EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

THE OLD HARPOONER.

A Bit of the Poetry That Has Gone Out of

The gallant seaman who in all the boat waving a harpoon over his head,

books stands in the prow of a whaling with the line snaking out into the air behind him, is only to be found now in Paternoster row. The Greenland seas have not known him for more than a hundred years, since first the obvious proposition was advanced that one could moot both harder and more accurately than one could throw. The swivel gun. like a huge herse pistol, with its great onkum wad and 28 drams of powder, is a more reliable but a far less pictur-

anqua object. But to aim with such a gun is an art in itself, as will be seen when one considers that the rope is fastened to the neck of a harpoon, and that as the missile flies the downward drag of this rope must seriously deflect it. So difficult is it to make sure of one's aim, that it is the etiquette of the trade to pull the boat right onto the creature, the prow shooting up its soft, gently sloping side and the harpooner firing straight down into its broad back, into which not only the four foot barpoon but 10 feet of the rope behind it will disappear. Then, should the whale cast its tail in the air after the time honored fashion of the pictures, that boat would be in evil case, but fortunately when frightened or hurt it does no such thing, but curls its tail up underneath it, like a cowed dog, and sinks like a stone. Then the bows splash back into the water, the harpooner hogs his own soul, the crew light their pipes and keep their legs apart, while the line runs merrily down the middle of the boat and over the bows. There are two miles of it there, and a second boat will lie alongside to splice on if the first should run short, the end being always kept loose for that purpose. And now occurs the one serious danger of whaling. The line has usu ally been coiled when it was wet, and as it runs out it is very liable to come in loops, which whiz down the hoat between the men's legs. A man lassoed in one of these nooses is gone and fifty fathous deep before the harpooner has time to say, "Where's Jock?" Or if it be the beat itself which is caught then down it goes like a cork on a trout line, and the man who can swim with a whater's high boots on is a swimmer indeed. Many a whale has had a Parthian revenge in this fashion. Some years ago a man was whisked over with a bight of rope round his thigh, 'George, man, Alec's gone!" shricked the boat ateerer, heaving up his ax to cut the line. But the harpooner caught

Cleanliness In One Home.

his wrist. "Na, na, mun," he cried,

"the oil money'll be a good thing for

the widdle." And so it was arranged

Alexander Selkirk resides in Detroit, and, strange to say, his wife's maiden name is Robinson. She is, take her a' in a', the very pink o' perfection. When he comes hame at e'en, he is obligated to take off his boots in the passage. She hands him his slippers. When he puts them on, he jumps frae as mat to anither till he reaches his chair. When he sits doon to supper, she ties a bib round his neck and twa or three napkins on his knees. If a morsel o' beef or bread should happen to fa' on the floor, she directs his attention to it and informs him that a guilty conscience needs une accuser. Her stove shines as bright as her coal black eye, and her tinware sparkles on the wall like diamonds in the darkness.

When he is stiting on a chair, she will not permit his back to touch the back of it. He sits bolt quright. In a private conversation he said: "Sir, my wife bangs a'; she is the trigest wife I over saw. In her pernickety ways I sometimes think that she is just rather to the rather. Yet wi' a' her faults I wad be as mad as a March hare if envlody was ignorant enough to apply to her the auld saving that a' clean glove sometimes covers a dirty hand. Detroit News-Tribune.

Sirvele Mail Delivery. In an interview Postmaster General

Wanamaker, in the Indianapolis Journul; says:

Free postal delivery in the rural districts is coming some time. The government does not give the farmer his share of the benefits of the mails, another year, I think, the postoffice department will be self sustaining, and I think the time will then be ripe for the inauguration of the free delivery of mails in the rural districts. The plan, however, is feasible only where there are good roads, because it involves the use of bicycles. I am glad to know your state is beginning to show an interest in

good roads It is quite possible, with roads passable at all seasons of the year, to operate the rural delivery system, and also collect the mails from the boxes placed along the road. There are some parts of rural districts near Philadelphia which might have the delivery now if there were money to equip such service. We are using bicycles in Washington with good success in deliveries as well as collections. It is entirely feasible and also proper to extend every advantage of our mail service to the farmers.

Breaking Up a Square.

A discussion seems to be going on as to whether an infantry square can be broken by a charge of men on foot or on horse-To the nonmilitary mind this would been impossible, provided that the square is properly formed. But I read the other day that the French in Dahomey cast melinite bombs into an intrenchment of the enemy, with the result that the assailants themselves had to fall back in order not to be destroyed by the sufficating fumes.

