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

BESIDE THE EAV OF MONTERLY.

What joy to bear and Imper not fear,

Across the pay of Monterey The ara fog, thirly drifting Soft access, like marie, shifting,

Deside the Lay of Monterey How awest to unit at even.
When actioned diver from somest shies
Sical up the sapplife heaven!

Along the reach of rocky beach Oh, for it is to follow, some the sea anemone In every waveworn hollow

On giant rock that fronts the shock The ayray wat grasses pleten. Where broads the wave on cliff and care The flowest band and listen.

I count the years by all my tears And all life's stormy weather, filter by heritay of Monterey We wandered, love, together.

I walk along the changing shore, And if you hear the billows roar, You hear them but in dreams. For you have slept som many a day Upon the shore of Monterey. Sarah La full well in Overland Monthly.

Frogs Eat Wasps.

Some time ago I discovered accidentally that from are voracious enters of wasts. There in my garden a tank for watering, with an island of rockwork, which is a favorite haunt of the frogs. The wasps just now are carrying on a raid against my fruit, and when I wish to gratify at once my revenge and my frogs I catch a marander between a post card and an inverted wine glass, carry him off to the tank, wet his wings to prevent his flying, and set him on the rockwork before the frogs.

After a moment's pause a frog advances, and in an instant the wasp has disappeared, drawn into the frog's mouth Ly a single cart of his long tongue. Oceasionally the wasp reappears, wholly or partially, having made it unpleasant for the from but he is almost always swallowed in the end. Usually convulsive movements may be noticed in the frog's throat and body, as though the process of deglutition were not quite easy, but that they like the diet is evident from the fact that a single smallish frog has Leen known to take three wasps, one after another.

Indeed it is remarkable what very small frogs, quite infants, will swallow a wasp with avidity. This afternoon a tiny frog swallowed a full grown wasp, when a hig relative went for him quite envagely, like a big schoolboy thrashing a small one for presuming to be helped before him.-R. E. Bartlett in London Speciator.

The World's Parliaments.

The British parliament compares favaribly in tire with those of other nations. With 670 members in the house of commons and over 550 in the upper house, it is far and away the largest in the world. Franco cotnes nearest with 581 in the chamber of deputies and 300 In the senate. Spain comes next with 431 in congress and 531 in the cortes. Then comes the Austrian reichsrath with \$53 and \$45 in the lower and upper houses respectively, followed by Germany with 207 in its reichstag and 58 in its bundesrath. The United States has 256 representatives in congress and 88 sensiors. - Loudon Tit-Bits.

Raphael experienced temptations to snickle. He himself says: "I tied the fisherman's cords which I found in the boat eight times around her body and mine, tightly as in a winding sheet. I raised her in my arms, which I had kent free in order to precipitate her with me a a At the mointo the waves. * ment I was to leap to be swallowed forever with her, I felt her pallid head turn upon my shoulder like a dead weight and the body sink down upon my knees." -New York Times.

The Truth Out.

Clara-There! I knew it. He has proposed this evening and she has accepted. Dorn-They are acting like other poople. Merely polite, that's all. That's only a blind. Look at her

yachting cap. 'It's on kind side before."

"Yes. A man can't kim a girl under one of those peaks,"-New York Weekly.

Wemen's l'aients.

Among the putents recently taken out by women are cues for a new folding bath, folding dish, cup and glass holders for use on shipboard, improvements in artificial eyes, new method of sounding whistles and the like in combination with beliews, and a regulator for slow combustion fireplaces.

The greatest naval review of modern times was by Queen Victoria in 1834, at the beginning of the Crimean war. The fleet extended in an unbroken line for five miles and comprised 300 men-ofwar, with twice that number of store and supply ships. The fleet was manned by 40,000 seamen.

It has been computed that in a single cubic foot of the ether which fills all space there are locked up 10,000 foot tons of energy which has hitherto es-To unlock this boundless store and arbdus it to the service of man is a task that awaits the electrician of the future.

It is an old belief of native Rawailans that the spirits of their warrior chiefs inhabit after death the bodies of their favorite horses. There is a fine white stallion in Honolulu is which, it is popularly believed, lives the spirit of Boki. who led a rebellion in Tahiti years ago.

A vine at Hampton Court, which was plented in 1768, is believed to be the argest in the world. Its branches extend over a space of 2,000 feet. It usually bears upward of 2,000 banches of grapes annually.

