EUGENE CITY GUARD.

L L. CAMPHELL . . Proprietor

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

A BARBAROUS CIVILIZATION.

Popular Amusements in Roman Londo Were Crnel and Inhuman.

Of the character of these sptertaloments we have frequent representations on tish cups and vases. They were too often frightful copies of the worst fashi The build fight, with its bestiarius, of R or matador, is seen painted on the commo pottery; it is still preserved in the national annusements of Spain. Cock fights were also popular everywhere, and game cocks the perils of the fire. with dangerous spurs have left their bones cheese were also eaten. Britain as at Rome or Constan But the amphitheaters, with hideous contests of men with wild beasts or with each other, seem to have fol-lowed the Homan colonist wherever he

drian, in the cities of the west, at Glouces-ter and Chester, and no sloubt the amphitheater of London will at some tin fall to decay. Progressive development to always presented himself to each guest be humanity and refinement can alone fore dinner was served and after it was give a lasting strength to political institu- ended. ions, and Roman Britain perished by its own hand.

The barbarous thirst for inhuman spectacles is seen everywhere in the Roman re-mains. On the cups and vases that adorned ily table the favorite ornament seems to have been taken from the sports of the arena. The bestiarins, or matador, a seen engaged in a fearful struggle with the savage bull; the gladiator pursues his deadly aim. These designs, which must have educated the mind of childhood and could only have served to prepare them for at the manor gate. revolution and mercilean disorder. It is not the ballads so much as the amusements of a people that a wise legislator would pare to direct.

The amphitheaters of Colchester, Silchester, Caerleon, Hichborough and many other cities were of stone, like those of me, and were of considerable extent. A theater of large size has been found at of the Roman cities to determine how many boasted their places of public amuse We can only infer that no large tale told on the Roman pottery seems conclusive. The Romano-Britlah were accustomed from childhood to delight in scenes. of cruelty and human wos-Eagene Lawrence in Harper's.

Testing the Schoolmaster.

In the town records of the city of Boston there is a curious passage which records low a schoolinaster was examined what happened. The manner in which the visit of inspection is recorded makes one incline to the view that the unlucky school master may not have had fair play, although if he was really inefficient he may be said to have been judged by his peers.

In the record for the 423d of May, 1722, it is set forth that:

"Coll Pen Townsend, Jeramiah Allen Esqr, & John Edwards together with the Beleet men, Vissitted the wrighting School at the Southerly End of Boston on Thirs day the 94th apli 1722 and Examined the lars under mr Ames Augers tuition as to their proficiency in Reading writing Sepphering & the masters ability of teach ing & Instructing youth his rules & methods therefore And are of Opinion That It will be no Service to the Town to Con-tinue, mr anger in that Employ."

Whereupon it was voted that the said Mr. Ames Anger should not continue master of the "Said South School."

DINING & THOUSAND YEARS AGO. MONEY IN UMBRELLAS.

The Food of the Angin-Suxon Men Wealth Was Served in Abundance.

A thousand years ago, when the disner was ready to be served the first thing brought into the great hall was the table. Movable treatles were brought, on which were placed boards, and all were carried away again at the close of the meal. Upo this was laid the tablecloth. There is an old Latin riddle of the Eighth century in which the table says: "I feed people with many kinds of food. First, I am a quad-

suped, and adorned with handsome ing; then I am robbed of my apparel and tose my legs also." The food of the Anglo-Saxon was largel

bread. The bread was baked in round, fla cakes, which the superstition of the cool marked with a cross, to preserve them fro Milk, butter and cheese were also eaten. The principal ment among the ruins. Athletic sports and was bacon, as the acorns of the oak forests chariot races were no doubt as well at which then covered a large part of Kog which then covered a large part of Eng land, supported numerous droves of awine Our Anglo-Saxon forefathers were no only hearty eaters, but also deep drinkers The drinking horns were at first literally horns, and so must be immediately emp tied when filled; later, when the primitiv They are found along the wall of Ha- horn had been replaced by a glass cup, it retained a tradition of its rude predecesso in its shape, so that it, too, had to be emp tied at a draft. Each guest was fur exhumed or some traces found of its ill nished with a spoon, while his knife he al omened site. The amusements of a nation ways carried in his belt; as for forks, who ways carried in his belt; as for forks, who indicate its character and its fate. The dreamed of them, when nature had given nation that sinks into cruel sensuality in man ten fingers? But you will see why a as popular recreations is certain to servant with a basin of water and a towel

> Roasted meat was served on the soil or rod on which it was cooked, and the guest cut or tore off a piece to suit himself. Boiled meat was laid on the cakes of bread, or later, on thick slices of called "trenchers," from a Norman word meaning "to cut," as these were to carve the ment on, thus preserving the table cloth from the knife. At first the trenches was eaten or thrown upon the stone floo for the dogs who crouched at their master's feet. At a later date it was put in a basket and given to the poor who gathered During the latter part of the Middle

Ages the most conspicuous object on the table was the saltcellar. This was generally of silver in the form of a ship. placed in the center of the long table, at which the household gathered, my lord and lady, their family and guests, being at one end and their retainers and servants at the other. So one's position in regard to Albans, but as yet we know too little the salt was a test of rank-the gentlefolks sitting "above the salt" and the yeomanry below ft. In the houses of the great noble dinner was served with much ceremony town was without its amphitheater. The At the hour a stately procession entered the hall. First came several musicians followed by the steward bearing his rod o office, and then came a long line of serv ants carrying different dishes.