Is this a fact or an effort of the journalistic imagination? If the former, what is to prevent melinite being fired into any dense mass of men on a battlefield, whiether in square or in any other formation, and cutiting such fund. that the square would cease to exist? Admitting the truth of the statement, it seems to me likely to render war so exceedingly dangerous a pastime that few same human beings will be willing to of me I can't recollect your face."engage in it.-London Truth.

MORPHINE'S NEW ANTIDOTE.

tr. Moor Tells How He Made the Disco ory and of His Experiments.
Dr. William Moor, whose discovery

of permanganate of potassiom as an antidote for morphine poisoning has made him famous, has written a paper upon the subject which has been publish a well known medical periodical. In this he treats the subject almost altogether, as might be expected, in a technical manner. He tells, however, of the investigations that led to his dis-

covery in the following words: "After some trials I found that the best way of administering it was to have it made up in pills with cacao butter and talcum of kaolin, and to direct the patient to drink very slowly a glassful of water just one minute after taking the pill, for the latter begins to disintegrate in one minute at the temperature of the body. By using this method I successfully combated the extremely disagreeable odor in a case of cancer of the stomach.

"About that time I treated a well known actor suffering from acute pleurisy. This gentleman was addicted to morphine, and as I had taken much interest in him I earnestly sought the best plan to break his habit. The idea occurred to me that perhaps permanganate of potash might decompose morphine, the latter being an organic substance, and that by making use of a certain method I could eventually break his habit without restricting him from taking his morphine. My patient, however, started on a professional tour just when I began to put my idea to a test. This circumstance did not prevent me from continuing my researches as to the effect of permanganate of potassium on morphine, and today I am permitted to offer to the profession what I consider to be the antidote 'par excellence' for morphine.

Then considering in detail the peculiar effects of the antidote when differently administered Dr. Moor continues:

Having gained the knowledge of these facts, it is not surprising that I could swallow with impunity toxic doses of sulphate of morphine tollowed in a few moments by a corresponding amount of the chemical body which I was justified to consider the antidote par excellence for morphine. Thus on one occasion four hours after a full dinner, at a time when the stomach must have contained a great amount of soluble peptones and other organic matter, I took two grains of the sulphate of morphine in about half of an ounce of water, followed in one minute by three grains of its antidote—for safety's sake one grain more than necessary-dissolved in four ounces of water. In another instance three hours after a light supper I took in the presence of several colleagues belonging to the staff of the West Side German clinic of this city three grains of the sulphate of morphine, followed in about 30 seconds by four grains of permanganate of potassium, both in aqueous solution. I was perfectly confident that the antidote possessed such a wonderful infinity for the morphine that it would select it instanwhile Alec shot on upon his terrible taneously from journey.—A. Conan Doyle in McClure's the stomach. taneously from among the contents of

'In case of poisoning by any of the salts of morphia 10 to 15 grains of the antidote dissolved in six or eight ounces of water should be administered at once to say nothing about the audience. He and repeated at intervals of 30 minutes three or four times, or even more often. Permanganate of potassium as well as the salts of manganese are compara- almost everything that I say to him. tively harmless, even if given in large

quantities." Dr. Moor continues: "In cases of opium, it is advisable to acidulate the antidotal solution with diinted sulphuric acid, or in the absence of this with some white vinegar-not red vinegar-by which the insoluble morphia ble sulphate of acetate. I have strong reason to believe that the administration of permanganate will be of beneficial effect even after absorption of the

morphine has taken place.

Ages of Stone and of Bronze, The transition from the stone age to the bronze age can be read in the disclosures of the lake dwellers of Switzer-This wonderful people lived through the stone age and for long ages continued on until they lapped over into the bronze age. Some of their settlements disclose only stone implements, while others of a later date show the bronze chisel, the bronze winged hatchet, the bronze knife, the hexagonal hammer, the tanged knife of ornamental de sign, the socket knife and the bronze sickle. They show also the bronze fishhook, barbed and in exact similitude of our present device. The ornamental hatpin as now used, together with other articles of utility and ornamentation. is plentiful. The stone mold for casting the copper or bronze batchet is of exceedingly ancient date, but probably the use of sand was far more common, and hence we have less traces of that method. - Hardware.

