EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

Going to Africa.

Great interest is exhibited in the proposed East African expedition of Mr. William Astor Chanler. The Tama river, which he proposes to follow, is inhabited along the lower part principally by the Wa-Pokomo, a race which subsists by cultivation. The banks of the river being low, the country on both river thus acts as a liberal fertilizer. Chanler has no easy task before him, as some of the tribes to be passed in reaching Mount Kenia have had their suspicions and hostility aroused by the harsh and barbarous course of the German explorer Dr. Peters.

He will start early in June in company with Lieutenant Holmel, of the Austrian has been tattooed with blue ink, so as to navy, and Count Tolaki, with the object of careful scientific research and observation in that region. They will travel along the Tama river, resting for some weeks at the snowcapped moun- rives at man's estate. tain of Kenia, where they will make astronomical observations. After exploring the mountain to its summit if unknown regions of East Rudolph lake. It was there that Baron Vecken was murdered, and that Reviol, Respoli and Ferrendi failed in their efforts to accomplish their aims.

The region abounds in warlike tribes. Mr. Chanler intends to enter the region from the west, after leaving Lake Rudolph, and proceed along the Tubba river to the sea. He expects to be abtake with him his young servant, George Galmin, who accompanied him through perilous enterprise, which is expected to subjects to leave, claiming it contrary to have most interesting and valuable re- their law and custom. sults.-Philadelphia Leader.

A Tame Duckling.

The extraordinary sight of a duckling that has just shed its shell following a young woman about the house with all the affection of a pet dog is a domestic wonder in the family of Mrs. Carr. Ever since Easter morn the neighbors have been dropping in to witness the spectacle, and the fame of the singular attachment has attracted attention among people who are interested in natural phenomena of every description.

The little duckling has been in the family since Easter Sunday, when it brought as a gift to Mrs. Carr's baby daughter. Serena, aged four years, who was delighted with her new pet. The duck at once struck up a long friendship for the domestic, Mary Mc Cullough, and has been the young woman's constant companion ever since. Whenever Mary speaks the duck responds with the piping salutation and waddles after the young woman wherever she goes. The most astonishing thing about this freak of nature is that if any other inmate of the household attempts to induce it to answer, the webfooted prodigy maintains a solemn silence, but Mary has only to utter a word when the quacking begins and is kept up until she has ceased speaking .-Philadelphia Times.

Mary's Claim.

A little girl is reported to have died near the imaginary line in Oklahoma which divided the recently opened res servations from the remainder of the territory just as the signal was given for the grand rush for lands. The child and her father were alone and unknown, but the beauty of the one and the still, deep grief of the other moved the strong men · of the frontier to acts of admirable sympathy.

A runner on a swift horse located a homestead, and returning placed the father of the dead girl in possession of it. The body of the child was trausported to the claim and buried upon it. Afterward it was discovered the remaining one of the unfortunate couple was absolutely penniless, and a purse of money was given him with the hope that the claim will prove a haven of rest to him and that the homestead shall always be known as "Mary's claim."-Duluth Tribune.

Death from Ingrowing Toe Natt. Some time ago there was published the story of the death of a Long Island physician from blood poisoning resultng from an ingrowing toe nail. A well known surgeon chiropodist said the other day to the reporter: "The death of that Long Island doctor is not the first ! have heard of from the same cause.

The cause of the disease is common and painful and usually directly traceable to narrow toed shoes. It causes pain as severe as a toothache and not infrequently, when neglected, results in blood potsoning. I know of an operation for ingrowing toe nail in an English hospital where the patient suffered so much pain that they gave him a mixture of ether and chloroform. The operation was successful, but when it was finished the physicians found that their patient had died from the chloroform."-New York Sun.

To Preserve an Alpine Flower.

The diet of the Tyrol last week passed a bill imposing beavy fines upon persons found selling any sample of the beauti ful but rare Alpine flower called edelweiss, which has been pulled up by the roots on the mountains. A similar act was passed seven years ago by the diet of Salzburg, with a view to the preservation of the edelweise plant, which is threatened with extinction in the Austrian Alps. In the Salaburg district the success of this legislation is, unfortunately, not encouraging.

Great Season for Herrings.

The harring fiseing season on the Sus quehanna river is finished, and the catch has been unprecedented. The pack will amount to over 60,000 barrels of salted The season open April 8 and closed May 10. One fisherman caught 100 bar rels of the fish with a dipnet in the outlet lock of the caual. It has been no un common thing this season to take 200, 000 herring at a hanl of one of the large seines, which, when paid out, encircles three-quarters of a mile or more of water area.-Cor. Philadelphia Record.

