EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

An Important Statement From the Secre tary of Agriculture.

"I do not know any subject more Important than the subject of forestry and the preservation of tree life," said Mr. Morton, the secretary of agriculture, to a Boston Herald correspondent. think that it should be taught in all the schools. Forests are an absolute necessity for the maintenance of human life. The whole animal kingdom would perish from the earth if plant life and growth were intermitted for a single summer. The assaults on the forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesotastates which furnish one-third the total Inmber product of the Union-are shown by the recent census investigations to be in the nature of organized extermina-

tion. The census bulletin which I read

some time ago stated that at the present

rate of consumption by the lumber mills

of those three states the quantity of

timber owned by them would not last

more than four or five years. This is a

most serious, a most vital matter. 'We must preserve the forests if we are to avoid the long drought, the drenching and disastrons floods and the tornado and the cyclone. Only 10 per cent of the globe's surface is covered now with forests. Twenty-five per cent of Europe is so covered. Russia has 426,000,000 acres of forest; the United States, 460, 000,000 acres; Brazil, 135,000,000 acres. There are only 1,308,000,000 acres of forests in the world. The forests of Russin are steadily diminishing with the increase of population, and particularly with the emancipation of the serfs. Russia is clearing 7,000,000 acres yearly. The czar alone has 27,000 wood police in the crown forests who cut 150 fagots, or 15 tons of wood, mostly firewood, daily. The average per police-

man yearly is valued at \$219. "France gets a part of her wood supply from Germany. France has increased her own forests in the last 40 years steadily. She has 7,000,000 acres more now than she had in 1848. In that interval 9,000,000 acres of waste mountain lands have been planted. The government of France has planted largely in Algeria. In Germany the reproduction of the forests is studied as a science. There are forest academies there for the education of forest managers. Eventually there must be more attention given to forest culture in the United States.

Particulars of Japan's Court.

Some interesting particulars concern ing the court of Japan are given by a writer in Le Revue des Revues, who has recently been on a visit to Tokyo, The Emperor Mutsu-Hito has powerful ly contributed to the introduction of European manners and customs among his people, and in this he has been cordially seconded by the Empress Hoyo Sona, to whom he was married in 1869. Only two years after their marriage she allowed herself to be drawn through the streets of the Japanese capital in an open carriage, which followed one in which her husband was scated, and in 1890 she positively dared to sit side by side with her husband in the same carriage. Considering that former empresses were never under any circumstances allowed to brave the public gaze, the amount of courage necessary to accomplish such a feat was considerable.

The empress formerly wore the Japdresses like a fashionable lady from imperial person. The difficulty was got over by finding a young lady of the same height and build as her majesty, so that the process of being measured could be gone through by proxy.

The Teeth of Elephants.

"Whoever has looked inside an elephant's mouth has seen a strange sight, ' said an elephant trainer. "Elephants have no front teeth, and they never eat flesh or any food that requires tearing apart. Eight teeth are all they have, two above and below on each side, huge yellow molars as wide as a man's hand and a couple of inches thick. Over these hay or fodder is shifted by the queerest, ugliest tongue in the whole animal kingdom, a tongue that is literally hung at both ends, having no power of movement except in the middle, where it shifts back and forth from side to side, arching up against the roof of the big mouth like an immense wrinkling, pink serpent. There is nothing stranger than the working of an elephant's tongue, unless it be the working of his breath-tel Ezra Felix Gabriel Haggai Isaac ing apparatus when he sleeps. Elephants, like human beings, have two diah Peter Quartus Rechab Samuel sets of teath; the milk teeth, which are Tobiah Uzziel Vaniah Word Xystus smaller than the permanent molars, fall Zechariah. out when the animals are about 14 years old. These baby teeth, which are nevertheless enormous, are occasionally picked up by circus men among the fodder and preserved as curiosities. Such a thing as an elephant having the toothache or a decayed molar is absolutely unknown.

The Butcher's Compliment.

In modern jest books you may read this of a polite and complimentary tradesman: "This yeal is not so white as usual, I think, butcher." "Put on your glove, madam, and you will not think so," answered the butcher, with a polite bow. Needless to say, the veal was bought without another word. This is only a variation of a passage in Drayton, written nearly 300 years ago:

If then but please to walke into the Pawne To buy thee Cambricke, Callice or Lawne, If then the whiteness of the same wouldst

From thy more whiter Hand plucks off thy Gloue; And those which buy, as the Beholders stand, Will take thy hand for Lawne, Lawne for thy

(Drayton, "Poems," 1619, page 202.)-Notes and Queries.