The stock of pald notes for five years in the Bank of England is about 77,745. 600 in number, and they fill 18,40 bross, which, if placed side by sid would reach 25 miles.

It has been shown that the coreen of a silkworm will yout a thread 1,000 yards. or three-difths of a mile, hour.

Hamely persons are always saying that beauty is a source, just because they can't source may of it aboutselyon. He is the youngest of the family.-

HE ROSE FROM THE RANKS.

Interesting Cureer of the New President of the Swiss Republic. Emil Frey, who has just been prom m the vice presidency to the presidency



farmhand in Illin ols when our civil erlisted as a private soldier in the northern army in July, 1801. He had completed his scholastic courses in the schools of his native Basel and at the Univer-

EMIL PREV. atty of Jenn, and his military studies at the Swiss federal military school, and had come to America to familiarize himself with our institutions, and incidentally to get some notion of our

ericultural theories and practices. But he came of a family that had for generations given eminent soldiers to bis native land, and the opportunity to see something of actual was fare aroused all his military arder and was engerly embraced. The year after his calistment he was made captain of a company in the Eighty-second Hilinois infantry, which he commanded at Prederickshurg, Chancellorsville and Get-tysburg. At the latter battle he was cap-tured and sent to Libby prison, where he was held as a hostage for the safety of Captain Gordon of the southern army, who was under sentence of death at the porth on the findings of a court martial. President Lincoln suspended the sentence in Gordon's case, but if it had been carried out Captain Frey would undoubtedly have been executed in retaliation.

After receiving the brevet rank of colonel for meritorious services and being bonorably mustered out of the service in the summer of 1865. Frey went back to Switzerland, where he soon became prominent in political affairs. In November of that year he was made secretary of state for the cautou of Basel, and during the six succeeding years held at different times most of the mportant offices of the cantonal governent, including that of president. During that period be formulated a law regulating abor in manufactories, prohibiting the employment of children, regulating that of women and practically abolishing night work. This law aroused much animosity at the time of its passage, but in a few years Colonel Frey had the satisfaction of seeing It adopted by the federal assembly and approved by the Swiss people.

Various other progressive measures of importance owe their adoption to Colonel Frey's asgacity and influence. It was through his influence that the public schools were freed from church control, and be originated the "compromise" aved the St. Gothard railway. In 1693 he was appointed Swiss minister to the United States, which post he occupied with great distinction for five years, and which be resigned in order to devote his time more completely to political affairs at home. Congress passed on his behalf a special act enabling his son to be educated at West Point, where he was recently graduated. President Frey was born at Arksheim, Basel, Oct. 24, 1838.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President, Samuel Gompers.

Samuel Gempers, who has been re-cleetd president of the American Federation of Labor in the face of considerable opposition, has been a prominent man in labor ovements for the past 10 years or more. He used to be a eight maker and was always active in his local union, besides being many times a delegate to the Internaterm as its vice president. He was president of the New York State Workingmen's assembly twice and served two terms as president of the old Federation of Trade and writer and is very conservative in his opinions, opposing both strikes and horcotts except as an absolutely last reso and having faith in the accomplishment of the company, one by the assured, and results by strictly legitimate, peaceful methods.

was born in London, of German Hebrew parentage, and was apprenticed to a shoe-



EAMUEL GOMPERS. maker when he was only 10 years old. Ife did not like the trade and left it to learn cigar making. He came to the United States when 13 years of age and worked as a eigar maker until he was elected to presidency of the federation in 1880. He picked up a fair education at the night a reader and a thinker, as his speeches and

writings show. its existence primarily to Mr. Gompers' ex-ertions, and he has been president eversione surance, said video not like to extreme its organization, being re-elected year after year without any serious opposition up to the recent convention, wherein he came very near being defeated. His salary is but fitfered positions, political and otherwise, with in the nature of an experiment. on the ground that acceptance would de-stroy his usefulness with labor organizations Governor Hill, for instance, once offered to appoint him a member of the New York state board of arbitration, with

ust have it. terests of the working classes, but has not atherwise taken any very prominent part in politics. He was a candidate for mem-bership in the New York constitutional convention at the late election, however, but

An Old Man and a Still Older Watch. A hale and hearty old gentleman named Everett Howard, residing on Chelmsford street, visited the city hall the other afternoon. He exhibited a curious watch, which he said was 150 yearsold, made by a man named Howard.

in Liveryson, England. It has been passed from floward to Howard, and keeps excellent time. Everett Howard came to Lowell in 1843 and was married here in 1847, when he resided on the Merrimack corporation.