Perhaps the most trying experience in the career of a moiden who has passed the first hims of romantic girthood's when she braces herself to meet the shock of a proposal of marriage from some man and

A Trying Experience.

FATE OF A SAMOAN HERO.

The Tattonesi Budy of a Native of Samos Lord as an Advertisement.

Coroner Wally and his partner, Mr. Rollins, possess at their place of business a decidedly novel, weird and ghastly advertisement. In the corner of their back room stands an ordinary looking pine box, such a one as is used to place around caskets in the grave. It stands upon an end and hinges are at the side A lid is opened and a startling sight is revealed.

Standing erect, with hands folded in front and dressed in no raiment except a similar garment to the one used by the Yuma Indians (when they use one) sides is annually inundated, and the stands the dead body of a Samoan tattooed warrior who was known during life as Letungaifo, and who died at St. Luke's hospital. The body was taken to Coroner Wally's on the day of death, and he had it embalmed. The eyes are open and the black hair and slight mustache bristle out with peculiar fierceness. From the waist to the knees it

resemble a pair of knee pants, it being one of the peculiar customs of the country from whence he came to so decorate the body of every male as soon as he ar-

From the peculiar history of the lonely Pacific islander, who, it seems, risked his life and assisted in saving the lives possible they will plunge into the almost of United States man-of-war's men during the terrible cyclone that swept over the island in March, 1889, it would seem that the government alone owed a debt of gratitude to him, to at least put him in a proper resting place. Letungaifo was one of five Samoans brought to this country by R. A. Cunningham Aug. 19, 1889, and was to have exhibited with them in this city, but owing to his health he was sent to the hospital, and a sent about eighteen months. He will few weeks after the departure of his countrymen he died. In obtaining these five Sameans Mr. Conningham had great Mashonaland. Mr. Chanler is full of difficulty, as Mataafa Malieton, the king hope and will go fully equipped for his of the islands, will not allow any of his

> In the terrible cyclone in March, 1889, when the American men-of-war Trenton and Vandalia were wrecked in the harbor of Pago-Pago, in the island of Tutuila, the natives rescued the sailors by making a human line out to reach them, thus enabling them to get to the shore. On this occasion Letungaifo particularly distinguished himself for feats of bravery in saving the lives of several of the crew.

It was after this Cunningham attempt ed to get the men away. They sailed from the island of Upolu in an open boat, intending to intercept the Oceanic steamer from Sydney to Trisco, but a terrible storm arose, and after nearly being capsized and suffering all manner of hardships they were compelled to put back into the harbor of Pago-Pago.

This was on Saturday, and the next day being Sunday all were released to attend church, as the authorities did not think anything would sail on that day. Cunningham, however, learned that the United States ship Almeda was shortly to sail with the sailors who were wrecked during the burricane, and hastily getting the men together who were anxions to come on board they were secreted and thus escaped to America, being the first of their race to leave their native country. - Denver Republican.

Burke's Grasshopper.

Sir Philip Francis once waited upon Edmund Burke by appointment, to read over to him some important public docu-ments. He found Mr. Burke in his garden, holding a grasshopper and observing it attentively. What a beautiful creature is this!"

legs, its wings, its eves."

"How can you," said Sir Philip, "lose your time in admiring such an animal, when you have so many objects of importance to attend to?"

'Yet Socrates," said Burke, "attended to a much less animal; he actually measured the proportion which its size bore to the space it passed over in a skip. I think the skip of a grasshopper does not exceed its length. Let us see."

"My dear friend," said Sir Philip, "1 am in a great hurry; let us walk in and let me read my papers to you. Into the house they walked. Sir Philip egan to read and Burke appeared to listen. At length Sir Philip, having

"I think," said Burke, "that natural ists are now agreed that locusta, not cicada, is the Latin word for grasshop per. What's your opinion, Sir Philips My opinion," answered Sir Philip, gathering up his papers and preparing to go, "is that till the grasshopper is out your head, it will be idle to talk to you of the affairs of your country."

mislaid a paper, a pause ensued

A Modern Miracle

Youth's Companion.

