two or three inches intoxicated. deep, then a layer of Cones (you can The fire department system of harnes break them with an ax if you wish-1 ing is employed, and only three minutes never do), and then another of ashes and then of bones until the vessel is nearly full, then fill with ashes. I now the driver drop the suspended harness upon the horse. The buckling takes less than a minute. He hurries with his coat keen this wet with water, being careful not to put enough to leak through. I use scapsuds as much as I can, as it is and vest, and appears at the hospital enbetter. I am careful not to let this mass trance just as an attending physician freeze, as the process will stop while comes out of the door. frozen. I also save through the winter

way it is done for making soap. When spring comes, if the bones are not dissolved sufficiently, I put the bones sshes and boil them until they are eaten To dissolve bones in sulphuric acid is much the speediest process, but with Cor. Husbandman.

It is asserted that the efforts to abolish or a hospital. spores, or seeds, have very great vitality. animals buried several feet deep. Darwin showed in one case that in fifteen over three inches in depth, and in an. tend the sufferer. - New York World. other case during eighty years had accumulated an average depth of more

In a field in the Jura, where a disease ouw had been buried at a depth of nearly seven feet, Pasteur found that the mold which he collected two years later contained germs which on being inoculated into a guinea pig produced death from

the same disorder of which the cow died. In a Yorkshipe village part of a dismost graveyard was taken into the rectory carden adjoining. On the earth being dug over scarlet fever broke out in the rectory norsery and thence spread over the rillage. It proved to be of the same type as that from which thirty years in that particular part of the churchyard.

BOME FACTS ABOUT THE AMBU-LANCE SYSTEM OF NEW YORK.

Luxurious Vehicles for the Comfort of

The ambulance service of New York given up in despuir.

It would seem that the ambulance

The annual cost of a single ambulance

sponded to in one month was 472. All of these sick people were comfortably

The ambulance in itself is a study.

The conveyance is always equipped in the same complete manner. Under the driver's seat is a large box, the lid of rolls of bandages cut in different widths for use on different parts of the body. Stored away beside these are splints, lint, oakum and oil, salves, etc. Pfor burns. A hip splint, long enough to extend from under the arm to the feet, is always a part of the equipment. This is provided in anticipation of broken legs. There is a lantern at the head of the patient and another at the feet, in order that no time may be lost in ob taining proper light. A strong leather bed, with iron cuffs attached at the side. ing good wood I put in a box or barrel goes with every ambulance. This is used where a patient is violent or wildly

Any point within a distance of two a hopper of strong ashes in the same miles is reached in less than fifteen min-

The ambulance call is reduced to the and ashes in a large kettle and then minimum degree of simplicity. Everypour on lye leach from this hopper of body should know how to summon an ambulance. The alarm is always sent up. When done mix it with dry earth through the fire department or the police to make it better to handle. Put away in barrels until wanted. I have thus made a fertilizer that gave better results The policeman on the beat usually posthan commercial fertilizers for which I seeses a separate key. It is also his duty paid three dollars per hundred pounds. "Hurry calls," usually street cases, ar thus sent through the fire department to this great care and caution must be ob. the hospitals. Notice given at a police served, as the acid is very corrosive. station is at once telephoned to the hos pitals. It lies within the discretion of the police officers to decide whether a patient is a fit subject for a prison cell

nfectious diseases, such as scarlet fever | If an ambulance is summoned and th and diphtheria, are frustrated by the disease is contagious the sufferer is burial of infected bodies, for though the taken to Bellevue hospital and placed in microbes themselves may die their a tent outside the building. The ambulance is at once fumigated and the pa-Pasteur's researches have proved that tient transferred to the board of hech earthworms bring up to the surface If removal of a patient by ambulance microbes from the bodies of infected will sudanger life the physician must at once telephone the hospital, meanwhile remaining with the patient. Then an years they had accumulated worm mold other physician is sent in a coupe to at-

> The Sweat of His Brow. A Sebec young man has demonstrate

what pluck and persistent work can do. On one of the streets of that villag stands a good sized dwelling house, with L, shed and stable. The house is two stories, and the set of buildings is really nice in design and finish-one of the best in that place. This fact is remark able, because it is all the work of a bo (now twenty years old), who has had n means to start with. He has performe nearly all the labor with his own hi in spare time. When his money fo

THE DETECTIVE'S DREAM.