Mr. Howard was present at the colege in Waterville, Me., when General Butler graduated. The Howards are a long lived race, Everett Howard having a sister oged seventy-six and a brother aged seventy-eight.

SALARY INSURANCE.

IS IT A BUSINESS THAT CAN BE CARRIED ON PROFITABLY!

A Subject That is Attracting a Good Deal of Attention in Many on the Large Cities-Will It Benefit the Company More Than It Does the Employee?

The insurance business has made such rapid progress during recent years that companies have been started for the purpose of writing risks on almost everything under the sun. If you own a house and want protection against fire. or a steam engine and want protection against explosion, or a plate glass window and want protection against the small boy who throws stones, you have only to go to one of a number of companies, pay your premium and carry

away your policy.

The business of writing these risks passed the experimental stage. The law of average is maintained, and the companies carrying such lines, as a general thing, annually report good profits. So extensive has the insurance field become that it was almost impossible to conceive anything further for the companies to guarantee, unless it was health "I should say they would prove pretty and happiness. Perhaps the very latest expensive dist. Just think of the time thing in insurance may be a ster in that direction. Salary insurance is some thing entirely new, and is being ex tonsively advertised.

If it is possible to write such insurame on reasonable terms, which will protecthe employee and enable the company doing this business to meet its contracts. lottery? it should become highly valuable to working people. If, on the other hand it is necessary to impose such condition upon the insured as will leave numerous loopholes, by which the payment of policies may be avoided, then this form of insurance becomes valueless to any per son, except those who issue the policy The stipulations under which you may obtain salary insurance are briefly re cited below. It is left to the reader judgment to decide whether it wonth pay him to have his salary guarantees under such conditions.

The applicant for a policy must give complete history of himself, whether previous to making application, whether he has chronic disease, and now much time he has tost by illness during the preceding twelve months.

The premium is fifteen dollars per as num where the salary is less than \$1.500 and I per cent. of the salary where it i equal to or in excess of that sum. The policy covers a period of tweive monthand guarantees the insured his salary for six months after his discharge. It is claimed that the policy is equivalent to not discharge the employee except for cause, without giving six months' notice

The policy provides that dismissar shall not be caused by or through any willful act or negligence of the assured The assured is compelled to give imme diate notice of dismissal, and must make every effort to obtain employment: fail ing in this the policy becomes void When the assured has again secured employment he must notify the company, and he will be furnished with blanks upon which to make proof of the tional Cigar Makers' union and serving a claim, covering the time he was unem ployed. If he is unable to secure em ployment during six months he must notify the company and furnish proofs of loss.

Any question as to the liability of the company may be referred to a board of three arbitrators, one to be selected by these two arbitrators will select a third The decision of two of these arbitrators Mr. Gompers is about 45 years of age. He shall be binding. The policy further provides that no suit shall be brought until the expiration of three months from the day of filing proofs of loss with the company, "nor shall such suit be brought at all unless the same is commenced within six months from the time the right of action accrues, any statute of limitation to the contrary notwithstanding." The company reserves the right to cancel the policy at any time by refunding a pro rata portion of the premium.

It becomes an interesting question as to what constitutes a willful act or neg ligence. It is the experience of thonsands of workmen in New York that after they have been employed in one establishment for years perhaps a new foreman or superintendent is introduced and the employee is discharged. He has done his work in a manner satisfactory to his old employer, but the new on says be is incompetent. This is cited as an illustration of many cases, where more than the intelligence of a Philadelphia lawyer would be needed to decide whether the company had good and schools in his youth and has always been sufficient grounds for avoiding payment

of the policy.

President William M. Richards, of the The American Federation of Labor owes Fidelity and Casualty company, when surance, said: "I do not like to criticise the methods of other companies, which may compete with us even indirectly but I will say that this sort of insur-800 a year. He has several times been of ance must at present be regarded largely greater emoluments, but has declined them know very well that we will insure any thing that, under the law of average, holds out a hope of return, but we would not write salary insurance. Judging from the conditions which the a salary of \$3,000, but Mr. Gompers would policy impose, I should say that the company is safe enough, but I cannot see As the representative of the federation where much benefit can accrue to the Mr. Gompers has been very active in his employee. Almost without exception, adversor of legislation favorable to the inthe class of employees who could avail themselves of this class of insurance have contracts with their employers and thus have no need for such protection. - New York News.