The Height of Obliviousness Yesterday I met a worthy gentleman whom years ago I used to see in the Paris salons. A few rapid words of greeting were exchanged between us.

Madame is quite well, I hope?" Quite well, thanks." Here my old acquaintance suddenly bethought himself and added:

Beg parden, no-nothing of the

In Business.

kind. I forgot for the moment that I lost her six months back."—Etoile.

Housekeeper-You are in business, are you? Tramp-Yes, mum. I'm a specula-

shark, no indeed, mum. My business is legitimate. You don't look it." "It's true though, mum. I've put away a 2 cent Columbian stamp, and now I'm waitin for a rise, "- New York

tor, mum, but I ain't no Wall street

Oscar Wilde's Memory.

Oscar Wilde has enough frish blood in his veins to occusionally make a bull. In London an American, who had met Wilde previously, rushed up to him and grasped his hand. Oscar drew back a little

"Why, don't you remember me?" exclaimed the American, rather taken

aback. "Well, to tell you the truth," remarked Oscar placidly, "I remember your name perfectly, but for the life Exchange.

THE TRAINED SEALS.

CAPTAIN WESTON TELLS ABOUT HIS THREE PERFORMERS.

How He and a Famous German Flaherman Captured Bobby, Bibby and Tommy. Some of Their Tricks-They Live Upon

Of all the different animals that go to make up the animal kingdom a fish is perhaps the strangest that should be bosen for training, yet the acts done by the three seals under Captain Weston's guidance show that even a fish can do wonderful things. Those now performing every day are the oldest seals in captivity. Seals are extremely delicate. and they rarely live away from their native sea and rocks for more than a year, and yet these seals, Bobby, Bibby and Tommy, have been performing regularly for six years. Their longevity is andoubtedly due to the fact that they receive great care.

The exact spot of the birthplace of these seals is not known, but when they were youngsters they were found on one of the islands off Coxshaven in Germany. The German government does all it can to protect its fisheries, and as seals are a constant menace to fish the government pays a reward of 5 marks for the capture of each seal. There is a famous seal fisherman in Germany named Worthman, and when Captain Weston, who had been on many scaling and whaling expeditions in the North sea, determined that he would give up the life of a sailor and become a landlubber it occurred to him that the training of seals would be novel and profitable. He went to Worthman, and together they captured the three sleek little fellows. There are many islands outside of Coxshaven, and one of the smallest was chosen. In describing the capture Cap-

tain Weston said: We stretched the net on one side of one of the smaller islands and then went to the others and shot off pistols and made a noise, driving many seals into the water and against the net. We had to work very quickly, because the seals dived down and became entangled in the net, and a seal will drown if kept five minutes under water. When we finally pulled them up, we found that we had about 20 seals, but when they found themselves altogether they became enraged and fought among themselves, biting, scratching and tearing, even killing one another, until there were only three left, and these three are the same three I have today.

One has only a faint idea of the emount of patience which it requires to teach a fish, for such a seal really is. It looks easy to see one of my seals play the banjo or a harp, but it took me three months of hard work every day to teach them to do this even in an imperfect manner, and the only reason that I can give is that they have been at it long enough to learn.

I have never before known a seal to live in captivity over one year, and yet I have had mine many times that. I am often surprised at their intelligence. Especially is this true of Bobby, the clown. I believe that that fish understands humor, because he does things at times which actually make me laugh, is the best seal I ever had, the best I ever will have, and I think that he has an affection for me, and that he knows

Yes, the care of seals is a great one. I keep them in a tank, and above the a a shalf for them to lie on when coisoning by the alkaloid itself or by they feel so inclined. This water is fincture of opium (laudanum), also by changed three times a day, and 20 pounds of salt are put into the water at each change, for a seal cannot live in fresh water, you know. They are as plump and fat today as they were lying on their native rocks in the North will be at once converted into the solu- sea, and they know a great deal more about the world than they otherwise would have known. It may surprise some people, but it is pevertheless a fact, that these three seals est 500 pounds of fish a week. They will only eat seafish, such as herring or flounder, and I attribute their long life to the fact that am very careful with their food. The fish are washed and cleaned and the heads cut off just as carefully and just as cleanly as though going on a hotel table. The seal does not chew a fish, but swallows it whole, and it would surprise you to see how a great mass of fish will disappear when three seals get at it. All the accomplishments of these seals are not shown. They have been taught water tricks. I can throw a 10 cent piece into a tank of water, and, small as the piece is and flat as it lies on the bottom, at a word of command any one of my seals will dive for it and get it. This I do not show in public. because the tank is an unwieldy thing to keep about.