Some idea of the variety and profusion may be gained from the provision made by King Henry III for his household at Christ mas, 1254. This included 31 oxen, 100 pigs 356 fowls, 29 haves, 59 rabbits, 9 pheas 56 partridges, 68 woodcock, 39 ployers and 3,000 eggs. Many of our favorite dishe have descended from the Middle Ages Macaroons have served as dessert since the days of Chancer. Our favorite winter breakfast, griddle cakes, has come down to us from the faraway Britons of Wales while the boys have lunched on ginger bread and girls on pickles and jellies since

Thunder Lore.

The natives of the Sandwich Islands con ddered thunder as being Mauna Los's ech from the clouds. This curious notion ha crystallized a weather proverb which is now current among many of the whit residents of the islands-viz, "li will rain today; Mauna Loa shakes the clouds. this connection it may be remarked that the early Scandinavian settlers of Iceland believed that there was some mysterious and supernatural connections between the

To Americane It Presents Many Strange

WHAT IT COSTS NEW YORKERS EVERY YEAR TO KEEP DRY.

& Dealer Estimates That \$4,200,000 fs Spent Yearly for Umbralias by the Propie of the Metropolis-A Strange Fact About Umbrella Stealing.

"They cost New York a good deal of money every year," said the fat umbrells man as he deftly rolled a silk ambrells The and placed it back in the cuse. amount must run so far up in the thou sands it would seem an exaggeration to one who didn't know anything about it. If the amount was expended in charity no one in this town need go hungry

"The ratio of people who carry umbrollas is larger in this town than in any other in I suppose it is because we have so many rainy days. Probably 80 per cent. of the adult population of New York carry umbrellus, and 10 per cent, of the children over twelve years of sign I have been it the umbrella business for twenty years, and I have watched it pretty closely

"The average life of a good umbrella i about a year Sometimes an umberlia will wear four or five years. You can teil nothing about them. There is nothing more uncertain. The man who will guar antee an umbrella is foolish. The severest tests will not reveal anything, because very good umbrella is carefully examined before it is put on sale. Every part of i asses through the hands of an expert The silk is passed upon, the framework and the stick. If anything is found not Prince Tai-won-kun. Three cases of gun powder, weighing fourteen pounds each, up to the standard it is sent back, and yet it is a very common thing for an umbrella to go all to pieces inside of three weeks. The best umbrells expert in this town can unhurt tell nothing about them

PRICES OF UNDRELLAS.

"As I said before, the average life of an umbrella is about a year, if the owner can keep it as long as that, which is seldom the old gentleman, according to Mr. II. Sav-age Landor, the artist, one of the very few There seems to be many men who make it a business to lose umbrellas as fast as they buy them, while others never lose an umbrella. The average life of an umbrella and the average service of an umbrella are two very different things suppose that the latter is about six tha. As nearly as I can arrive at it from close observation about 700,000 people

New York carry umbrellas "That is a good many, but I think these timate is under rather than over the exact truth. For, mind you, there are many who have two or three umbrellas at one You can buy an umbrells for almost any price. The average of the good cheap umbrellas is about two dollars. The average of the good silk umbrellas is five dollars. The general average is about three dollars. "Now you can readily arrive at an estimate of the amount of money which New that time was a part of New York. Yorkers spend for umbrellas every year You will remember that I said that the av stage service of an umbrells is about six months, so that every one of these 700,000 people have to spend six dollars every year to supply themselves with umbrellas. Just multiply that and you will find that this of royal troops. The people were exasper-ated, and assembled in the court house to big town spends \$4,200,000 a year. Mind, that is not exaggerating in the least. And the umbrella habit is growing There is arrived orders were given for the people to one firm in Philadelphia alone which turns out 10,000 ambrellas a day

"There is something strange about um brellas. To begin with, is their general con trariness about wearing. Then they have a curious effect upon human nature. wouldn't trust my brother with an umbre In, and he is as honest a man as ever lived. a musket ball. He could have all the money I have, but not my umbrella. A man cannot be honest about them. I don't know what there is in the things, but I do know that is the effect they have upon people. There is not a day are but a man comes in here and wants the stick and haudle in an umbrella changed when both are perfectly good. We know well that the umbrella belonged to Age "-St. Louis Republic. somebody else, but, of course, we never say

anything MEN AND UMBRELLAS.

After the famine of 1847 lace making was "I remember once that a man bought an umbrella from us, and I remembered it be successful Irish lace, is not really a lace at

HIS FIRST LAW CASE.