Punctuation Very Old. Practuation was known and practiced to some extent by the ancients. The originator of the modern system was Aristophanes, a grammarian of Alex-

andria, Egypt. - Philadelphia Press And Dick Sold Nothing. Mrs. Newed-Dick, dear, I'm glad you don't forget to execute any order I give

you. The other day I told you to order some kindling wood, and you must have thought of it constantly, poor boy, for that night you kept saying in your sleep, "tireo me a dollar's worth of chips"-Music and Drama.

Awful and owfully, or their equivalents, used in the sense of "very," "exceedingly, are more than two centuries old at least.

Dot (aged six, on the conclusion of sung by celebrated tenor)-Papa, did that man make all that noise on purpose?

DEALING IN DRIED FLIES.

A Queer Business in New York That Heaches to Mexico.
"I import saything under the un that I can see money in," said a down town com-

ion merchant in answer to a reporter the other day, "Bought in anything curious lately?" asked the inquisitive visitor.
"Well, no bric-a-brac or curiosities of that wort. I deal in the plain, everyday

omely products of nature, but I think I compressed besties of dried flies?" "Flies!" exclaimed the reporter. "What Spanish flies?" "Not particularly Spanish, just Spanish-American. They're from Mexico, and in-clude any kind of fly that files, and all

kinds of fliesthat dy, I should say. James" to a boy, "bring a scoopful of those dried flies for this young man to write about." James went with a grie to a late in the warehouse behind the office, and came back with a sidning brase scrop running over with thin, dry flat things, which on inspechas been carried on so long that if has then proved to be flies of all sizes and colors, with a sediment of troken wings and detached fegs.

"What are they for?" asked the reporter "People buy them to feed their singing birds. I sell them retail to the dealers, who tell me they are especially good for some birds at any time and for others at certain times of the year."

"You forget, young man, that a Mexican Indian is not a Knight of Labor. His time is about as valuable as that of a sitting ben. Plies are thicker, too, in the tropical valleys of Mexico than you have any idea of-something like mosquitoes in a swamp or, shall we say, as thick as blanks in a

"Well," continued the speaker, "the Mexican Indian who can no longer aleep in his but on account of the swarms of ilies can get another first comptroller." attracted by the filth which accumulates about his front door sometimes is stung into a desire for revenge on his enemies. Revenge is sweet, and sweeter if there is any money in it. He goes to the woods and collects a number of green twigs of a certain tree. These he lays in a pile on the floor of his hut, with some dry twigs un-der them. Then from another tree he gets a gam, which he boils into a thin sirup and spreads on the walls of his hut. The flies are attracted by its fragrant and farreaching odor. They gather to feed on it. When the hut is black with them the Indisu sets fire to the twigs on the floor and married or single, size of his family, sai closes the apertures from the outside. The ary per annum, how long in service of twigs emit an aromatic smoke which kills employer, where employed for ten years the flies, and they fall to the floor in thouannds. Then the native's wife dries them while he goes to sleep again."-New York Tribune.

A Queer Burial Place.

We visited the historic Keithley cave one day in company with W. T. Powell, William and Sid Fronebarger and Hone and Seibe Keithiey. The object of the visit was to see what remained of the work done there a great many years ago by Elder Willis Keithley, who in his old age prepared a place in this cave for his final resting place. The scenery around the entrance is grand a contract with an employer that he will and imposing. It is olevated and the view from the mouth is commanding and romantic. It is almost surrounded by great bowlders of red marble, assuming fantastic and grotesque shapes.

The entrance itself is a grand portal, But the cave proper is small and insignificant in comparison with other caves of this country. At a point a few feet inside there still remains a part of an old wall and This is about all that is now left of the work done by this remarkable old man. He had made here a resting place to be laid in. But now about all trace of it is

He had also carved a sermon on a tablet tance of perhaps a half mile. We found it was one, was shut out of the mails. bear leds and tracks pienty at a distance back from the entrance, but no rooms of size or interest. A fine spring of water finds exit at the entrance, and this is the cause of the cave. No formations or onyx of any note were found, -Galena (Mo.) Or-

Perverted His Meaning.