He Followed the Cine It Gave and Caught the Man He Was After. "Do you believe in dreams?" asked Tom Hall of Conductor Mitchell. "I sleep too sound to dream," was the

"Well, I never had much confidence in them either, but I had an unusual experience one time that has almost made me a believer. A number of years ago when I was in the secret service, I had searched the country over for a murderer. His home was in Indianapolis and he had relatives living here, but I could never get any trace of him. One night I came to Indianapolis and remained here two weeks, stopping at the Spencer Honse. I tramped this town from one end to the other and had about

"One morning I got up rather early, and asked the clerk to take a drink with me. This he did, and then I went to breakfast. For breakfast we had bacon, and I never enjoyed anything so much in my life. After breakfast 1 strolled out, and made my way down Washington street and along up the canal. There was one house that attracted my attention. It was built in an unusual way, the weatherboarding being put on perpendicularly. In a building next to this house I saw the man I wanted, and just as I reached for him I awoke. It had been a dream, but so natural was it that I could otnally taste the cocktail I had drunk with the clerk, and the bacon I had eaten Or breakfast.

"When I got up the clerk and I did take a drink together, and we had bacon for breakfast, just as it occurred in my dream, I went down Washington street and along the canal. There I saw many things that I dreamed about, but I could not find the house with the perpendicular weatherboarding. I saw a building located on the same of where my dreamhouse should have been, and while I was looking at it a man came out. I recognized him as an old acquaintance, and we had quite a long chat-I of course not explaining to him the business I was on.

the course of the conversation I learned that the mother of my man lived next door to this house. In an hour or two I came back and went in to see her. To make a long story short, I learned that her son had joined the regular army and was stationed out here at the arsenal. There I arrested him. He was tried, convicted and was sent over the road and is ya serving time for his crime. The clew I had secured as to his whereabouts came to me in dream."—Indianapolis News.

Poor Echomy.

It is inceed a mela@holy fact that many comparatively well to do American families fall into the habit of pinching the stomen in order that the back may riot in purple and fine linen, was told recently of a family who lived in a brownstone front and made a great show that they invariably say down to half rations at their meals. The family consisted of seven, while the batcher's and grocer's bills showed that comfortable provision was made for not more than four persons. The consequence Why, that they were always quarreling and fighting of course, the result of flaccid nerves and impoverished blood.

The poor, ill paid slave who used to live with them and do the work of two slaves told this tale out of school after at their own disposal. But notwithher happy emancipation. "Why, bless standing this fact they constantly main yer heart, ma'am," she said to her new friends of the most "unlikely hirds" mistress, who was helping her to make and for the most inexplicable reasons the beds in the modest flat, "savin yer No doubt some temporary alliances are thin that you could see through it, and lar object, not always of a creditable then count the slices. They'd lock up kind. Attachments between member the loaf after, and yo'd git no more, of the same race are of course common even if you was starvin after a hard but attract the less notice on account of day's washin or housecleanin. An, their obvious reasonableness. Dogs, wusser nor that," she continued edig-however, are greatly addicted to quest nantly, "they was that mane that they'd company, and constantly go out of their sneak the bit o' butther off o' the table way in quest of it. The numerous and put on the molasses when they see friendships formed between dogs and me a-comin." Living on these lines, who among us could not afford to live (?) quite remarks le. It is not generally in a brownstone mansion?—New York Nows.

Superstition of the Curkoe,

In a celebrated French romance of the Thir enth century, published by Meon, M. Renart and his wife hear the cuckoo's notes early in the morning as they are allowed the ambulance to Prepare to awake, talking and planning what respond to a call. On the second alarm they will do and be in the future that the driver drop the suspended harness lies before them. M. Renart thinks be would like to know how many years will be given him in which to enjoy life, so he implores the cuckoo to tell him. "Cuckoo, tell me truth, how many years have I to live? I wish very much to know, cuckoo," The cuckoo answered promptly thirteen times. Then M. Renart turns to his wife and embraces her, "Did you hear?" he asks, said Mme. Renart, being a dutiful wife and very respectful to her lord and muster, "Sir, I heard gladly, and de-mand you will kiss me." "Dame," said

Romanelli, ha@ag heard wonders told of the skating rink, determined to go imal offering to interfere with its favor there. The sight of so many young ladies and gentlemen gliding around in all directions so gracefully and in such apparent safety led him to believe that skating was the easiest and most natural thing in the world. He stolenly made up his mind, and after ordering a pair of roller skates he took a step forward and in his kennel, an interesting observe -bang-he dropped full length on the The manager ran to pick him up. "Is this the first time you have put on

the skates?" "No, sir; the last!" growled Romanelli. -Nano Rosso.

Shakespeare once used the phrase, "the scamels of the rock." Tomes of teeming thought have been devoted to the elucidation of this meaning. It now appears that "the young of the bartailed godwit," which we are informed is a bird, is called a "scamei" by the gunners of Norfolk. This may do for the controversy what the eggshell does for the coffee .- New York World.

Just Like a Girl.