HOW DANIEL WEBSTER BROUGHT The world is now rapidly acquiring SOME SELECTMEN TO TIME. knowledge about Cores, and as it learns

is still more astonished. It really sectors as if that lit. He Was a Young Student in the Law the corner of crea-Office of Judge Thumpson in Boscawen. tion does in many The Story Told by the Son of the Enrespects fill the de gineer Who Built as Old Turopike Hoad. scriptions given

by fanciful writ-I can probabily furnish to readers Danies ers of imaginary Webster's curlimst experience in managing a difficult legal case I give it on the au-thority of my father, for the scene dates innels visited by their heroes. Though the soun back to 1805

At that period there was no good road from what were called the "Ports," to wit, the towns of Boston, Salem, Newburyport and Portamouth, through the State of New Hampshire to the Connecticut river at the point now known as White Hiver June tion. The means of communication were so wretchedly tool that the merchants could not send goods to the interior except at a great inconvenience. The Legislature of New Hampshire finally chartered the "Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike" to be constructed over the route mentioned. The stock was principally taken in the towns on the scabcord, and the corporation of Portsmouth itself subscribed largely to the undertaking. A special tax was levied to meet the subscription, the money onliected and paid into the treasury This money was only to be paid over to the turnpike company when the road had been finished to a certain point.

part of the road, and when all was ready the proper documents were prepared to verify what had been done. These were taken by him to the office of Judge Thomp son in Boscawen, the attorney for the turn pike company I give what follows in my

powerful family to which the queen be ongs. They had for some time ruled the son he told me he would send his son-in country, but the king's father proved too talented for them. He is quite a clever law, who was his partner, immediately to Portamonth, and requested me to call in a couple of days, when the money would be ready for me. At the appointed time I was at his office. His partner had returned foreigners allowed to travel through the country. Only a few years ago the Coreans without the money it seems there had been a change of political parties, and the new selectmen decided that the action of titutional their predecessors was uncons and declared they intended to test the ques tions in the court.

the money. The company was in great need of it, and I know how much this fail are would embarraes them. My face must have exhibited intense disappoint first blood of the American war of independence was shed. Within the last few Suddenly Judge Thompson ex years historians, who have been giving the ment. matter much attention, claim Westmin-ster, VL, as the scene of the first tragedy claimed.

"I believe I will send Dan."

"At this a thin face was turned up from in that memorable conflict and one Will a desk near by, showing a pair of immense iam French as the victim. Vermont at black eyes and a swartby visage. It was Th people of the Vermont district were built Daniel Webster, then twenty two or twen ty-three years old. He was a law student worked up over the royalist question and had decided not to allow the regular ses in Judge Thompson's office and had nearly sion of the king's court to be held in Westfinished his course.

"'Yes, I will send Dan," Judge Thompson repeated 'Come again in three days. "All this time 'Dan' did not utter a word, but continued his reading.

"At the end of three days I returned. resist. When the court officials and troops Young Webster had collected the money I exchanged but a few words with him at vacate the room. This they refused to do, when the troops of George III crossed the the tim When in Judge Thompson's private office I asked how it was done.

grounds and fired into the little band of patriots, "wounding some," the accounts "This was his explanation "Taking a letter of introduction to the Judge's correspondent in Portsmouth, young Webster presented himself and say, "and instantly killing William French, who was shot clean through the head with asked permission to use his office to trans-French was buried in the churchyard at act a little business. He at once proceeded to issue, in Judge Thompson's name, Westminster, and a stone with the follow separate writs for each of the town officials. ing inscription was erected to his memory holding each to bail, after the practice of "In memory of William French, Wb Was Shot at Westminster, March ye 12th that time, in his individual capacity. 1775, by the hand of the Cruel Ministerial tools of George ye 3d at the Court House, at sheriff was sent for, the write put in his hands with directions to serve immediately 11 o'clock at Night, in the 23 year of his and to inform the persons against whom they ran that Judge Thompson's representative would be, for that day, at the office designated.

WEISTER WINS.

In a short time they came running in." "'Young man,' said the spokesman,

THE CAT IS HISTORIC

A MIGHTY NIMBOD.

The Remarkable Record for Bagging

There appeared before the committee

Game Made by a Maine Hunter.

fisheries and game at Augusta one of the

most remarkable bunters living in Maine

-Alexander McLain, of Mattawamksag.

sixty-seven years of size. He gave his testi

the enforcement of honest law, Mr. Mc

Lain is remarkable from the fact that in

his experience as a hunter and guide for

forty-seven years, killing more game than

any other man within her border, he has

always been a still hunter. It is the boast

of his life that he never dogged a deer, even

when the law allowed persons to slaughter

game in an unsportsmanlike manner. Mo-

Lain always gave a deer a fair chance for

In outwitting them he experienced the

real enjoyment of a true hunter. It does

not require much skill to put a hound on

the track of a deer, and then to station

the dog has driven the exhausted animal

into the water to shoot, perhaps, by resting

your gun over a stump. That is the mode of the pot hunter and poacher, but not of

the true hunter and guide that McLain is

For ten years he was a fish and came

warden, and has done as much to protect

never made a dollar as warden, but brought

many a poncher to justice. Mr. McLain gives the following statistics of game killed