He was a prosperous and wealthy mer-chant; she was a little bit of a clerk who lived and thrived, and took care of a little sister on a few dollars a week, and was as bright and cheery as if she had never a care in the world, making her own annshine out of the other side of the cloud. She was saucy too. Nobody could crush her with any grand airs, and she had a pathetic little way of putting aside anula and insults, as if she did not see them. So

all her crosses turned into crowns. One morning she was late. It was little sister's fault entirely. She had what she called a toothschey night, and slept so pencefully that morning on her big sister's arm that it made ber late. And the merchant himself saw her come in one hour behind time. She was smiling and hurrying in, and he stopped her. Pulling out a gold watch he opened it, hold it up before her face without a word and waited to see States marshals would be summoned.

"Isn't it lovely?" she said. "I never saw it before. Thank you," and with a smile atill on her face she tripped away.
You may call it what you will-artiese ingenuousness or artful calculation—but a more surprised man than the timekeeping merchant was when she disposed of his

reprimand it would be hard to find .- De-

troit Free Press.

Hanging Sensations. Captain Montague, who was partially executed during the religious wars in France, but who was rescued from the gib bet through the intercession of Marshal Turenne, complained that, having lost all pain in an instant, he had been taken from light, the light of which defied descripby the breaking of the rope, said that after a second or two of suffering a light composed of various colors appeared, and across it an avenue of trees whose leaves had all the colors of the rainbow.

ror of hanging is quite momentary; that Besom-de-ra?" there is little or no pain; that even that little is almost immediately succeeded by song is about 400 years old. It was cara pleasurable feeling and that the rest is oblivious.—St. Louis Republic.

A Cucumber in a Bottle. encumber had filled the available space inside the bottle. The vine was then clipped off, the bottle was filled with alcohel and Louis Post-Disputch. carefully scaled. The encumber still re-tains its original appearance, and it looks as perfect as it did when bottled up thirty-

eight years ago. - Philadelphia Ledger. Remarkable Ideas of Beauty It is remarkable to learn the extraordi-

CAPITAL AUTOCRATS.

OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON WHOSE ONLY LAW IS THEIR WILL

Striking Example Is the First Comptroller of the Currency, Whose Decisions Cannot Even He Vetord by the President. Who Has the Power of Bemoval.

Among the most remarkable features have something here which will surprise on for all that. What do you say to a box as big as a bale of hav, filled with the extraordinary authority vested in certain subordinate officials at Washington, For instance, no man in the United Etates wields such power in money matters as the first comptroller of the currency. He is entirely independent of the secretary of the treasury, and even the president has no means of coercing him, as the following story shows:

When Grant was in the White House, First Comptroller Taylor refused to ountersign a warrant for the payment of a big claim out of the funds of the treasury. The president summoned him and said: "You must sign."

"I will not. Mr. President," replied the recalcitrant official. "Then I will compel you to do so," said General Grant.

"You have not the power," rejoined the comptroller coolly and respectfully. "We will see about that," said the president. "I will consult the attorney general."

The attorney general, on being consuited, stated that the comptroller was right-he could not be forced to countersign the warrant. Next day the president summoned Mr. Taylor and said: "I find that I cannot compel you to

countersign the warrant. However, I "Very well, Mr. President," replied the officer. "You can have my resigna-

tion, but not my signature." In fact, the only way in which the president can override a decision of this powerful official is by dismissing him and appointing another man. All of the accounts of the government, except those which relate to customs and the postoffice department, are settled by warrants countersigned by the first comptroller. Without his signature the payments cannot be made.

There are two autocrats in the postoffice department. One of them is the assistant attorney general. It is his function to decide whether matter offered for mailing is immoral or not. He acts as censor for tho people. Whenever a postmaster in any city is doubtful regarding the morality of a publication that is sought to be mailed, he forwards a copy of the suspected work to the third it is referred to the assistant attorney general.

Very likely the latter may be too busy to investigate the subject personally, in which case he turns it over to one of his clerks, who peruses it and marks any passage which he considers indecent. Thus the law lord has simply to glance over the selected tidbits of impropriety and pass on them. The assistant attorney general also determines what mail matter shall be considered fraudulent and be excluded as such from the post.

The third assistant postmaster general is himself an autocrat. He has authority to exercise his own discretion in depriving periodical publications of the advantage of second class postal rates. Publications intended for advertising of rock. But it has been carried off or buried in the debris that has fallen from those rates. On account of the "Krentzer We penetrated the cave to a dis- | Sonata" a whole series of books, of which

Publishers commonly get out volthey go second class as periodical publicutions so long as they are issued at oner loose, while the fears and agitation least four times a year. The decision against that work did not actually exclude it from the post, because it could be and was sent at first class rates, sealed, so that nobody could lawfully open the package and find out what was inside.