There lived in the vicinity of Bergers a parish priest who was greatly beloved His parishioners decided upon getting up a subscription to present him with a cask of wine. One of the inhabitants supplied the cask, and each of the rest came and poured in two litres of the produce of his vineyard. One day last week our cure invited some of the sub scribers to dinner, in order to taste the beverage which formed a compound of all the wines grown in the district. The servant went to turn the tap, and came back with a decanter full of water in

her hand: "Whatever is that?" was the general

This is the wine out of the barrel." His reverence could not make it out; were splitting with laughter. Each one had thought to himself that the presence of two litres of water would not be detected in a butt of wine, but, as it happened, they had all acted on the same idea. -- Petit Liegeoia.

Dangeroux Suakes. Among the American pit vipers which are not rattlesnakes are the copperheads and the much dreaded water moccasin o the Californias and Texas. The former has a wide range east of the Mississip and frequents mendows in the neighbor hood of water. There it women times falls victim to the lost named snake, for or opening att unusually thick water more sin caught in Texas a large copperhead receptly awallowed, was found within it The water moscasin is an animal more dreaded than the rattlesanke, since whi the latter tries to escape, or at least makes its presence known by its rattle, the former is believed to go out of its way to strike, while is does so without emitting a sound. Another dreaded kind, which is said to at tack without warning, is the for

of the West Indies - Quarterly Review. On the principle that an onnce of prevention outvalues a pound of cure, it is wise to try and check a cold at the outse and not allow it to gain too much hold

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

MATE LEROY FORECASTS SPRING STYLES IN MILLINERY.

Pashion Is Becoming More Variable and Allows a Greater Liberty of Personal Preference In the Choice of Headgear. Attractive Street and Evening Gowns.

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What a great saving of time and expense it would be if we could adopt a national headgear and wear that to the entire exclusion of hats and bonnets! It might be some-thing typical of our national attributes, or might be a sort of a Puritan hat or boodanything, only so that it would relieve us of the care, time and money it now costs us to follow fashion. As it is, every few weeks mark a change of some kind. Summer fades into antumn, and autumn gives way to early winter. Then come "midwinter styles, and now right in the depths of that



NEW HATS AND HONNETS.

headgear in general that are the precursors of spring millinery. Spring millinery is I think, the most entiring and entrancing of all, just as spring is the sweetest time of the year, full as it is of promise. Perhaps all the promises are not to be fulfilled, but they are so pleasant while there is yet hope. I think I see a new era in millinery that allows each person a greater liberty of personal preference than heretofore. oung lady who takes long walks for health, pleasure, business or to save car fare wears an alpine hat of felt, brown, drab or green, and that may be trimmed in whatever style she prefers, for some have a trimming of castle braid, with perhaps one pointed quill. Others have so trimming other than a ribbon band and a plain buckle. Others may have a drapery of velvet or a few black cock's paried over. The plainer these hats are, however, the more stylish they appear, as it is well understood that they are simply runabout hats, and all attempts to make hem appear dressy are in very bad taste.

Next to the alpines come the high crowned felts. These are also more for service than beauty, yet they will admit of more elab-orate ornamentation. One very pretty hat of this class had a drapery of black and red chemille netting twisted in front, partly to represent the form of a calla lily, with a amen for pistill of the same covered over a piece of wood. In the back there was a bunch of cock's plumes closely curled over. The hat was bound with black velvet.

Generally speaking, stiff quills and orna ments made up of breast and wing feathers, wings and coprey plames are more popular, particularly for the young, than estrich plumes, but still there are some persons who look better under the softer outlines of estrich feathers, and they are undenlably richer. A hat for a young lady displayed at a prominent milliner's was made of chocolate brown felt, and it was turned up n such a manner as to form a point at each side, leaving the back and front to flare up. Around the outer portion of the brim were sewed three narrow lines of copper colored with loops of seal brown velvet ribbon, held said Burke. "Observe its structure-its by a long buckle of amber, and three rich strich tips of chocolate brown, two upright and one carled around from the front on one side to the back, on the other along the low grown.

I saw another very stylish bat, which looks better when surmounting a pretty face than it does in a picture. It was of noil felt in gray and cherry lines, with a very narrow milliner's roll of cherry velvet on outside and inside of the brim, about an inch from the edge. It had a very low round top crown, and the brim was made fluted-that is to say, it was too full on the edge to lie flat. This extra fullness was gathered up into the most fanciful convolutions. On the front and one side were set cherry velvet rosettes and two odd feather ornaments of brown hen's feathers, made to resemble pine cones, topped by sprays of osprey. These ornaments fro their starting points to ends measured 10 inches and made a very modish hat.