18; bear, 211; wolves, 52; red fox, 350; otter,

165; black cat, 125; sable, 175; beaver, 35; mink, 215; raccoon, 42; lynx, 45; and in ad-

dition thousands of muskrats and other

McLain has had many adventures in the

woods. Once he caught an Indian in a bear trap. The jaws of the trap fastened

about the ankle of the Indian and held him

a prisoner for thirty-six hours. The In-

before the trap was reached. Five years

ago he had a light with a bear which was

caught in a trap. As he intended to take

up the trap he went into the woods without

found an enormous bear fastened by one foot. The bear had just got in and was

with a club. The clog which held the trap

gave way, and the bear, with the trap hang-

ing to his foot, made for McLain and a

savage fight ensued. The bear caught Mo

Lain by the arm and bit it through. His

clothes were torn off, and occasionally a

McLain attempted to kill the animal

When the trup was reached he

dian's cries were heard for a long distance

himself: Deer, 1,000; moose, 125; caribou,

game as any man living in Mai

me. He

pourself on the banks of a lake, and when

his life.

acknowledged to be.

small game.

his gun.

ugly.

my for the protection of game and for

FELINES OF ALL SIZES, BUT OF THE SAME GENERAL BUILD.

The Giant Animals of Ancient Duys and the Manu Specimen That Has No Tall. The Chinaman's Animated Clock Some Interesting Information.

The cat is always to be spoken of with the highest respect, for his genus excels all others in consistency of purpose and persistence of type. And it has been so in all ages. From the very first appearance of any animal of the cat kind, away lack in the mesonoic age, down to the Siberian tiger, and from the congar to the molodious "Tom," of the mooniit fence, the cat has always and everywhere been a thuroughgoing cat. From the Bengal tiger to the chimney Angora Litten, not only is every essential and distinctively faling or gan preserved, but in external appearance and general habit there is far le ence than between the horse and the little pony or between the mustiff and the possile. Nevertheless there are some oil such as the tallless Manx cat and the

woolly Persian cat, for instance. these only emphasize the main fact. No cat differs so much from any other cat but that a child can recognize it at sight Even that peculiar breed in the Isle of Man differs from others very little except.



THE MANX CAT.

in having no tail, and the lack thereof is the insoluble puzzle to naturalists. Since It has become the fashion to explain every thing by the principles of evolution two theories have been offered-one, that owing to the limited range and lack of dense for ests the original cats had no use for talls, and consequently they (the tails, not the cats) gradually strophied for lack of use and became rudimentary; another, that the primitive Manx cut off all their cats' tails and in course of time developed a tail less breed. One thing is certain-the cats are there, and they have nothils.

portion of the skin with them. At this juncture the clog caught around a small tree, anchoring the trap, and Mo-The high bred CL hase cat is a splendid proof of what may be done by kindness and culture. If you were to repeat to a well to do but natraveled Chimiman the Lain was able to make his escape. With the blood pouring out of his arm he walked current saying with us that cars are selfish two miles to the river, where an Indian was creatures, utterly devoid of affection, he encamped. His arm was partially dressed. would be very much astonished, and, if the and with the Indian and a gun be started owner of a thoroughbred, probably in back into the woods for the bear. The an dismant. The Chinese cat appears capable imal was found, but before the Indian could of intense attachment to one person, and shoot the bear pulled his foot out of the ages of selection and careful breeding trap, leaving his toes in the laws, and made have brought the species up to a bigh standard. The Chinese claim that one of Mr. McLain has caught most all kinds of these cats (and any cat to some extent) la valuable clock. In the morning the pupil of its eye is a broad band; it contract

game alive. He caught a live moose and sold him to Charles Welds, of Olamon, for \$150, to whom he also sold three caribou regularly till noon, when it is a mere hair for \$175 and thirteen deer for seven dollars each. Seventeen young bears have been captured alive. Two wolves were caught night. So when a Chinaman wants to know the time of day he picks up his cat in a trap and an attempt made to tame and looks. them, but without avail. In capturing them McLain piled brush on top of them is the royal cat of Siam. Is is of a beauti-ful fawn color, with a black murstle and and then slipped a muzzle over their heads. He says notwithstanding his years he is liquid dark eye, and is of a most affectionready to put his friends on the track of ate disposition. For centuries they were game in the season, and will warrant that the hunt will not be fruitless. He has seen nowhere save in the mince of the Si-

amese king, and to take one away was a guided Belfast sportsmen and they are loud capital offense. At length some were stolen and taken to Europe, but they are in his praise.-Belfast Journal. so delicate, probably as a result of cent ries of careful petting, that it is doubthi The Miner's Crase for Gold in Lumps When work was over, around the supper if the breed can be perpetuated. Many fire the events of the day were discu other fine breeds are known to the public earnings compared, reports made of grigaly especially in England, where annual cabears or deer being seen or killed, of bette shows have been held for many years. diggings of "coarse gold" discovered. This was the hour for speculations as to the ori-