The autocrat of the department of agriculture is the chief of the bureau of animal industry. He has authority to full any animal he may choose anywhere in the United States. When one of his inspectors reports that such and such cattle are afflicted with an infectious disease, he orders them purchased and slaughtered. The value of the beasts is judged by two appraisers, one chosen by the owner and the other by the bureau. If they cannot agree, they appoint a third person to decide. In case a man refused to have his live stock

The payment adjudicated is made by sheck. The chief of the bureau's authority in such matters is absolute over the territories and District of Columbia. For operations in any state he must have the consent of the governor, but the governor's consent cannot be withheld because he is in a position to coerce the state. If he chooses, he can quarantine the state, preventing all animals from going into or coming out for an indefinite period. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Columbus May Have Hummed "Ta-ra-ra." The words of "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ra" were written by Richard Morton, and the music was supplied by Angelo A. tion. Comte la Flure, who escaped death Asher An interview with each of these gentlemen supplied some interesting facts about the presinction. Mr. Morton is a round faced, clean shaven man, apparently not yet thirty, with black eyes All accounts agree that the fear and her and hair. "How did you write 'Ta-ra-ra

some emigrants from the east of Europe. What country can exactly claim it is Henry A. Hower, of Adams township, not known. But it seems to me that Hamilton county, in 1854 slipped a small Hommania is very likely the birthplace currentering glass bottle, and he permitted of the air. I have heard several Contithe vine to furnish nourishment until the nental variety turns in London say that it was an old peasant murch with which their boyhood was familiar."-St.

> It Cured the Disease The remedies for the grip are almost

as numerous as the cases of that dreaded malady One was tried by William Par rott, of Dilisioro Ilia, at the suggesnary ideas of female beauty which charaction of a well meaning friend, between terize different nations. The ladies of whom and the unfortunate Parrott there Arabia stain their fingers and toes red. is moves chilling@coolness. The friend their eyebrows black and their lips blue. In Persia they paint a black streak around their eyes, and arnament their files with driven from his system in ten hours by a representations of various figures.

The Japanese women adopt the singular friend's instructions, and the warm lye method of gilding their teeth, and those caused the patient to shed his skin like of the Indians paint them red. In some a snake, and removed his hair and beard. parts of india the pearl of the tooth must He is now as baid as a billiard ball, and be dyed black before a woman can be bean tiful. The Hottentet women paint the ontire body in compartments of red and the grip is gone. -Yankee Blade.

DISAPPOINTING THE JUDGE.

Governor Whose Interference Stopped a Neat Banging Match.

Some seventy years ago, as gray haired pioneers report, there was in Mississippi a justice of the peace who needed no clerk to write him down an ass. He attended to that clerical duty himself. His district was interior and remote from the centers of intelligence. It was far away in the wild woods. No lawyer dwelt in those parts, and the prevalent idea of justice and the modes of administering it were primitive and somewhat arbitrary. There ere no railroads, telegraphs or rapid mails to spread intelligence as in these palmy days.

A man in the neighborhood of this modern Dogberry had the misfortune to take the life of a fellow man and the functionary had him brought up for trial. He ex-amined the witnesses on both sides, made up his mind that the homicide was unjusifiable and condemned the prisoner to hanged by the neck until dead, dead, dead. The sentence allowed the man but a few more days of life, and the condemned begged for a little more time. He told the court tearfully that his crop was about ready to be harvested and he hoped that for the sake of his wife and shildren his nor would spare his life until that duty could be performed. It was the last service he should ever render to those nearest and dearest to him. Friends interceded and the judge relented. He granted the doomed man a respite of thirty days, and discharged him on his own recognizance, after exacting a solemn pledge that he would appear promptly on the day appointed and be hanged.

A political campaign was in progress that fall. Governor Matthews, a popular sumper, was in the field, and bappened to have an appointment at the time and place fixed for the execution. While be was chattering with a group of rustic adberents a wagon drawn by two oxen was observed slowly approaching. As it drew pear it was seen to be occupied by a man, woman and several children. They were all weeping bitterly, and the wife clung to the husband's neck. The latter was pale and haggard. He stopped his wagon as a bystander (he was the justice) called out:

"So you've kept your word, Charley?"
"Yes," said the condemned, with a deep "I'm a man of my word. I'm ready to dic." Here the wails of the wife and the little ones became heartrending. "Why, what's all this!" said Governor Matthews.