Agnes, aged 4, called at an uptows grocery store the other day. "I want a tick of gum," she announced. After getting the desired article she remarked that she hadn't "any penny." "How do "How do you expect to pay for your gum!" queried thought you were deaf and dumb!" little wife, when he gets her, will have taken, but Agnes staid, and finally, a home that ought to be famous as a finahed with success, she made another On the opening of a smallpox burying monument of her young husband's foreground in Queben, 150 years old, small—thought, thrift and industry.—Bangor tick, and I'll give you another kiss for tick, and I'll give you another kiss for tick, and I'll give you another kiss for tick. Both girls chewed that affectment.

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FRIENDLY ANIMAIS

FRIENDSHIPS THAT DOUNG CREATURES CONTRACT.

Horses and Dogs Frequently Become intimate - Queer Taste That Cunting Display in Choosing Companions. Some Remarkable Cases. The particular friendships occasion

ally formed by animals among them. selves are characterized by the virtua and failings incident to human attach. ments. We are frequently reminled of man's selfishness and inconstancy in the ways of the brute creation, nor is a peculiar to animals that they sometime enter into alliances of a curious kini Naturally enough, horses often make friends and comrades among their our race, as dogs do still oftener, but a close friendship and understanding between horses and dogs is apparently more fra quent than any similar relationship between the individuals of the same species. Perhaps the most remarkable attachments are those shown by anima thrown together by enforced circusstances and separated from others of their kind. Horses have a positive dread of son

tude, and when this happens to be up avoidable will make friends of the most unlikely creatures. The hours which carefully tended favorite passes in his box are often relieved by the companies ship of the stable cat, which the noble quadruped speedily adopts as its our and to which it often becomes genuinsh attached. The absence of the cat is a once remarked by the horse, who manfests impatience and plainly asks for the restoration of its favorite.

One of the runners in the Derby, colt named Galeopsis, had for some time before the race shown symptom of distress and uneasiness, amounting to positive melancholy, and not attribute ble to any physical cause. A goat and kid were procured and judiciously in-troduced to the stable, the result being thus described by an evewitness: "Ge leopsis seemed to take much interesta them until the goat died; but the kid re mains, and the horse now vastly diverhimself by lifting the little creature m by the back of its neck with its teeth putting it down in the manger, carefully placing it on the ground again after awhile, and then repeating the opera-

There is an interesting record of the strenge dislike enertained by a pony for a particular horse with which it we brought into daily codact, and the extraordinary friendship formed by it for a calf in the same meadow. The post and calf became inseparable, show ing their mutua Pregard in many divert ing ways, greatly to the annoyanced evinced the utmost jealousy and resentment. Gilbert White relates how a horse and hen, spending much of their time together in a lonely orchard, also became the fastest of friends: "The fowl would approach the horse with notes of complacency, rubbing herself gently against his legs, while the horse would look down with satisfaction, as move with the greatest caution and ca cumspection lest he should trample of his diminutive companion."

Dogs have so much larger a share of ence, they used to cut the bread that formed for the attainment of a partice traordinary sagacity-it has even been described as of great intellectual capacity-and this mutual regard of for and

feather may proceed on an un@rstand ing that overrides the distinctions of race. The species of goose known as the "gray lag" is especially remarkable for its coong and frequent attachments to the dog. One that was rescued by mastiff from the insidious attack of a fox showed a consciousness of its obligations and a desire to return them that were touching in their obvious feeling. The goose entirely abandoned the sore iety of its kind, roosted in ne dog's lesnel and followed it in its daily wanderite over a large farm and through the neighboring village. The dog happeding to fall ill the pose would not loan him night or day, and would to all appearance have been starved had not a pan of corn been placed for it every day

near the kennel. The French naturalist Houseau alw relates how a Chinese goose made friends with a dog at first eight, uttering thresh of vengeance against any person or an ite, in whose or sional absence it was inconsol. Lie. Dogs and fowls also enter into amicable relations for reasons much less apparent to onlookers than to then selves. A her and a retriever became so strongly attached that the former laid her eggs and hatched her chicken remarking how, on the hen leaving entering her nest, the dog would men from the threshold to make way, will any attempt to touch the eggs in the absence of the hen was met by his imme

diste dispprobation. Another remarkable friendship gree up between a spaniel and a young cock which was for some reason perfectly or tracized by his follows and not allowed to feed with the other poultry in the farmyard. The spaniel was constantly observed keeping the fowls away, in or der that its persecuted friend might ob tain food, the cockerel obviously record nizing and reciprocating the good will shown by its four footed protector.

A Beneficial Shock. One day a gentleman gave half a crown to a "deaf and dumb" beggar, who, quite taken off his guard by such unusual munificence, exclaimed Bless you, sir! Bless you!"

"Halloo;" said the gentleman material ran short, he would work out the vender of delicacies. "Well," an and earn more, thus not running in deld nounced the youthful philosopher, "I for anything. He is unmarried, but the will give you a kiss." The kiss was such a shock—such a pleasant was such