> Have they ever bitten me? Yes, several times, and the seal's bite is a nasty The last time was when I placed the tambourine in front of Bibby. Without warning he grabbed me by the arm, and I certainly thought he would take a big piece out of it before I could make him let go, and I was obliged to strike him very severely before I could get him to let loose. My seals to me are great pets, and I think as much of them as I would of a child, for their great, big, intelligent eyes look up into mine with an expression which tells me if they only knew how they would certainly talk to me. - New York Tribune.

> > Got the Fish In.

On the occasion of the opening of parliament, during one of the years when Pitt was prime minister, the lords and commons were greatly perplexed by a reference to the goldfish at Windsor castle, which was introduced into the king's speech, as read by Pitt. It was not until fter both Pitt and King George were dead hat the explanation came out. The prime ninister, it is related, had come to the king at the palace with the speech from the throne fully prepared. He found the king scated at the edge of the basin of a foun tain earnestly regarding his goldfish sporting about in the water. Pitt read the speech. "Does your majesty approve the discourse!" asked the minister. "I wid when every one knows approve it, but only on one condition," said poor as as poor as ". the king, "and that is that you introduce in it some reference to these fishes." The king was obdurate, and refused his author ization of the royal speech until Mr. P. t had promised faithfully to say something in it about the royal goldflahes. - San Francisco Argonaut.

Not to Touch Water.

The Salesman (in the dry goods store)-Yes, this is a very pretty piece of goods, but to be honest about it I must tell you that it

The Fair Purchaser-Oh, that doesn't matter. I only want it for a bathing suit (a) anyway.-Chicago Record.

THE WODERS OF ATOMS.

Millions of Particles. There are but few persons outside of the ranks of the biological students that have any idea of what is meant by the expression "an atom of matter," When the microscope is applied to the examination of living tissue, whether that tissue be of animal or vegetable life, it is soon observed that all living things are made up of minute bodies called "organisms." Experts in the various branches of biological research will also tell you that no essential difference can be distinguished between those cells which go to make up the sum total of animal life and those which give the vegetable its existence. These life cells, although wonders within themselves, are made up of munute particles called 'atoms," which are so small that they must ever remain invisible to the human eye. Some critical reader will say, "If this last remark be true, how can it be proved that such infinitesimal particles as your so called 'atoms' exist?" To this query the reply would be that it is only when an ontold number of these atoms unite themselves so as to form a single body, like the grains in a poporn ball, that they become at all visible and then only by the best appliances that optical science has been able to

furnish This being the case, it is not an exaggeration to say that every little piece of matter which we are able to see is built up of millions cpon millions of these atoms which are so small that no mind can comprehend their minuteness, even when taken in aggregations of thousands. There are, of course, many different kinds of atoms, such as atoms of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, etc., each of which to believed to have its own particular size and weight. Then, too, they probably differ in shape as well as According to the specialists in size. this line, they combine together by mutual attraction, which is in some cases called cohesion and in others chemical affinity, according as the atoms are of the different elements. This being the case it is easy to understand why myriads of these atoms of all sizes and shapes, fitted snugly one against the other, combine together in varying degrees of intensity to build up structures essing all the various degrees of stability and solidity. Some of the most wonderful theories ever advanced on the atomic theory are by Sir William mson, the English scientist. In one of these articles he proves by three different trains of arguments that an atom cannot be greater than the one one hundred and fifty millionth of an inch nor less than one-five billionth of an inch. St. Louis Republic.

A Climbing Bullock. At the great slaughter houses in the Parisian suburb of La Villette there is a granary from which the beasts awaiting execution are fed. The way to it is up a substantial ladder staircase. One of the bullocks, having escaped from the pens, climbed up this staircase before he could be stopped. When his escape was first discovered, he was seen on the stairs, slowly and laboriously making his way upward. As soon as he reached the granary two or three attendants followed him and endeavored to get him down, but all their efforts were unavailing. There was nothing to be done, therefore, but to leave the beast there to eat his fill and then see whether he would be clever enough to return by the way he went. Possibly some thought the blockhouse. of exhibiting him in public may have was a crash, the "Aler broke in half and the too "" irons bullock fell, and the too prous bullock fell, breaking at thir us so that he had to be killed on the sout -Paris Letter.

