

## EUGENE CITY GUARD.

J. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

### EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

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As the breezes are busy in the autumn blast.  
The sparrows hover 'neath sheltering eaves,  
And the voice of the wind is like one who grieves.

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## WEALTH HERE AND ABROAD.

Points of Contrast Between the Rich in America and in Europe.

The English and the Americans are both rich, but which are the richer? Perhaps the statisticians know or can find out, but it is not certain that the statistical answer would give the information that one really wants and which involves the distribution of wealth as well as its mere existence. Most Americans have to work; but, as is well known, a considerable proportion of English people do not. They spin, and make no pretense of doing anything for a living. Is that because the English are richer than we, or is it a matter of taste or a result of primogeniture? So also it appears from close study of documents submitted by Anthony Trollope and other contemporaneous historians—that British gentlemen in respectable circumstances employ from five to fifty servants and have several houses apiece, all of which they live in, and travel much besides. An American who lives in that way is looked upon as a man of very exceptional resources, but it would seem that an English gentleman who does not live in that way is thought to be somewhat strange. In England there are 200 or 400 hundred cloths, and something like 20,000 Britishers ride pretty regularly to hounds. But hunting is an expensive sport that takes both time and money. These English seem to have both to spare.

A returned traveler was speaking of the shoals of agreeable English people he met in the Riviera and in all the play places of southern Europe. When asked if they were rich people, he said not, but that they were able to live as they did because they knew how and got their money's worth. He thought, too, that the well-to-do English had a more complete domestic apparatus ready to hand than most Americans and could spend a larger proportion of their incomes on travel and amusement. Houses and furniture and such expensive vanities they had already acquired, and they were not compelled to spend useful money in providing them.

Regarding the English habit of publishing novels in three bound volumes—would the American boy novels in such costly form? Are not all the habits of living that we borrow from the British, from dock-tailed horses to indoor men servants, more costly than the customs they supersede? They must have a great deal of money to spend, those enterprising islanders. No one would hesitate to say that the Americans are richer than the Russians, or the Italians, or the Germans, or even the thrifty French, but the British give no pause. Is he really richer than we are, or is he merely an older son, and a dweller in a land where servants work for small pay, and clothes are cheap, and novels are sold at a profit by Mudie, and the tax on stimulants is laid for revenue, and not for prevention, and where to loaf and invite one's soul is esteemed a preferable thing to toil?—Harper's Weekly.

#### Playing Cards.

The invention of playing cards has been attributed to the Chinese, Hindus, Arabians and Romans, but cards as now used were invented by Jacques Gringonneur, a painter, in Paris in the fourteenth century. They were supposed to have been first made for the amusement of Charles VI of France, who was deranged. The French had particular names for the 12 court cards. The four kings were David, Alexander, Caesar and Charlemagne, the four queens, Angeline, Judith and Pallas; the four knaves or hectors, Ogier the Dane, Lancelot, La Hire and Hector de Garland. Cards seen originally, however, to have been taken to England direct from Spain, having probably been introduced into that country by the Moors; the clubs, in Spanish cards, not being trefoils as with us, but eagles—that is, bastons—the spades or swords, espadas. They were at first stamped from wood blocks in outline and filled in by hand, but after the invention of engraving the best artists engraved them on copper and struck them off at once. Columns were spades; rabbits, clubs; pinks, diamonds, and roses, hearts. Human figures opposed to those of flowers and animals were the ancestors of court cards.—Brooklyn Eagle.

#### Chinese Waterwheels.

One of the most simple and useful domestic machines in existence is the Chinese waterwheel, which is in very general use throughout the Celestial empire. It may be from 20 to 40 feet in diameter and is set in a river so that the current moves it around with a motion similar to that of a steamboat paddlewheel. The rims of the wheel are fitted with a number of tubes, containing about half a gallon each. These are filled with water under, and being carried to the top by the wheel's rotation they discharge their contents into a trough. These wheels are made largely of bamboo and are chiefly used to raise water from high banks and rivers for purposes of irrigation.—Detroit Free Press.

#### The Most Familiar Mineral.

If one were to ask his friends what mineral were most familiar with and most commonly used as food the answers would probably be both varied and amusing. Salt would, I fancy, first suggest itself to many, and to those whose training in physiology and hygiene has not been neglected no doubt the claims of lime and iron and carbon, which in one form or another we use with food to build up bone and brain, would be amply urged. But, after all, it is water, for water is a mineral—fused mineral. You will find it described as such, along with quartz and topaz and the diamond, in Dana's "Mineralogy" or in other treatises on stones.—T. Mitchell Prudden in Harper's.