For a girl not over 16 there was a very beautiful large felt hat of dark blue, plain felt, edged with silver braid. The trim ming, which was composed of baby blue bengaline, was laid on in a rather that drapery, ending with twisted points. From tips curled closely, and one started from under the brim and curled upward. It can readily be understood that this hat was



NEW GOWNE,

for "very best," as its color and form ar was altogether puzzling! The guests adapted only for church or visiting, etc., at and then the blue bengaline should be re moved to allow a more solver trimming. For a child from, say, 10 to 15 a plateau felt of black or very dark brown or blue nearly covered with a drapery and large flat bows of plaid velvet, is a very suitable hat for general use. Through the bows are thrust two or more quills, which afford quite sufficient trimming. This is also a very durable style.

There is no set rule as to the disposal of the trimming on bounds. There may be a mass of flowers, feathers, hows or wingson one side and nothing at all on the other, or there may be a butterfly or some other style of garniture requiring that both sides elects. One very dainty bonnet shown for church or theater had a spreading wing on one side standing upward and outward and on the other two closed pinions upright and a smaller wing placed flat along the side. The bonnet was of black velvet, with black velvet strings. It was out up in front and there were three large black hearter red popples made of velvet. It was a really

eautiful bonnet. little hat of double faced fult in two shade of purple, though these double faced hats are not seen now as often as they were a month ago. The brim was turned back to make a continental shape, and in the front

there was a close rosette of black velvet. Back of these there was a double how of lace, stiffened by wire, and three bronze green turkey quills. Certainly these are not all the new styles, but they are the leading ones. The flat littlessilor plateau, trimmed with cherry relvet band and a couple of pert little quills, are great favorites, and they go naturally with the coat sques, white vests and mannish neckties that seem to suit some types better than

anything else. Just such a costume attracted me the other day, and it is worth talking about The skirt was of pale gray blue cloth, beau-tifully tailor finished and quite plain, with not even a row of stitching around it. The basque is of the gray blue cloth, pointed in front and with the skirt plaited on. The

tions, with two lines of folds of the armure gown made in the same establishment was of heavy peau de soie, mottled with purplish brown in a straggling pattern. The nior was what is now called oyster, and that means a sort of dull white, with sandy on the right side over a panel of emerald where the money was lying velvet. Three fancy pearl buttons were set Having gone through the at the top of the opening. The corage was ertions to show the neck and waist lines,



STREET AND EVENING DRESSES.

ed at a little below the elbow in double The hat was of gray and emerald felt, with three pink feathers and a pearl ornament. I admired the gown very much, all but the pink drapery around the waist, but I presume most people would like that

The dancing classes, the private and pubballs, all make great demands upon the s hard to find something new, but I discovered a lovely thing that is also decidedly novel in the way of a superb ball gown for a young married lady or single one in her and or third season. The gown was of lace, and on two of the points were bunches of violets trailing downward. The waist had a drapery of maize satin ending in two rabbit car ends. Above this was a row of lace over Lole ler crape. The corsage was cut quite low seven days-rubbed over with the blood and bordered with violets. On the shoulders were little knots formed of violets and maire ribbon. The short sleeves were puffed and edged with a narrow maize binding and were left open on the front of the arm. The back of the skirt was laid in massive plaits and was demitrain. With this there will worn long, white mousquetaire gloves and either a small wreath of violets or a its hiding place at night as a great blazble. This is a style and combination of color that would prove as suitable for a brunette as a blond, and the general idea could be worked out in several combinaions. I should say that the flowers around the neck and at the waist should be real. while those at the foot of the skirt had bet ter be artificial.

Among the new gowns I found a novelty in a handsome street costume of gendarms blue camel's hair, trimmed with a wide border of natural beaver. There was a pannier drapery at the sides, and the front ras also draped across. The days of en tirely plain skirts are ended. Over the shoulders was a wide bretelle collar of bis cuit cloth bound with beaver. A mourning costume also shows a clearly defined drapery on waist and skirt. The gown was of henrietta, with a deep crape flounce headed by a twist and windmill bows set all around. The yoke and sleeves were of crape. This was a gown for a daughter traing a parent or a widow in her second year of bereavement.

MATE LEBOY.

The Value of Water.