The United States government is the proprietor of sums 300 cuts, for which a regular allowance is made in the postoflor department. They are distributed among larger po . where intrell rost

cats. When this hand, which now consists

of seven women, was first mentioned in

the press, the article was thought to be a

joke, but they are now a recognized section

of the Henry Bergh association. They go

out late at night, each with a basket of

chipped liver, chickens' feet and other mf

use ment, also a bottle of chloroform and

some catnip. The vagrant cats of the back

alleys soon learn their volces, and at their

call come in joyous groups to roll in the catnip and feed on the scraps. All the

sick and wounded are put to a final slopp with the chloroform. The last report of

the cat and dog refuge at 704 Eighth

avenue showed that the band is now using

line, and expands again as regularly till

The prettlest cut in the world probably

try contains but \$80,000 square miles it stretches 800 miles from north south, and sither from the sudden and great

LIFE IN COREA.

2'lamons.

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ATT OD OCCAR

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- sectores

variations of elimate, their isolation or some other cution the people fierce as hungry FATHER OF THE SING. wolves, Their gov. symment is an absolute despotism, temered a little by assassination. A father ine the power of life and death over his children; each local ruler has the same power over his subjects, and the king has over all. The women of the king's household manage by intrigue, and rival parties try condusions by assassination

The latest event to excite the kingdom was My father was the engineer for the upper an attempt to blow up the king's father, were placed and one exploded in his palace, which, being a light frame affair, went to splinters, but he crawled out of the ruins This act is ascribed to the Mings, the father's own words.

STORY OF THE CASE. "On handing the papers to Judge Thomp

had a bad habit of murdering such foreign-ers as fell into their hands by shipwreck or otherwise, which brought on trouble with the United States, China and Japan. The First Martyr of the Revolution "I was dumfounded I had felt sure of All of the school histories and popula text books give us to understand that on April 19, 1775, at Lexington, Mass., the

It is true that nothing is said of the methods of spelling inculcated at the 'wrighting School," and it is also possible that a clerk rather than the committee was responsible for the errors of the record; but there is certainly something absurd in the passage as it stands. - Youth's Companion.

Bules About Dieting.

It is scarcely necessary to go deeply into the subject of dist. The first essential is to restrict the quantity of food to the actual needs of the system. A ravenous appetite can generally be conquered in three or four days. During this interval a person "turning over a new leaf" feels guite weak and dispirited, but he braces up with surprising rapidity, and soon we ders that he ever made a glutton of him He who diets should make up his self. mind before he aits down just how much he will eat, and on the instant that he has finished his rations he should leave the dining room. "He who hesitates is lost."

e corpulent subject took no mi food than he ought, he might eat almost anything. At the same time he would do better to depy himself sweets and starchy foods, cakes, pies, pastry and the like. The quantity of bread should be restricted; one for a meal. Potatoes are very fattening, and, therefore, had best be excluded from the diet. If milk is used the quantity should be small. As for meats, those which are lean should be preferred. Soups, for obvious reasons, are objectionable.-Boston Herald.

The Biter Badly Bitten.

A German colibler, who was reputed to be one of the laziest and most worthless men in Leadville, dug a hole in his yard and salted it with ore, and, showing the pit to the representatives of a company, he was able to sell out for \$3,500. During the carouse which followed he boasted publicly of the way in which he had fooled the capitalists, but before the purchasers of his property heard of these remarks they had such the shaft four feet deeper and had struck one of the richest veins of car bonate in Leadville. The cobbler, on learn ing what had happened, danced about the edge of the pit and awore that he had been swindled. The mine yielded about \$1,000,-000.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

Her Hat Was Too Big.

When Lisat was in good humor he was in the habit of kissing all the pretty pupils in his class. I remember on one occasion a very lovely young girl came to the less wearing a hat that had a rather extraordinary wide brim. Lisat noticed the hat at once, and going up to her kissed her gayly, but with some little difficulty, owing to the setting brim of the hat. Then he said. half seriously, "My dear, you will have to get another hat, one with rather less brim to it."-Etelka filofsky in Ladies' Home

Equestrian Item.

"Do you see that lady on that trotting arm?" said Charlie Knickertocker, pointborm? ing to a female who was alternately rising in the air and pounding a saidle. "You what of her?" raplied Gua Snub-

terry. "Nothing, except she reminds me of paper on Wall street, siways rising and failing."-Texas Siftings.

Developing a Child's Innev Life. In one of Mrs. Besito's loctures to moth ers she said, "The only way that a faith-ful, pure and holy life can be made an absolute certainty is by developing strength of will and intelligence within the obild, rather than by merely Surrounding him with the same."

of Heela and the "angry mut ings of Jove." In England many of the peasantry still plant the house leek-*Jupi ter's beard"-on their house roofs as a pro ventive against thunder, lightning and evi apirits, a custom which reminds one of Charlemagne's edict, "Et habeat quisque

supra domum suam Jovis barbam. Another widespread superstition, and

one that has been noted among the tribeand nations from Chins to England, and from Cape Hatteras to the Golden Get tells us that if the "claps" or reports o thunder come in even numbers the storn will be of short duration and very mild. But, on the other hand, if they come is uneven numbers, especially if the be a series of five, nine or thirteen distinct ciaps, much loss of life and property will result. -- St. Louis Republic.