#### A Lucky Find.

A man was fishing in the Surrey canal recently, when he pulled up on his hook a lady's seal-skin handbag, which was found to contain thirty-nine gold wedding rings and keys rings and twenty-three pounds in gold and silver. The bag had apparently been under water for a very considerable time.—London Tit-Bits.

The official classification of French houses in 1908 showed that 128,000 were inhabited by the middle and gentry, 388,000 by the peasantry, 4,458,000 by laborers and operatives.

The barracks built for European soldiers are generally far better than the houses of the peasantry. Chelsea barracks in England cost \$245 per man.

The Atlanta Constitution claims that Georgia is probably the richest and most prosperous gold-bearing state in the country.

The great anesthetic, chloroform, was discovered by Guthrie, 1802, and was first employed in surgical operations in 1846.

## NEW YORK FASHIONS.

NOVELTIES IN EVENING GOWNS FOR GIRLS AND MATRONS.

The Rich Matrons Silks Again in Vogue. Figures Becoming Very Popular—The Utility of Ribbon Bricolage and Other Simple Toilet Accessories.

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As spring advances it rather seems to me that we are to have the 1893 styles as the principal ones of the season, and that we may expect fashion to follow the salient modes, from 1890 on to 1892, though there are still many things, particularly waists and coats, that take their distinguishing points from the days of the empire and before.

The lighter materials and above all the evening dresses remind one of the days when "she wore a wreath of roses upon her hair." There is a softness about the new silks, and some have fringes or tassels of silk or metal. Some are short under the arms and high necked with collars. Some have the top turned over, forming a bertha. Some are square pointed and some rounded or even scalloped. Some are of velvet heavily embroidered, and some are of cloth, and others are severely plain. Some contrast with the gown, and some are of the same material. Some have the lines sharp and some the Turkish or oriental, and all are pretty and becoming. Thin persons look a better figure, and plump ones look more slender—that is, if they have the sense to wear those that set off their own lines.

The figure can be made into one of the daintiest and most ornamental adjuncts to a lady's wardrobe of any one thing ever yet devised. Very many handsome evening gowns have ribbons or simulated figures. The white cloth, satin or velvet, worked with gold beads, is the richest of all with a border of little gold frogs. Such a figure, literally stiff with gold beads, costs about \$30, which is little when one counts the stitches that are required. These are the oriental ones.

While speaking of accessories to the toilet I must mention the deep lace peleries. These are made with a square yoke front and back, bordered with deep vandyke points of lace set on with the least possible amount of fullness. There must be some on the shoulder, but only enough to make it set right. It is cut just to the neck.

This reminds me that a young lady of my acquaintance, who has recently come here from Peru, told me of a remedy for this hair. It is to take the ash from a pound of English walnut and pour a quart of boiling water over them and leave them so. Every morning and evening some of the water should be rubbed into the roots of the hair. This has been productive of admirable results in two cases to my personal knowledge, and one subject is nearly 70 years old.

An evening dress, worn by a young lady at a recent function, was made of white mousseline de soie, with pink polka dots all over it—that is to say, the front of the dress was of that material, while the train was of rose pink satin. The front bodice was of the silk mousseline, and the skirt was of pink and gold threads. The baby waist was belted with pink moire ribbon and had a square bow of the same on the corsage, held by a rose. All around the shoulders there was a wreath of pink roses. There were two long sleeves of moire ribbon, which were sewed under a bunch of three large roses, and a double bow with fish-tail ends. The elbow sleeves were made of one dropping puff. The whole gown was lovely. There was a wreath of pink roses intended to wear in the hair with this gown.

I have been pleased to note that the rich moire silks are again coming into vogue for elegant costumes for both young and old. The colored and tinted moires make exceptionally rich gowns for the young married ladies and the black for the older and widowed ladies. They are also worn for half mourning. I took particular notice of a dress of black moire made for a young widow of three years, now in her last stage of mourning in regie. She had a rich black moire antique cut, princess, with the back of the skirt with fine green give a row of fine jet passementerie around the bottom. The upper sleeves were moire, and the lower portion was of black crepe lined closely shirred over white satin. There was an inset vest front to the waist made in the same manner, bordered with a pointed bertha of passementerie.