The Colorado Irrigating company have projected a canal to irrigate 1,300,000 acres of land in the Salton desert. The water will be conveyed from the Colorado river, the total length of the canal being about 400 miles and the estimated cost \$5,000,000. Should water be placed on the tract in ques-tion, its value would be raised to about

Two Shutters in One Camera.

With the object of avoiding the difficult ty experienced in photography of obtaining istinct foreground and background at the same time, a leading French photogra ther fits his camera with two shutters, one or the foreground and the other for the background, giving that for the former a greater and variable degree of opening New York Times.

In 1842 a Russian farmer conceived the idea of extracting oil from the sunflower, His schemes were considered most vision ary, but he persevered, until new the in dustry is one of enormous proportions there being ; wow acres under cultivation Ex-Governor Gilpin, the first chief ex-

centive of Colorado, says he has seen his state grow from nothing to a population of 750,000. All this has happened in a little more than thirty year and the governor himself is not yet an old man. Little Johnny is much perplexed to

know why it is that he is compelled to go to hed at night when he isn't sleepy, and forced to get up in the morning when he is.

The favorite employment of the Prince of Montenegro is the composition of war songs and historical draces, in which he desights to sing and act with great vigor.

SACRED TALISMANS.

CAREFULLY GUARDED STONES AMONG THE CHEROXEES.

The Greatest of These Awe Inspiring Relics Is the Clasetti, a Transparent Stone About Which Innumerable Stories Are Told-Its Doner.

Stones endowed with magic powers have held an important place in the world's belief from the days of the pracular stone in the breastplate of the ancient Jewish high priest down to the Lee penny and the murrain stone of linen shirt and has revers and collar of modern times. The Cherokee medicine white cloth. The sleeves are made of the men make use of several stone talkssame, and they have cuffs made of white mans, commonly crystals found among cloth, with fine stitching done in black silk. their native mountains. One is a trans-There is a long black satin tie, held in by a Incent purple stone about an inch long. silverring. With this was worn one of those with a sharp point. With this the conlittle sailors mentioned before. It was a jurer claimed to be able to find lost or striking and. I think, extremely stylish stolen articles, or to tell the where-Equally stylish, though in quite a differ- abouts of game in the mountains.

ne, was a new to gown just finished To test the matter a coin was thrown for Lillian Russell. The form was princess into the grass at random while he was in the back. The front hung from the not looking, and he was told the money square neck loosely to the feet. The ma- was his if he could find it. Procuring terial was ivory white armure, rich and a string about a yard long he tied one heavy. The front was of three lace inser- end of it around the middle of the stone. silk set between. There were short puffed so as sleeves of orange velvet slashed with white to swing freely, he set it whirling in a velvet and a fishtail and of velvet ribbon circle with a stroke of his finger, at the down each side in front. The neck was cut same time reciting in an undertone some down square in the front, just enough to be dressy and not too much for good taste. rapidly, then more and more slowly. A very dainty and attractive reception and stopped with the point toward the north. He walked a few feet farther in that direction, gave the stone another twirl, and again repeated the formula. explaining that it must be done seven times, and that on the seventh trial the shadows. This gown had a circular skirt, times, and that on the seventh trial the very full in the back and slightly opened stone would point to the exact spot Having gone through the whole per-

formance, he finally halted at the wrong ald velvet, with outlines of rich point lace place. After hunting in the grass for some time he was obliged to give it up. On the front was a large satin bow fastened He declared that his failure was due to with a fancy pearl norseshoe pin, and drawn the fact that the stone was not fastened around the entire waist was a drapery of as it should have been. The other Inoseleaf pink crepe de chine fastening in dians said that the stone was all right. the back under five of the same pearl but but that the man was a har, which was perfectly true, and that, although a pretty good doctor, he knew nothing of nagic. They asserted that in the hands of certain conjurers, whom they named, the charm never failed.

To obtain a knowledge of future events they use another talisman. They put it into a bowl of water, where, acording to their testimony, it moves about on the surface, following the direction of a knife in the hand of the conjurer, who all the time repeats his secret formula. Whipple describes that ceremony as he witnessed it among the western Cherokees forty years ago. The talisman was a small round piece of very dry bread. The greatest of all Cherokee talismans

is the Ulasutti (literally transparent) stone. There is no end to the stories oncerning this stone, which the Indians tons as those on theskirt. The sleeves end- invariably speak of in a half frightened manner, as children speak of ghosts. They assert that it is a magic scale from the head of a great horned serpent, with a body as large as a tree trunk and two blazing coals of fire for eyes, which lived ages ago and worked terrible destruction among the people until it was killed by a famous magician. In the inventive genius of the dressmakers, and it encounter a single drop of the serpent's poisonous saliva fell upon the head of the slaver, whose hair was transformed into a mass of writhing snakes.