. Dentory. "The most eloquent speakers are not the most powerful," says Hon. John Fithian of Illinois. "There are men who could hold an audience spellbound with a speech about a cockroach and at the close of it the people would not know whether the cockroach was an animal, a bird or a piece of machinery. I saw an illustration of this one time in a political meeting. One of the most eloquent speakers in the country is Emerson Etheridge, and I heard him deliver a speech that swaved the bearers like music at the hands of a master. There was nothing that he could not do with the crowd while they were under his control. His opponent had a voice like a big bass viol, halted and stammered, but confined himself to homely language and rather coarse ridicule. I watched the vote in that precinct, and the measure advocated by the eloquent speaker scarcely received a vote, while the other man bad carried everything before him as if by storm."

Measuring Bardness.

For determining the hardness or fria bility of certain substances M. Rosiwal has described to the Vienna academy a new method devised by him which is characterized by entire simplicity. The measurements consist in comparing the losses of weight sustained by the bodies under investigation by scratching them with a given weight of polishing material mounted on a metallic or glass base until the substance loses its efficiency, the polishing appliances comprising delemitic sand, emery and pure corundum. The diamond is assigned its place in the scale of bardness by comparing its effectiveness as a polishing agent with that of corundum, proving 140 times as hard as the latter, and to these succeed topaz, 194; quartz, 175; adularia, 59 2; apatite, 8.0; flourspar, 6.4; calcite, 5.6; rock salt, 2.0, and talc, 0.04. - New York Sun.

It makes me tired," said Mr. Figg. to see the style the Henderbys put or when every one knows that they are a

'Plaster,' interrupted Tommy. 'Yes, as poor as plaster, poor as plaster -porous plaster. If 9ou don't made of aluminium says that he is sor-send that impudent kid to bed in five ry that he changed. The aluminium minutes, I'll lick him till he co 't see." Then Mr. Figg put his hat on well down over his eyes, and not heeding his sure, but he finds that they are deficient wife's advice to wear his overshoes went down town .- Indianapolis Journal.

Faithful to Fide.

ment to be put over its grave.

MAD ANTHONY WAYNE

Even the Smallest Speck Visible Contain HIS MEMORY STILL REVERED BY PA-TRIOTIC PENNSYLVANIANS.

> The Remains of the Revolutionary Hero Rest in Two Widely Separated Places In | and even kissed their own mothers-inthe Keystone State—The Circumstances law—in order to settle a wager. In fine, of His Death.

The dust and bones of Mad Anthony Wayne rest in two graves on Pennsylvania soil separated by almost the extreme length of the state from northwest to southeast.

One of them is within the grounds of the soldiers and Sallors' home at Eric, and the other is in the little cemetery of St. David's Episcopal church at Hadner, in Delaware county. The grave at Eric is marked by a blockhouse erected a few years ago by the state in commemoration of her beroic son. The grave at Hadnor has over k a marble monument erected by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati and ficated with appropriate ceremonies on

The blockhouse at Eric, which stands on a sightly bluff commanding the en-trance to Presque Isle bay and overlooking the broad expanse of Lake Eric, is a repro-duction of one built in 1795 upon exactly the same site and which served for many years as the rendezvous and military head uarters of the hardy pioneers who in those ublous times found it necessary to be as skilled in handling weapons of warfare as the tools of the husbandman. Many ex-



OLD ST. DAVID'S, RADNOR.

citing incidents occurred on the site of Its old blockhouse during and preceding the evolution. Fort Presque isle, adjoining it, established in 1753, was one of the most nportant French outposts in the days of the French-Indian war and later was the garrison ground and military post for our

Even as late as 18th this historic spot echoed with the sounds of martial activity, for right under the bluff on which the blockhouse stands and within a stone's throw ran the old channel that led from the bay to Lake Erie, through which Perry's fleet passed on its way from the shippards to the famous naval fight and victory on Lake Eric. Through this channel one cold day in the autumn of 1796 passed a vessel from Detroit bearing General Wayne, who had embarked at that port after concluding peace negotiations with the northwestern Indians, subsequent to a successful military campaign against