There is a difference between moire and moire antique. The first has the pattern or shading which makes the "watered" appearance small and of almost regular pattern. The moire antique has large and irregular patterns. This is caused by pressure, and there is nothing that could be richer, moire, or "ondine," as some call it, is not generally as good quality as the moire antique. When one buys moire of second quality, it can be made to look equally rich by lining with cotton flannel. This also holds true with this satin. It seems to give them body and weight, and they fold in a rich round style that is the distinguishing trait of the best and most expensive quality. Moire sleeves and other accessories for the dress give a very elegant and sumptuous effect. White moire is beautiful for wedding gowns. Not even satin can throw up the beauty of lace as can moire.

The same house that made the last mentioned gown had another silver dress that was notable for its simple lines and graceful finish to a plain tulle. This dress is an ornament to a plain gown and I think could be made of black lace with good effect. My attention has been called to some new figures, and as they are not only pretty, but easily made, I mention them. One had the foundation of net, and down the front there were three rows of Irish point, reaching to the waist. There was a ruffle of mull all around the shoulders, edged with lace. From under the collar came a row of ruffle of mull, and a narrower one of the same, which stood upright. From under the drooping ruffle started two scarf ends of mull, reaching to the waist line, where they gathered in under a bow of ribbon with long ends. The gown was over an gown and forms a very dainty and graceful finish to a plain tulle.

Another pretty fichu collar was much in the same style, but had a foundation of valenciennes lace, with a hemmed frill of pale blue chiffon and a standing ruffle of the same. There was a row of lace sewed to a row of the shirred Swiss embroidery. There were blue chiffon ties, which were over a yard long and intended to be tied into a bow and ends at the waist in front or brought around behind the back and knotted loosely there.

There was a novel fichu made in the form of a sailor collar of white surah over a stiff foundation. The collar was bordered with a double ruffling of narrow black lace, and below that was a frill of black lace 4 inches wide. From under the collar came the ends of two white ribbons, which were brought to points intended to cross over the breast and fasten under a belt. There was another fichu made on this model, only this had two mull ruffles bordered with narrow black lace instead of the one deep frill of black lace. They were both pretty and suitable to wear with anything.

## RICHES IN OLD BONDS.

CURIOUS FEATURES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Large Sums Uncalled For and the Owners Not Known—How an Old New Englander Was Surprised and Made Happy—The Widow and the Old "Tax Receipt."

There is a mine of interesting matter to be gleaned from the United States treasury by any one who knows where to search. An old treasury official, now living in New York city, said: "There is any amount of money due people who do not call for it in the United States treasury. You see, there have been 19 great loans made to the United States in the past 69 years. The oldest I ever had anything to do with was that maturing in 1836—I think it was. It is about all paid, but there is still nearly \$110,000, in principal and interest, due to somebody. It will probably never be called for. And, speaking of that loan of 1836, there was a curious incident connected with my last reference to those old bonds relating to that claim. It was while Judge Folger was secretary. One morning an old man came in to me who was from a New England state. He said that about 20 years ago he found some old bonds and bonds among the papers of an uncle—mentioning his name. He had been a man of national reputation for financial ability and made a comfortable fortune for those days—that is, from 1820 to 1840—and he had come to the United States treasury to find out if these old papers were worth anything. As they seemed to be United States bonds I looked at them. They were 10 of the 'old debt' bonds and were issued curiosities. They were old and yellow from age, but were worth, principal and interest, \$70,000 in gold. For there was 10 years' interest due on them."

"You can imagine the old man's amazement when I told him this. 'Why, I would gladly have taken \$5,000 for them,' said he, 'and I offered them to a Boston banker for less than that, but he refused superciliously and contemptuously declined to buy them at any figure.' I took the old man to see Judge Folger, who was very much interested in the matter when I explained it to him. He had never seen any of the 'old debt' curiosities, and after these were paid and canceled he believed he directed that one of them be framed and preserved. Well, in less than an hour the old New Englander walked out of the building with a check in his pocket on the New York treasury for \$70,000 in gold. How that 'uncle' of the banker must have cursed his own ignorance and stupidity when he learned what he had thrown away!"