Good Points of a Mule.

Rightly used, kindly treated, given the same good care as a horse the mule has always shown himself kind, good tempered, willing, docile and intelligent Moreover, while he has none of the horse's graceful, sympathetic ways of showing the mule is capable of genuine devotion 1 or two slices of dry toast is quite sufficient a kind master. Both the horse and the ass have affectionate dispositions, and the only reason the mule does not evince such is is cause nothing calls it out. Jack is not demonstrative, but he does respond visibly to kind treatment.

He makes, moreover, an easy paced, care ful, kindly riding animal when well treat . Taken altogether he is a useful, intel ligent, much enduring, little appreciated brute, whose melancholy position is that of a dog with a bad name-hts good quali-ties rarely mentioned, while his bad ones are credited at their full value .- San Fran cisco Call.

A Queer Predicament.

Two interpreters were needed in a trial in the court of criminal correction, Michael Shuler being able to speak only German, and his wife only French. They were married in Switzerland in 1800 and ame to this country about a year ago. Being pour they placed their baby with Schuler's sister, who lives on a farm in St. Louis county, and both went to work, the wife securing employment as a servant girl. The testimony developed that they had lived together over a year without being able to understand each other .- St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Story of Melasouler's Vanity.

Tu make himself look more manly and robust, Meissonier frequently incased his diminutive legs in huge cavalry boots. He prinked daily before the mirror, and was never weary of comparing himself with other small men, to show tig, he was real ly not so very little. To the end he con-fided in his friends the pangs he ever suf fered on account of his small . Occa-donally, but only occasionally, did Meis-sonier find the desired consolation he sought from his acquaintances. One after noon, as the sculptor Dubois entered his tudio, Meissonier exclaimed joyfully: What do you think? The corn doctor was just here, and what do you suppose he

says? A six foot grenadier cannot get any figger corns than mine."--San Francis Argonaut.

A Sharp Witted Clerk.

You and I might not know where to deliver a letter addressed "Mr. Terbakerman, Rangor," but a postal cierk figured it out right away. He forwarded it to the revenue officer in that division, and it proved to be from a man who wanted to pay a special tan for the sale of tobuces. - Lewiston Jour-nal.

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ALL 'Not long after another man brought it In and had another handle put in it. We put in two other handles for different men. and then the original owner brought in the umbreila. We out in the handle that was first in it, and he never discovered it. I never saw a man who would not appro priate an umbrella if there was any possi ble excuse for so doing. A man who will withstand all other temptations is utterly belpiess at the sight of an umbrella. don't pretend to offer any explanation for it; I simply know that it is a fact, and that the man who takes the umbrelia is no more to blame than the kleptomaniac who

steals from dry goods stores. "It is hard work to sell umbrellas. People always rebel against having to buy them. They seem to think that they are being imposed upon, and resent it accord ingly. You have to answer more question than a man at an information bureau, and guarantee the weather for the next ten years. And we do meet the crankinst lot of cranks. The other day a man came in here and agent an hour and a half looking over the stock. After he had inspects everything he looked at his watch and said he was much obligest. He had about that much time to put in before his train

left, and he had spent it very profitably. "If you ever buy umbrelias yourself let me tell you something as a guide. You can buy the best umbrella that is made for Bolt 7531 When you pay more than that you are paying for the handle or a name. If you want to spend a lot of money you can go up town to one of the big jewelry as and spend anywhere from \$25 t

\$100 for an umbrella, and the umbrella it. self is the same old \$6.50 umbrells. And if you don't want an umbrells of that kind you can get one for \$3 which will outwor any silk umbrella that was ever made. New York Recorder

Derivation of Hurrah.

One familiar English word of ours "Hurrah"-says Sara Orns Jewett in her interesting work on the Normans, is said to date from Rolf's reign "Rou," the Frenchmen called our Rolf, and there was a law that if a man was in danger himself or caught his enemy doing any damage, h could raise the cry "Ha Houf" and so is voke justice in Duke off's name. At the the instant to give chose to the offender, and whoever failed to respend to the ery of "Ha Roul" must pay a heavy fine to Roll himself. Thus began the old English fash ion of "hus and cry," as well as our enstom of sheuting "Hurrah?" when we are pleased and excited

A Thoughtful Youngster.

A dear little boy five years old hard passed rather a trying day. With the best of in tentions, he could not quist his irrepress apirits He could not remember to minand had received severe reprimands. That night, when he ended his prayers with th usual petition "and make me a good littl boy," he rose smildenly from his knews ked up into his nunt's face, and mud this innocent remark; "Isn't it fumer aunty? God can do everything else, o he can't make mea good boy."-New York Tribune.

Dising Cars.