The Indians describe it as a triangular white changeable silk, with the reflets of crystal, flat on the bottom and tapering purple and green, but so faint that the flat up to a point, and perfectly transparent face above white. The front of the skirt with the exception of a single red streak was all white, with a foot trimming of Par- running through the center from top to ma violets sewed on without foliage. At hottom. It is evidently a beautiful the waist line was a row of deeply pointed specimen of rutile quartz, so exceedingly rare that the conjurer who can obtain one outranks all his rivals

The stone must be fed the indians say, with the blood of small game every of the animal as soon as killed. Twice a year it demands the blood of a deer or some other large animal. It is wrapped in a whole deerskin and kept in some secret cave in the mountains. Were the tribute of blood to be withheld or neglected the Ulasutti would issue from tuft of plames. Violets would be preferating ball of fire, and fly through the air to satisfy its appetite by drinking the lifeblood of the conjurer. The original owner was afraid of it,

and he changed its hiding place frequently, so that the stone might not be able to find its way out. When he died it was buried with him, as otherwise it would issue from its cave by night, like a flery meteor, to search for his tomb night after might for seven years. But if unable to find its owner, it would go back to sleep forever where he had placed it.

As far back as 1762 Tumberlake heard of the stone with the wonderful story of its origin. He said that it was kept hidden in some place known only to two women, who refused to betray the secret Adair, the celebrated trader, also speaks of it a few years later. The conjures refused to let him see it for fear of profanation.

When consulting it as to any unknown or future happening the conjurer gazes into the Ulasutti, and there sees mir rored all that he wishes to know, and by the action of the specter, or its position near the top or bottom of the talisman. he learns not only the event, but also its proximity in time or place. It is believed that only one of these

stones is in the possession of the eastern Cherokees. The owner has refused all inducements to show it. He said that he kept it hidden in a cave, wrapped in its deerskin covering, and that if he should expose it to the profane gaze of a white man he could kill no more game even if he were permitted to live. It was very evident that he believed what he said, for no offer could change his determination .- New York Sun

Plants used in love divinations are common. In many parts of England and Scot land the familiar southern wood is known as "lad's love." "lad-lovelass," or "lad love and lasses' delight." Another British name for the plant is "val man's love." or simply "old man," from its use recon mended by Pliny. In Woburn, Mass. this herb is called "boy's love," and it i said that if a girl tucks a bit in her shoe she will marry the first boy she meets. Kansas City Journal.

Electric Meters.

That there is still a field for invention in electric meters is shown by the number of patents for devies designed to record the flow of current continually issued from the patent office. A good meter should be sell able, accurate, substantial always and easy to read, but notwithstanding the work of various inventors during several years. there is no such instrument on the market today. - New York World.

A CLEVER COLLIE.

Aithough Dash Was Blind He Managed to Save a Creature's Life.

Dash was not a full blooded collie, but he was a fine dog and remarkably intelligent. He was early trained to drive the cows to and from the pasture without assistance. This he did for several years; then he suddenly became blind from what seemed to be paralysis of the optic nerve. For a few weeks he was greatly depressed. He moped about in a disconsolate way and for days together scarcely changed his position. Finally his master succeeded in coaxing Dash to go along with him one morning

to drive the cows to pasture. That afternoon, of his own accord, the log went after the cattle, and from that time onward he resumed his former habits, doing his work just as well and as faithfully as when he could see. He never made a mistake in the number of the cows, and never left a cow behind save once, and that happened in this

home Old Brindle was missing. Dash drove the cattle into the barnyard, and then was seen going toward the pasture on a run. A half hour later he returned without the missing cow.

Where's Brindle, Dash?' his master

The dog looked despondent. He huns his head and drooped his tail as if with

"Go find Brindle," commanded the master. Dash turned and ran for a few steps

in the direction of the pasture and then trotted slowly back and sat down before his master, as if to say: "It's no use. I've tried, but I can't get that cow." At his master's repeated command, he

again ran off for a few steps, but returned as before, this time whining uneasily.

"Something wrong, is there, old dog? Well, I'll go along and see," said the man, and he started in the direction of the pasture.