"It's a hanging," some one answered "But is it all regular!" said the govern or, who was a good criminal iswyer. "Oh. yes, it's all right. Jedge Smith knows wbat he's about."

"Who is Judge Smith?"
"He's our jestls uv the peace." "And did he try this man?" continued Matthews, becoming very much interested in the proceedings. But he could get no attention, for the procession was now forming to convey the prisoner to the place of execution. The governor followed along, half dazed by the amazing procedure and half believing it was all a practical joke. assistant postmaster general, by whom | But it was all in dead earnest. A gallows had been erected, and, when the place was reached, the prisoner made to stand up, and the justice, assisted by his nervous constable, tied his hands behind his back, bandaged his eyes and was beginning to adjust the nose, when Governor Matthews called in a loud voice:

"Hold on there, Mr. Justice! Will you listen to me just a moment?"

Well, what is it, guv'ner!" "What is the man's crime?" "Kill'n another man." "How was be tried?" "I tried him and sentenced him to die.

He's guilty, guy'ner. It's all right," answered an hereditary monarcey tamous a Matthews. "It's all wrong. Don't you world's history. And he ruled and still know that a grand jury must indict a man rules like a king, or perhaps it would be more correct to say like one of the feelal more correct to say like one of the feelal more correct to say like one of the feelal more correct. He's guilty, guy'ner. It's all right." circuit court? Don't you know that you can only send him to jail or bind him over to await the action of the grand jury? Don't you know that if you take this man's | fiel castle, or rather an absolute ferres, list

"Is that so, guy'ner?" said the justice. umes in series, because in this share as soon as he could recover breath. And he slowly and sheepishly turned the pris

Dickens' Children.

I venture to think that such a child as David Copperfield is rare. The majority are made of more commonplace material. They would know better how to get on with Mr. and Miss Murdstone. Very few boys-powadays at any rate-would, even at eight or nine years of age, be quite so easily imposed on by a waiter as to allow him to eat their dinner without uttering a word of protest. I am very doubtful, too, whether many boys would have been quite so loverlike to Little Emily and found such intense delight in Mr. Peg-otty's wonderful house by the sea at Yar-

Still, one feels that David is real and from first to last consistent with himself, which, by the way, is more than can be said for all Dickens' characters-Ham Peggotty, to wit, who, when we are first intro-duced to him, is little more than a half witted, blundering lout, but becomes before the end of the story a really magnificent fellow.

Every one will call to mind many other child characters in the writings of Dickens. No other male writer has given us so many. In my judgment, none of his children can compare with those of certain female writers.-National Review.

Hair Restrained by Law.

Centuries ago for some reason it was tival, thought necessary to introduce a kind of sumptuary law with respect to the length Men were forbidden to wear their hair on their shoulders and women to wear the long plaits hanging loose. It was a mark of distinction for maidens to wear long bair, only the slaveborn having it cut guarded pack trains. The output of the short; so it is not likely that women of free birth were induced by any edicts to cut all spent on improvements. Upward of their hair loose, but only to confine it \$10,000,000 has been so expended, and the within reasonable bounds. Our furbears must have been better provided with One of the improvements is a great tunnel nature's head covering than we are. There that runs straight into the mountains for a is, alast little occasion now for restraining the abundance of women's locks.-Notes and Queries.

The Moon Has No Effect.

In order to determine what influence the soon has upon earthquakes. Captain De Montessus has collected information of 60, 600 earthquakes, and has arrived at the conclusion that our sateilite has no effect upon these phenomena.-New York Jour-

True to His Art. Carpenter-What kind of wings do you want on your house? Musician-Why-er-White Wings "-Rate Field's Washington. Hilarious Fun-

Traveler-If New York society consists of only 400 people, what do the million or se of others do for physomre or recreation? Mrs. Foreundred-They read about what ateam pipes by means of coiled metal we do .- New York Weekly. A public speaker has humorously ad

vanced the position that none but hald beaded men and fat me are fit for heads of families, as they are noted for their meekness and sweetness of temper. Salmon intended for smoking are first scrubbed and dried, after which they are bung up in the smokehouse, where a slow fire is kept burning. One week is required

A PROSPEROUS EXID

HOW "BOSS" SHEPHERD HAS MADE FORTUNE IN MEXICO.