Dining cars are generally run at a loss and are attached to trains simply as a matof attraction. A steward, four cooks and five walters are attached to each car. The food costs from \$2,000 to \$1,500 a month It costs from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year to run one of these cars, exclusive of the wear and sloepors are also run at a loss.-Public

It is tambour work upon net an

minster that spring.

Accordingly, when the court officers

were sent they were accompanied by a body

The Irish point, so called, is the ancient cut work, being made in quite the same way

Irish Lace Making.

Net was first made by machinery in 1765. The machine was an adaptation of the stocking loom to lace making, and was cumbrons and not very effective. In 1806 John Heathcots, a farmer's son, evolved from consciousness and experience the first machine to make true bobbluet with perfect six sided holes. It brought a great hue and cry about his cars from lace work ers, who fancied they saw themselves thus reduced to beggary. The Luddites broke into the factory

where the machines were first set up an made scrap iron and kindling wood of them. The only result was to drive the new manufacture to other and safer quarters. For long the secret of the machine's construction was must jealously guarded by English manufacturers. Not satisfied with letters patent they kept up a coast patrol to make sure that nobody took model or drawings to France.

At last, though, they were outwitted A discharged workman, who had the plan of it in his mind, managed to get safe over sea and build a machine to France.-New York Herald.

The California Miner of '40.

The early miner has never been truly painted. I protest against the flippant style and eccentric rhetoric of those writers who have made him a terror, or who, self ing upon a sporadic case of extreme oddity some brawling wretch, have given a cari eature to the world as the typical miner. The so called literature that treats of the golden era is too extravagant in this direction. In all my personal experience in mining camps from 1849 to 1854 there was not a case of bloodshed, robbery, theft or actual violence. I doubt if a more orderly nociety was ever known. How could it be otherwise? The ploneers were young, ar dent, uncorrupted, most of them well educated and from the lest families in the east.

The early miner was ambitious, energetie and enterprising. No undertaking was too great to donnt him. The pluck and resources exhibited by him in attempting mighty projects with nothing but his courage and his brawny arms to carry them out was phenomenal. His generosity was profuse and his sympathy active, knowing no distinction of race. His sentiment that justice is sacred was never duiled. His services were at command to settle differ ences peaceably, or with pistol in hand to right a grievous wrong to a stranger. His capacity for self government has never been surpassed. Of a glorious spoch, he was of a glorious race.-E. G. Waite in Century.

Punishment for Stealing In Tangier. A New Yorker who has spent some years at Tangier, the quaint old anaport of Mo-rocco, and who returned to fluid the news papers more than ordinarily full of the nant, misdoings of bank and trust company of ficials, thinks it is fortunate for the offend ers that they did not operate in that African town. "They don't mince matters over there." he says, "for a man who loses sight of the distinction between his own property and some one class's. When a thief is eaught in the most trivial offense he is told to hold up both hands. Then they ask him which hand he would like to keep. When he has made his choice they cut off the other. This naturally creates a prejudice against kleptomants in its various I don't anite know what they forms. tear on the property and incidentais. In would do with a bank officer who got his some places, and particularly in the south, clutch on a million, but I guess they would save the hand with its contents and throw the rest of him to the sharks"

you are making a mistake. You should sue the corporation. We as individuals have nothing to do with the matter '

'You are yourselves mistaken, gentle men,' was the reply The corporation has nothing to do with it, for the corporation has done its duty I prosecute you indi vidually for malfeasance in office! The money has been paid in for this specific purpose, and the turupike company will hold each of you personally responsible for heavy damages for obstructing its works." "The result was that the proper order was signed and the money paid the next

porning. My father afterward saw much of young Webster, and it was in this way their an quaintance commenced.

What gives a special value to this and dote is that many years later, after I my self had become intimate with Mr. Web ster. I repeated it to him. He recalled the affair distinctly, and even corrected me in one triffing particular.

During the later years of his life I was often at Mr Webster's house, especially when he visited his New Hampshire home at Franklin. I have frequently been with him when he was quite alone, but gen erally the place was enlivened by the preence of congenial friends. He was fond of sitting on the plazza in the summer even ings, and enjoyed and entered into the pleasantries of the compuny

When at Franklin to's babits were primi tive and temperate. He always asked a blessing at the table standing. He did not alight the service by attering a few unin telligible words. His nature was devout. "No one can fully appreciate the Psaims of David until he is past fifty." he said to me one evening. On another occasion, after he had been making a search for a second cousin, who he thought lived near Franklin, he said "When we are young every one is for himself. We give little thought to relatives. As we grow old and approach the coulines of age we cast about for kindred "-Richard B. Kimball in New York Times

Mr. Froude tells a story of how a native Maori chief, Teksi, managed to turn the tables upon his missionary teacher. Th chief had been frequently warned by hi against the evil of indulgence in "fir water." A day came, however, when th missionary, in danger of catching cold, fe constrained to fortify himself with a gla of whisky toddy. At the moment 1 about to raise the tempting fluid to h lips a dusky figure appeared, and, laying his finger on the gians, said: "Stop, litt father: If you dring firewater you wi lose your health; you will loss taur ch acter. Parliages you will love your hi Nav, little father, you will lose -but the shall not be. Your immortal soul is mor

precious than mine. The drink will har me less than it will burt you. To say your soul I will drink it myself. he did forthwith -San Francisco Arg

Children and Intelligent Dogs.