"A circumstance very similar to this occurred in relation to some Texas indemnity bonds. The first object of our nation's loans—when Mr. McGill was secretary of the treasury. A prominent southwestern man, who had held a high command in the Mexican war and was a Confederate general officer, left among his papers a certificate of 'Texas indemnity stock,' as it was called, for \$50,000. His widow visited here soon after her husband's death, and being very much reduced was consulting the late Mr. George Riggs concerning the disposition of some Texas bonds. Knowing that her husband had been a large holder of these securities, Mr. Riggs said: 'Oh, yes, what did you want to do with his Texas indemnity stock?' 'I really don't know,' the lady answered. 'I never heard of any such thing.' By the way, she said a few minutes later, 'I saw in an old envelope I found among his papers not very long ago something which looked like a Texas indemnity stock. It had the word 'Texas' and 'indemnity' on it, but I thought it was an old receipt for taxes paid on the Texas land.' 'Do you think you can find it again?' said Mr. Riggs, without telling her anything which would create expectations that night he would be relieved. 'Oh, yes, he replied. 'I remember perfectly well where I put it.' 'Have it sent to me here,' was the next suggestion of the banker. 'It is as well to have all the papers relating to this land together.' In the course of the next fortnight the lady came into the bank, and handing Mr. Riggs a paper said, 'Here is the tax receipt.' However, it was a \$10,000 Texas indemnity certificate, on which five years' interest was due, and which was a gratification of the lady may be imagined when she was told that the old yellow bit of paper would add \$12,500 in gold—which was then at a small premium—to her worldly goods. It came just in time, too, for she was able with the money to save a valuable estate in Arkansas, which otherwise would have been sold to foreclose a mortgage overdue. Nearly all the 'Texas indemnity' bonds have been paid long ago and I do not think there can be more than \$25,000 which has not been called for. Of course interest has ceased to accrue."

"The United States loan was that known in the market as the 3-20, a bond that could be paid in five years, or in 20 after its maturity, as the government might choose. It reached the limit seven years ago and has nearly all been paid. It was a very largely held loan. There remains only about \$100,000 outstanding. 'What percentage of United States bonds do you estimate will never be presented for payment?' was asked. 'It is not possible for me to make any estimate that would be at all accurate,' was the reply."

"In England about one-quarter of 1 per cent is the figure. What becomes of the bonds of course I cannot say, but they are lost or destroyed. The government, on proper proofs being made of the loss of bonds, or of their being lost, will issue new ones in their place or pay the issue value of them to the loser. Not very long ago a mass of wet green paper, which was nearly pulp, was sent to the treasury department with a statement properly verified that the 1½ gallons of green ink used in making some smelling stuff represented a large sum in the old compound interest notes of 1864. We dried the matter and then carefully separated it and found that the owner's statement was correct. The money was a part of the cost of the safe on board the Mississippi steamer that was burned a few years ago, and the safe had been at the bottom of the river nearly a year before the remnant of the boat was consumed was raised."—New York Times.

Some Rare Ornithological Curios. The catalogue of the "Museum Tridactylum," or Tridactylum's Museum, published in England in the year 1626, makes mention of many rare ornithological curios owned or left on deposit to that institution. Among the dozens listed there are several interesting ones. "Two feathers from the tail of a phoenix," "Easter eggs laid by a mayle barnyard fowl," and "the claw of the bird re, who, as authors report, is able to truss an elephant."—St. Louis Republic.

Difficult Even For a Dentist. A young dental student sat with a paper in his hand and displayed a sorry puzzled expression of countenance. Noting this his chum stepped up, slapped him familiarly and ejaculated: "What's up, old chap? Some problem in dentistry?" "Yes," was the rejoinder, "I'm trying to pull the teeth out of the edge of an 'old saw.'"—Philadelphia Call.

Max Muller acknowledges the debt of gratitude the world owes to the king of Siam, the "greatest" if not the only monarch professing the Buddhist faith, for supplying funds for continuing the translation of the great books of the east.

## THE STREET CAR SPOTTER.

He Keeps Tab on the Conductor by Means of a Pocket Register.