Driven Prom Home, He Struck a Barre In Chilianhun, Where He Dules Lag. Ring-A Carper of Romantle Vieled and Remarkable Successes

The world has heard but little of his. the man who 20 years ago was alless funous and infamous as the brustifier. the "boss" of the Capital City of the in-Alexander R. Shepherd, formely stein of the District of Columbia. Yet he so of this American Baron Hausenston sub quent to his downfail has been on the comantic vicissitudes as a Haggard has and now he is a "boss" again, in someth more than the political sense, and rea with despotle away over a little city of he own, which he has built to protest the fabulously rich silver mines peur Bateria in the canyon of El Puerte river, and to mountain fastnesses of the Sixte Made the southwestern corner of the state of Ch hushna, Mexico.

Practically an exile from his native has almost "flat broke," Shepherd with an derful luck found his way to Date. just after one of the regularly recorrevolutions on which so many Mexicana pend for fame and fortune. An America citizen owned a mine there which had be seized by the revolutionists and held is several months. They were finally drive out by the government troops, but left is mine in a chnotic condition, the works of stroved and the owner on the verse of bank ruptey.

This was Shepherd's opportunity, and he seized it with avidity. He made a em-



ALEXANDER IL EREPREUD

000, put an American fereman in charge t got things in some kind of shape, and start ed for the Rio Grande border to pagette with American capitalists for money wi which to back up his undertaking. Hed not succeed in getting as much money as he wanted, and returned to Batopile rather disheartened, to meet one of the greatest pieces of good luck that the ere befullen a favorite of fortune. In his sh sence his foreman had "struck bonnes." as the miners say, and within 90 days in taken out of the mine over \$300,000 worth of sliver, or enough to pay for the mine and leave a comfortable working surplus forfi ture development.

Then Boss Shepherd blossomed out na bonanza king. He devoted all his miste-ful genius and tireless energy to descrip ing the property be find and acquiring more, and pretty soon had control by also lute ownership of a kingdom greater is a the kings to whom they owed naminal al-

Like the borous of old, he built hims feet life you will be indicted for murder your its stone walls, which are 55 feet in height, inclose 100 acres of land and m pliances of the modern science of fortification. Revolution is indigenous in Matin and in the state of Chihunhua, and paris of the citizens charged to uprearious ularly in that part of Chihuahna worst laughter.—Atlanta Constitution. Governor Shepherd's inlines are located, it is almost perennial. He has beaded the warn ing conveyed by the fate of his predecess: in the ownership of the first mine he bought and the greaser guerrillas who next a

tempt to confiscate the property will have to do something more than demand posses-There is but one entrance to the fortres -through heavy iron gates guarded day and night by armed sentinels and opens only to those who have the password. Military discipline obtains throughout the little city built within the walls. streets are patrolled continually by prodarmes, and every precaution is against treachery from within or surprist from without. A small army of employees of various kinds is quartered there, and fidelity is assured by constant watchfulness and strictest regulation.

The bouses, of which there are many are one story adobe structures, built for the most part with broad, comfortable versi-das and standing in the grateful shade of trees. The boss' mausion is quite inxurious in its appointments, and there is a special house for visitors. A big botel accommo dates several hundred Mexican miners and other hired men, and the huge stables are filled with whole droves of animals. A number of small parks ornamen, the inclosure and furnish breathing places for the employees, who rarely go outside the walls except on special business or to misbrate some great national or religious fee-

All the work of the mine is done within sumptuary law with respect to the length of garments and the length of the hair ing day and night, and the ore is crushed. amalgamated, refined and cast into hars of pure silver, weighing 130 pounds cath, which are sent every fortnight over the mountains to Chibushua city by carefully mine averages \$200,000 a month, and it is work is not yet by any means completon. mile, and another is an aqueinet five miles long, built of solid masoury.
Only the highest grade ore is worked at

the present time, but when the tuncel is done, so that ore can be brought out in train loads, then Governor Shepherd 4278 he will begin working the ore that pays only \$100 to \$150 a ton, and the mine will

be a dividend payer for at least 100 years. The boss never expects to visit his natival land again. He has been in the United States but once since he became a Mexicus silver king, but keeps himself well posted on creats here, getting what hows he con daily by private wire from Chibunbun and patronixing American publishers of newspapers, magnifiers and books with greet

Wire as a Strengthener. The method of strengthening copper

wire has been quite generally adopted in the Italian navy. The practice is to serve the tubes with one or two layers of wire wound under tention. The method is not considered applicable to other than straight tubes. The wire is of sufficient strength to carry the full load of steam, and the tension used in winding is about I fons personare incl. The wire is put on in two or three independent spirals, and the ends of each are independently fastened to the flanges.