A wonderful change came over Dash at this move of his master. Wide awake and tail wagging, he led the way, with occasional sharp, expressive barks.

Without a moment's hesitation he led his master straight to the spot were Old Brindle stood, and then began barking vociferously, as much as to say: "There, you see how it is! I couldn't start her.'

The cow had caught her head in the crotch of an apple tree. She had been reaching for apples, and having put her head into the crotch from above, was unable to withdraw it, and there she hung, a picture of stupid misery, in im-

minent danger of choking to death. She was released after considerable difficulty, and Dash drove her home. He had saved her life, his master thinks, for she could hardly have lived through the night in such a position.-Youth's Companion.

Black Buck Hunting in India.

The black buck of India is a very graceful animal, weighing between thir y and fifty pounds. The hide of the male when full grown is of inky blackness on the back while the belly is as white as snow, the contrast being very striking. The borns are black and spi al in shape, and in length average about eighteen inches, although they have been known to reach twenty-six inches. The animals are usually found in herds, and are difficult to approach on foot, as the bucks toss their beads into the air from time to time in a very graceful manner, and some one of them is almost sure to detect any attempt at not far distant, and from one who was up -talking. They are at times hunted on able to be present a letter of thanks was horseback, but the usual method in many sections is to use a conveyance very much like the back of a horse, only

shorter and made of wood. This is on wheels, is drawn by bullocks, and is called a jungle cart. It is very close to the ground, and from both sides project flat pieces of wood, upon which the feet rest. The inside is hollow and holds ammunition and luncheon. It is believed that they take the queer little wooden arrangement on wheels for a plow, and consequently are not much alarmed as it draws nearer them in ever decreasing circles. The bullocks move at the word of command. and are accompanied by a shikaree, or native hunter. The bucks never seem to fear the inhabitants, doubtless having learned they are without guns, and

therefore not to be dreaded.-Clarence B. Moore in St. Nicholas.

Shiftlesaness

Living without plans is shiftlessness. Living above plans may be the highest life of faith. The ordinary traveler must look to the beaten track as his guide in journeying, but he who is competent to be an explorer may strike out from the traveled way and be guided by the circumstances of each hour in his action beyond that path. But if a man is to do without the ruts and the finger boards of the common highway he must be able to read the signs of the heavens in order to be sure of his bearings as he journeys. A man has occasion to rely on rules and patterns of conduct unless | feet of lowering prices on the necessities of he has the ability to comprehend and apply principles in every special emergency. Only he who has faith that God has called him to act all by himself in population after the war, more than 2000 has called him to act all by himself in the world is justified in starting out in life not knowing whither he goes; but he can move forward fearlessly. -Sunday it was impossible for any except the rich to School Times.

Lignum Vita Brakes.

It appears that the lignum vitæ, which has been used so successfully abroad for bearings, possesses special value for brake blocks, giving even better results than cast iron. After being cut to the sweep of the wheel it is firmly clamped to the brake shoe. Owing to its extreme hardness the wood wears very slightly and uniformly.- New York Johrnal.

George Washington Sold Books.

George Washington, when young, canvassed around Alexandria, Va., and sold over 200 copies of a work entitled Bydell's American Savage."-Publishers' Weekly.

Mr. Spurgeon once wrote to the archbishop for permission to drive through

his park, inclosing a stamped envelope addressed "C. H. Spurgeon." The archbishop answered, writing "Rev." before Propitiating the Sea.

The Chinese used to make a practice of flinging men overboard during storms, and as late as the year 1780 a number of persons were publicly killed in one prov. ble, but was afterward seen to enter ince in order to prevent the tide from the empty room and secretly again

A HOUSEWIFE UNION

AN ORGANIZATION FOR IMPROVING DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Berijn Women Have Done Much to bein A Vexations Question-Their faters

ing System of Giving Prises-Garage Servants Who Are Veterans, A meeting was held not long ago in a magnificent city hall by the Heapan Union of Berlin for the purpose of puts rewarding servants of the members to years of faithful service. The remawere a handsome silver pin, with the hinls of the union and the words, "Resa for faithful service," an engraved rate, a copy of the union's resultsok and

sum of money, determined by the time service. The Housewife union is one of the m. energetic women's organizations in the many. In Berlin its influence street, out over every branch of household was and every industry pertaining thereta. was founded by Fran Lina Morgania Ope afternoon when the cows came The idea of encouraging faithful domes ation from her brain. In the first year, its existence the committee on prize hard work to make both ends meet h public interest in the experiment go each year, and now, thanks to giften legacies, this branch of the union is

supporting and almost out of debt. To be entitled to a prize, a woman me serve at least five years in the same inhold, after which time she receives the and the certificate. She receives after years in the same family the cookie, and ten marks in gold; after twenty year she gets twenty marks, and after the years in the same household thirty s the sum given. She may receive a tain prize every five years if she aidthe only necessary condition being the her employer, if not a member of a union, must pay two years' members; fee and a small sum toward the prize.