The general, who was on his way to visit his eastern home, had been seized with a severe attack of gout soon after going aboard the vessel, and when the port of Erie was reached he was so ill that it was not deemed safe to move him any farther. By his own direction he was taken to the blockhouse, and a courier was sent to Pittsburg for Dr. J. C. Wallace, Before the doctor could reach him the

eneral died, the date of his demise being Dec. 15, 1796. Throughout his illness be had received all the care and attention it was possible under the circumstances to give, and two days after his death, in bdience to his own request, his body, clad plain coffin at the foot of the flagstaff of

Twelve years later, in the fall of 1808, ieneral Wayne's daughter, Mrs. Altes, crossed the minds of his guardians, but while seriously ill, expressed the wish that if so they were doomed to disappoint her father's remains should be transferred ment. The stupid animal, instead of to the family burying ground. Realizing trusting to the staircase, got out of a that she was on her deathled and with a window on the opposite side of the desire to please her, Colonel Isaac Wayne, building and put or 'sot on a little the general's son, consented to carry out thin ladder standis "gainst it. There her wishes. He went to Eric for the purpose in the spring of 1809, driving through the wilderness in a sulky. Upon arriving at his destination he sent for Dr. Wallace, who had in the meantime located in Erie. and with him concluded arrangements whereby the remains were to be prepared

for removal. The body had lain in the grave so long that it was thought nothing but the bones remained; but, to Dr. Wallace's great surprise, when disinterred it was found to be n a semipetrified condition, and, with the exception of one leg and foot, in an almost perfect state of preservation. Colonel ples, for I am sick of love." -Ex Wayne had declined to witness the disinterment, and without consulting him the doctor divided the body into convenient parts and bailed them in order to separate

the flesh from the bones. This course of procedure was made nee essary because with the primitive means of transportation at Color nel Wayne's com mand it was impossible to carry more than the bones packed into the smallest compass through the wilderness that then ex isted. They were strapped to the colonel's sulky and in that way safely conveyed to the family burying ground in castern Pennsylvania. The flesh and other parts of the body were reinterred in their for mer resting place.

In 1875 the late Dr. Germer of Eric. who was an enthusiastic admirer of General Wayne's heroic history, incited by local



OLD BLOCKHOUSE AT EILE. traditions of the facts given above, began a systematic search for the grave. blockhouse and all the old landmarks had disappeared, but after long and patient A part of the top of the coffin with the in Itials was found, in a good state of preservation. This, with other relies of by gone days, now forms a miniature mu im in the main room of the blockhouse dedicated to his memory. The grave has been walled up with stone and everything done to preserve the self chosen res ing place of Mad Anthony Wayne, one of the bravest and most dashing heroes of the Revolutionary war.

Aluminium Instruments.

A physician who got rid of some of his steel instruments and bought others ry that he changed. The aluminium probes, sounds, tongue depressers and that sort of thing do not exidize, to be in elasticity and sta bent after pressure. He declares, ocreover, that he likes to feel as if he had a hold on something when he nees an instrument, and A woman of Lexington, Ky., lately lost aluminium is so light that it makes a pet dog and has ordered a \$750 monu him feel as if So could not no that it makes that. The ballet girls never die.—Chihim feel as if a could put no that in it.-Exchange.

A NOVEL RACING MATCH.

it ought to be an established maxim

village "run" mounted on rocking

horses in place of ordinary toboggans.

competitors were "attired in full hunt-

had been made for the contest and ru-

mor of the affair had been industriously

The start was fixed for 12 o'clock,

inside, which be maintained to the fin-

ish," Lord William being summarily

dismissed from his fractious steed's

back some distance to the bad from the

In the second course Lord William

Manners again had the advantage as far

as Casper's Corners, where Mr. Gibson

again tried to pass him on the inside,

but being jockeyed by his opponent his

horse swung round and proceeded down

the run tail foremost, but leading. The

merriment of the spectators at this

stage of the proceedings may be more

easily imagined than described, nor did

it abate in the least when Mr. Gibson,

dismounting, seized it unceremoniously

by the nose and turned it into the way

awkward part of the "run" called Bel-

vedere Corner his horse refused to re-

one tumultuous somersault together.

to be Mr. Gibson's opportunity.

Lord William's discomfiture proved

son, with the position of his horse re-

in front of him, rode easily and trium-

phantly forward and eventually reached

the winning post some seconds in ad-

His "Love" Text.

came to one of our state prisons and

was told: "No need of you here, sir.

me with flagons, comfort me with ap-

The color of materials has some in-

fluence on the warmth of the clothing.