M. Perez, a discorning student of chil dren, has carefully recorded the life his miles of Irish coast and one to ev-tories and early trials of two pet kittens time miles of Scottish shore line. and found constant occasion to draw analy gies between the kittens and infants' lief. show at parallel stages of development the appearance of the same faculaies. rikingly similar forms. Just as infants learn to distinguish between men and women, between persons differently dressed, between old and young, kinstresi and stranger, so an intelligent dog lear to distinguish between visitors and beg gars, between strangers and friends of the family, between those who will fondle him and those who will not-

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not well read that immense masses of the precious metal would some day be brought likely to be stored. They are taught to light in the snow capped peaks towering live among the mail sacks, and are fed to the east.

gin of the gold in the rivers, and a strong

opinion was entertained by many who were

only when the supply of rate and mice "Coarse gold" was a charm to the ear of runs out. By the way, it is a fact not so well known as it should be that cats ary the ordinary miner. His claim might be paying him an ounce a day in fine gold, but unsafe creatures to keep in any part of he was always interested in some reported diggings far away where the product was acity where all the granned is paved or otherwise covered by stone or brick. The lumps, and not infrequently he left a instinct of the creature warns him that it good mine to seek some richer eldorado. The characteristic and besetting fault of necessities are dangerous to his kind as well as to human beings, and whenever the early miner was unrest. He was for possible he improvises an earth closet, but ever seeking better fortune. Yet it was where this cannot be done the result is un this passion for prospecting that resulted in the discovery of gold in an incredibly doubtedly had. This is one of many reasons urged by short time from the southern end of the that peculiar band of women who traverse San Joaquin valley to the northern limit the streets of New York rescuing homeless

of the state.-E. G. Waite in Century. Jay Gould as a Botanist.

I was astonished a year or two ago at an eshibition of Gould's versatility, which was also a tribute oo his thoroughness. A party of us, bankers and Wall street men, went out to Gould's country seat at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. It is a beautiful place, as most people know, and Mr. Gould took about before dinner to see the lions. Among other things he showed us the botanical collection which he had made. It contains, I believe, the principal plants of almost every country in the world-some growing out of doors, others in the hothouses. But that was not all.

seven gallons of chloroform per mo Mr. Gould himself, as we wandered and in ten months had "treated" 4.08 among the flowers and leaves, told the two homeless cats and seventy-one-dogs. Siz gentlemen who were lucky enough to be wounded sparrows, one rabbit and one beside him most of the time the name, opossum were also cared for. character and life history of every plant they chanced to notice or he stopped to point out. His acquaintance with botany went far beyond the text books. It spoke of personal observation and painstaking analysis. It opened my eyes more than anything Wall street had shown me to the positive genius of the man .-- Pittsburg

A Revolving Tape Line.

An ingenious device for measuring dis tances, and which will be likely to interest architects and builders, is an invention of an English firm. It consists of a small re volving wheel which operates a spindle the revolution being accurately registered by a dial counter. By running the distance wheel along a wall or other surface the recorder will show how many feet have been measured. There is practically no limit to the distance that may be determined by this little device.--New York Journal.

Excusable Ignorance.

There is a lighthouse to every fourteen

miles of English coast, to every thirty-four miles of Irish coast and one to every thirty-

After sponging patent leather with warm

Nineveh, the ancient city, was 14 miles

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long and 8 miles wide, surrounded by a

wall 100 feet high and 10 feet wide

water and letting it dry, while still warm rub just a little sweet oil in it; then rub it

well out of it.

turn black and blue.

When will employers learn not to expect his in a fight, but what terrors the glass unreasonable things of their servants? cats of the early quaternary period must have been! There was the momphisms, a A New York gentleman was put out of patience by some blunder of his new groot "Look here." he cried in his anger. "I panther weighing probably 200 pounds with two teeth in each jaw as large as won't have things done in this way. Do annoon butcher knives and yearly as you think I'm a fool?" sharp. There also was the pogomos which seems to have exterminate "Shure, sorr," said the groom, "OI can't species of smaller animals, and the sater say, sorr. I only came here yesterday." Youth's Companion. toothed theer.

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A Southern Idyl.

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Bishop Sessums, of Louisians, tells 15, his delightful way an experience in one of his recent visitations in his discuss. The town-Bayou semething or other-sus flooded, owing to a break in the level-s crevame, they call it. The water was let or twelve feet deep in the streets, and as the bishop was making his visitation in a rowboat he passed a small house where lived a good, simple hearted colored man As the hishop glanced up at the house he saw the colored man sitting in the second story window of his little home, with a skiff fastened just outside, while he was

If sweet oil is applied to the skin immecontentedly playing "Home, Sweet Home" on a cornet.-New York Tribune. diately after a blow or bruise it will not

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Willing to Save His Teacher.