There are men who habitually stand on the rear platform of street cars. That is the spotter's position. Professional spotters never give "themselves away" by counting passengers. The spotter carries a small notebook register in one of the pockets of his overcoat. He is most likely to appear on a car that is to carry a big load. He takes his place on the rear platform and always appears to be the most uninterested man on the car. The first thing he does is to glance at the register in the front of the car. He makes mental note of the number of fares that have been rung up. Every time a passenger gets on he presses the button of the little register in his pocket. He never appears to be watching the persons who are getting in the car, but he must be careful not to miss one. He rides on the platform until the fares of all the persons who have got on the car since he took his position have been collected. His task is not before getting off is the mental registration of the number of fares indicated by the register in the car. If he has another test to make before making his report, he will probably stop under the first electric light, write down on the blank furnished him the number of fares registered when he got on the car and the number registered when he got off. He subtracts one from the other and has before him the number of fares the conductor should have registered. Then he looks at his indicator, and if there is a discrepancy between his count and that of the conductor registered he reports the fact to the company.

A conductor who is discharged is never accused of having stolen money from the company. The charge is "improperly collecting fares." It is not often that a conductor is discharged the first time it is reported to the company that he is "improperly collecting fares." The test is applied to him frequently, and if it is found that he is habitually not ringing up fares for all the persons who take passage on his car he is discharged. Conductors believe that the money employed by spotters are unfair. They say that it is often impossible for any man to get all the fares on a car that it is not crowded, but when 50 or 60 persons board a car bound up town it is next to impossible to collect without an error. A few persons will get off the car before the conductor has reached them, and humped as he is by the crowd, they say, he cannot prevent this. Then persons are getting on and off, exchanging seats and doing other things that mystify the conductor. He never has time to get a count of the crowd in search of the tickets that are due the company.

Persons who travel regularly on the cars are sometimes surprised that conductors do not lose their temper often. They are not permitted to "talk back" or to utter how great the provocation may be. Recently one of the old conductors on the Illinois street line lost his temper. A woman got on his car at Illinois and Washington streets. She offered him a transfer ticket, which he said, had expired. He said: "It cannot be so," said she, "for I got this ticket just a few minutes ago." "Madam, you lie," said the conductor, who maintained that the woman had received the ticket from a representative of the company at another crossing nearly an hour earlier. One of the company's detectives overheard the remark of the conductor and reported him.—Indianapolis News.

#### Food Before Sleep.

Many persons, says Dr. W. T. Cuthell—an eminent physician—think that a substantial meal, taken before going to bed, will strengthen and tone, and I am of the opinion that fasting during the long intervals between supper and breakfast, and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of exhaustion, sleeplessness and general weakness we so often meet.

Digestion requires no interval of rest, and if the amount of food during the 24 hours is in quantity and quality not beyond the physiological limit it makes no harmful difference to the stomach if it is eaten in one or two meals. It is the intervals between eating, but it does make a vast difference in the weak and enervated one's welfare to have a modicum of food in the stomach during the time of sleep, that instead of being emptied, the stomach is kept busy during the interval. Improve the lowered system, and I am fully satisfied that the weak, the emaciated and the sleepless to rightly take a light lunch or meal of simple, nutritious food before going to bed for a prolonged period nine in ten of them would be thereby lifted into a better standard of health.—New York Evening World.

#### The Eloquentest Lament.

When I am resting in a hall which contains a clock that strikes or near to which the trains pass, I know for a certainty that just at the moment when I require breathless silence that clock will strike or a train will come rushing past. I once composed a piece of poetry for recitation in which I was so foolish as to insert the passage: "Hark! 'tis the clock!" I might easily have conjectured what would happen during the pause of expectancy. Clocks struck, doors were slammed, engines whistled, old gentlemen coughed, young gentlemen sneezed, dogs came from all directions, for the corners, and old ladies, lamp shades fell down, waiters dropped their trays, babies screamed, or you heard a deaf old lady say audibly to her neighbor, "Half an onion will do as well." Taught wisdom by all these bitter experiences, I finally decided to erase that passage.—Chronicle of Zeit.

#### Trial by Jury.

Trial by 12 computers, which was of canonical origin, existed in Anglo-Saxon times and only resembled what is known as trial by jury in the number of persons sworn. Under the name of wager of law it continued to be the law of England until abolished Aug. 14, 1825. Traces of trial by jury are found in the reigns of William I and II, Henry I and Stephen, but it was not fully established until the reign of Henry II. Trial by jury was first adopted in criminal cases in the reign of John, 1199-1216, for the common established mode of dealing with them at the end of the thirteenth century. Witnesses were examined and evidence first laid before juries in the reign of Henry VI—1422-61—but this change was not fully carried out till the time of Edward VI—1547-52. The