The council hall used for the man

meeting was filled to overflowing with a

interested crowd of women, a man le and there looking and probably feeling very much out of place. In the front me ant from twenty to thirty servants of a ages dressed in their best and fully apps ciative of the importance of the occasion The meeting was opened by the preside of the union, Fran Morgenstern, a slae stout woman, with white hair and a brige kindly face. After a brief resume of to minutes of the last meeting the preside spoke of the purpose of prize giving to hope of improving the class of domest servants by encouraging long and faith attention to duty and the attempt to store something of the patriarchal relati of servant and employer in former da when the servant was one of the famil

taking a personal pride and interest into welfare of the household. She then spoke to the servants, empirisizing the good their example must do: many of their class, and contrasting is security of their position with the loss the factory hand and the shoppirl. To employer came in for a little of the pris as well, Fran Morgenstern rightly giving the housewife her due share of importan in making and the keeping of good ser ants. Then the list of those to be reward

ed was read, and the women came forms one by one to receive the prizes. The first name announced was that of a working housekeeper, who had served fifts years in the same place, outliving two geerations, and now in her old age cared for as one of the family. The announcement evoked a storm of applause, and the auli ence was much disappointed when told that this faithful creature was too oil to make the journey from her distant comtry home, and that her prize had been for

warded to ber. Next on the list came another house keeper, whose term of service had lasted 38 years; then a cook of 30 years' service is the same household, another of 2s, and au-other of 26. All lived in country towns, whom had served 25 years in families in Berlin; then one who had served for it years, another for 23, another for 22, see eral for 20, four from 15 to 20 years, and seven whose term of service lasted from to 15 years. Twenty-eight in all weren warded, the majority having served for more than 20 years in the same family Several had received prizes five years h fore, and several were from families win fellow servants had been rewarded with

At the previous meeting forry-five women were rewarded, and the number of prizes given has seldem been teles

twenty. Touching stories of fidelity in misforture. of honest attachment born of pride and " terest in the employer's family were told that we were in the latter half of the Nine teenth century and in the heart of a great sity. They recalled other quarters of the globe where two or three women cannot tales to narrate of incompetest "help," of the hardships of housekeeping and sighing for the time when modern ingenuity will

invent a mechanical substitute for the necessary evil-the domestic servant. The Housewife's union was organized about eighteen or twenty years ago by the against the unnecessarily high prices de-manded by the purveyors of the various means of existence. The high prices family supplies had attracted the atter The high prices of tion of Frau Morganstern, and her public lectures on the subject occasioned conside able excitement and aroused women to action. The union was formed, and a rest larly organized boycott had the desired life. The union then turned its attention to charity. During the distress occasional

poor received assistance each winter. Then came a time when the adulteration of food was carried to such an excess that obtain proper nourishment. Here again the union stepped to the front and called the attention of the government to the frands perpetrated on a helpless public and obtained legal protection for its tories established for the purpose of deter-ing adulterated food, -Berlin Cor. New

His First Train

The oldest railroad conductor in the United States is Richard Coughlin. In 1833 he ran a train from Paterson, N. Jersey City. Each car was pulled by team of horses along a strap rail in inches wide. The rails were nailed to got ers. Uncle Dick, as he is called, is more than eighty years of age. When he began ever conductor had to collect each fares, -New York Sun.

Afraid of Copper Cents.

There are men in the city hall and cous building who honestly think they would be beaten at the polls or lose their job !! penny got into their pooket. Some of the ranks go so far as to keep pennies out their homes, and so long as the children get their pocket @coney in more valuable metal there is no objection to the boycott on copper.-Chicago T- one

Her Triumph.

A well brought up child was seen secretly to purloin and pocket an orange from the laid out dinner torising higher and overflowing certain return it to the dish and triumphant-dikes.—Washington Star. iv exclaim, "Sold again satan!" iv exclaim, "Sold again, satan!"