Black and blue absorb heat freely from

without, but white and light shades of

yellow, etc., are far less absorbent.

This difference can be demonstrated by

experiment. The same material, when

dyed with different colors, will absorb

different amounts of heat. In hot coun-

tries white coverings are universally

worn, and sailors and others wear white

With regard, however, to heat given

off from the body the color of the ma-

terials used as clothing makes little if

any difference. Red flannel is popu-

larly supposed to be warm, though it is

no better in this respect than similar

materials of equal substance, but white

or gray in color. Dark clothing is best

for cold weather, because it more freely

absorbs any heat that is obtainable .-

The Ideal Japs.

lady of the New York Lyceum company.

has just returned from a vacation in

Japan, and is bubbling over with in-

formation concerning that country.

She says: "In no country is domestic

service so nearly perfect. No insolence.

no shirking, but absolutely satisfactory

sires to give a dinner she calls her serv-

ant and says: Four for whatever the

uer today.' That is all sufficient. The

dinner will be ready on time, and will be

a meal of which Delmonico would not be

ashamed. And it will be economically

done too. There will be plenty, but noth-

by women." She spoke of a Boston lady

who, upon returning to this "house-

native city, was so delighted that she

felt like embracing the "samepan man"

A correspondent writes to a medical

who came to row her ashore,

cago Disputch.

and timely service. When a hostess de

Miss Georgie Cayvan, the leading

clothing in hot weather.

Fortnightly Review.

between 7 and 9 years.

The story is related of a bishop who

vance of his opponent.-Alpine Post.

Meanwhile Lord William Manners

enbiects of bets.

and distinguished.

winning post.

THE KING HAS PETS. Tobogganing Down a Run on Bocking Horses to Decide a Wager. THIS REFERS TO THE LION AND LIT-There is no knowing what are Eng-TLE ANIMALS HE LOVES. lishman will not do to decide a bet. Men have jumped across dining tables, A Professional Trainer of Wild Animals mounted upon untractable steeds-yes, Tells Some Interesting Incidents - The

among us by this time that, given a cer-The way lions treat the tiny creatures tain number of impossibilities and an of animal life is a study. It may be that equal number of young Englishmen, there is some animal language, and that those impossibilities will not long rethe legend of the little mouse which say. main such, provided they be made the ed the lion's life by gnawing the net has become known to the denizens of the One of those incidents which go a jungle and handed down as animal folklong way toward justifying the reputalore, or it may be that the king of beasts tion which as a nation of madmen we has a positive contempt for anything exhave earned among foreigners occurred tremely small, but it is nevertheless a at St. Moritz when, "in order to settle fact that lions will not attack tiny and a bet," Lord William Manners and the mals when they are put together. Pro-Hon. H. Gibson agreed to go down the

fessor Edward Darling, than whom there

is no more profound student of a lion's

Fearlessness of Pigeons Among the Kings

life and character in the country, has A feature of the race was that both made many curious experiments with ing kit," and as elaborate preparations "I never saw a lion kill a rat or a mouse," said Professor Darling, "and I have had many of them put in the cage noised abroad the crowd which had aswith my five lions. My attention was sembled to witness it was both large first drawn to this when I was on my way from London to Batavia, in Java, on the ship Rotundo. I had my five lions and shortly before that hour the shouts with me, and in the quarter of the ship of the spectators announced that the in which they were housed were many horses were off. Unlike the custom in rats. One day I saw Lee, my favorite toboggan races, both started at the same lion, lying down and holding between time. In the first course Lord William his paws very loosely a monster ship rat. Manners led as far as a certain angle of I thought perhaps that the cat instinct the "run" called Casper's Corners, from in the lion had made him catch it and the fact that a hotel of that name is that he would probably play with it situated close by, but "taking it rather awhile, then eat it, and so I watched. Im high Mr. Gibson passed cleverly on the agine, however, my surprise when I saw him loosen the rat, and the rat made no

> "We were a long time making a trip, and every day this ship's rat went into Leo's cage, and the two played together as gently as two little children. I made several attempts to capture the rat, hoping that perhaps I might take it ashore with me, but I could not succeed, and I promise you that old Leo did not like at all my attempting to interfere with his pet. When we got to Java, we had to take the lion out, and Leo had to lose his pet. He could have killed that rat a thousand times, but he never did it.

attempt to get away, but ran up and

over his gigantic paws and played with

"There was another instance subsquent to this where Leo had a pet rat, which makes me believe that the lion has had suffered disappointment a second a real fondness for the rodent. It was time, for in attempting to "take"-to in 1881 in Calcutta. We were playing at use a true hunting term—a paticularly the Maidan, one of those gigantic places in far India, and when I went in to see my pets one morning I saw that Leo had spond to its rider's exertions to get it found another rat for a pet. My five successfully over the obstacle, and horse lions were all together, but this rat would and jockey came down to the ground in play only with Leo. There were many other rats in the place, but the other lions would not look at them. It seems to me to be a fact that the lions consider time and ground that the former had these little animals too small to be touch lost by his involuntary flight through ed. I have known of rats being found the air were never recovered. Mr. Gibdead in a lion's cage, but I believe that they were simply killed by the lion rollversed and his legs thrust scientifically ing on them or stepping on them through carelessness, but lions never eat them.

"In Hamburg once I knew a case of a sick tiger to whom it was deemed necessary to give some fresh, warm blood to tone up his system, and to further this end a live rabbit was put in the cage with the tiger. One would naturally suppose that the tiger would have killed it instantly, but such, however, was not We have eight preachers safely locked the case. The tiger played with the rab up who are brought out each Sabbath bit for days before he would touch it.

If this appear a doubtful tale, it can be varied with the following about a young tiger, or in fact any wild animal kept lady Sunday school teacher who has a alone, grows very lonesome. In their class of rather bright boys averaging natural state wild beasts always run in pairs. They love companionship, and Recently she requested each pupil to when put alone they become so lonesome come on the following Sunday with that when another animal, even though some passage of Scripture bearing upon it is a rabbit, is put in the same cage The lads heeded the request and with them, they refrain from killing it so in turn recited their verses bearing upon as to have its companionship. We have that popular subject, such as "Love heard of many instances of men being your enemies," "Little children, love alone-shipwrecked, if you like-making one another," etc. The teacher said to strange friends. Why not a lion? It althe boy whose turn came last, 'Well, ways made me feel rather bad to think Robbie, what is your verse?" Raising of this tiger in Hamburg killing his little himself up he responded: "Song of Solfriend. Still even men at times turn ou omon, second chapter, fifth verse, 'Stay their friends.

"Now, there is another peculiar thing about lions," added Professor Darling "and that is that they will not eat the flesh of a fowl. You might tempt them with a canvasback duck or the daintiest squab, but they would refuse it. This is scientific fact. I have tried it many times. I remember once having a swan which had broken its wing. We killed it, dressed it carefully and throw it into the cage of the lions, but they would not touch it, and it finally had to be taken out and thrown away. I have repeated ly put pigeons alive into the cage, just to see what they would do. I have thrown grain down among the lions, and the pigeons have actually got down and hopped around the big brutes, even hopping on their backs, the lions making no attempt to disturb them, even seeming to enjoy their companionship.

"Now, there is something strange about this which is rather difficult toexplain. To my mind it argues that a lion is not brutal in his instincts. Savage he undoubtedly is. Fierce at all times, but ferce with justice. I believe every one of my lions has a conscience. I know every one of them knows the difference between right and wrong. They know their wondrous power and are charita ble. They would never attempt to in jure something which in no way could do them harm. The study of a lion-his habits, character and capabilities-is one of the most interesting I know. It offers a field as yet comparatively unknown. but the more one goes into it the more time one takes to find out just what a lion is and the more he is convinced that he has rightly been named the king of number of guests may be) piecee man dinbeasts."-New York Tribune.

How to Buy Collars.

Note for bachelors: When you buy collars, you will save yourself much unspeakable anguish by asking for a ing will be left. Hardly a crumb will tape and measuring the collars from remain when the dinner is ended. There buttonhole to buttonhole. They will freis no odium attached to domestic labor, quently be found to vary half an inch or and it is as often performed by men as so from the size with which they are stamped, but that little half inch is one of the things that are making us premakeeper's paradise," after a visit to her turely bald.—Boston Herald.

Forced to Confess.

A curious point in Swedish criminal law is that confession is necessary by fore a capital sentence can be carried out. If, however, the culprit persists review to claim that most of man's in protesting his innocence in the face diseases are due to the clothing he of overpowering evidence, the prison overpowering evidence, the prison wears. There may be something in discipline is made extremely strict and tained .- Popular Magazine.