George I liked the German folklore tales, but hated the trouble of reading them. He usually preferred to have them told in the form of anecdotes.

Burke always prepared for a speech by reading everything he could find bearing on the subject on which he was ble head and let the brains out of his to speak. He said that he generally read empty skull." "with a business purpose.

Gibbon read nothing that did not have a bearing on his history, but everyof the wind is found condensed on the thing he could find that, even remotely, had reference to his work. He said he had no time for miscellaneous reading.

RETAIL BIRD DEALERS

Extensive Trade Carried on In New York

Almost Exclusively by Germa New York city's extensive trade in singing birds is carried on almost exclusively by Germans. Not only have they a virtual monopoly of this very profitable business, but, furthermore, a very large part of the bird importations come from Germany direct. The trade is chiefly with southern Germany. The most plausible explanation of the prominence of Germans in this business is the fact that, above all other qualities, it requires patience and kindness, two attributes in which Germans, and especial-

German women, excel. There is in New York a very large trade in canary birds, and during the period when a larger share of the nation's commerce was carried on in sailing ships than is the case now parrots and cockatoos were dealt in extensively. though nowadays they have somewhat gone out of vogue. Much care is necessary in the business of looking after birds, for they are subject to many ailments which must constantly be provided against, and without the exercise great care the entire stock of the dealer might be swept away in a short time. The retail bird business does not require a very large capital. The loss of birds by illness is the chief danger to be provided against, not the indifference of purchasers, for these are never lacking in New York. The ordinary price of a singing canary is from \$1.50 to \$2.75.

The age attained by birds varies considerably-from 3 to 100 years-these being the maximum ages: Wren, 3 years; thrush, 10; robin, 12; blackbird, 12; goldfinch, 15; partridge, 15; pheasant, 15; lark, 18; nightingale, 18; pigeon, 20; linnet, 23; canary, 24; crane, 24; peacock, 24; sparrow, 40; pelican, 50; parrot, 60; crow, swan and eagle, 100 years. There is much less demand for birds for cruithological displays in museums in the United States than in Europe, and one reason given in explanation of this is the fact that the museums of most European capitals are maintained at the public expense, withont private contributions or the need any, whereas in the United States the appropriations for menagerie and museum purposes are, generally speaking, madequate and have to be eked out by private contributions. The annual appropriation for the menagerie in Central park, including necessary repairs to the buildings, is only \$30,000. Many of the animals in the park, and some of the birds, are lent by private individuals. What is true of New York city in this regard is substantially true of the other big cities of the United States, and so the market for rare birds rests chiefly upon the purchases of private individuals. - New York Sun.

TOM MOORE'S FIRST SWEETHEART. She Was the Heroine of His "Mary, I Be-

lieved Thee True," To the present generation the name of Mary Duff is known only by tradition and by Moore's poem, says Edward Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. Yet her career reads like a romance. It was in London that she was born, in 1794. Her christened name was Mary Ann Dyke. When she was scarcely 15, she was known far and wide as one of the most beautiful girls of the neighborhood. Her poverty led her to adopt the stage as a profession, and she and her two sisters, also of great beauty, became dancers at the Dublin theater, where their singular grace, comeliness of face and person attracted immediate attention and admiration. Whenever the Dyke sisters appeared, the theater would be thronged. And Mary seemed to be the

now favorite of the trio. It was the fashion of the time at Kil-Paris or London. The adoption of the kenny for gentleman amateurs to give European costume, however, was no annual public performances for the beneasy matter, for no one of the rank of a efit of the poor of the city, and it was dressmaker was allowed to approach the on one of these occasions, when the assistance of professional ladies from Dublin was invoked, that Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, was introduced to Mary Dyke and immediately found himself passionately in love with her. It was in the play, "Fortune's Frolic," that Tom Moore personated Robin Roughhead and

Mary Dyke Nancy. The Irish poet became Mary Dyke's very shadow, and after awhile he poured forth his great love for her and offered her his hand and heart. But, for some reason, the beautiful Mary did not reciprocate the wealth of affection thus offered her, and she rejected him. It was this which led Moore to return to his room, and in the midnight hour pen his celebrated love song, beginning "Mary, I believed thee true.

The Lavish Jenkins.

In October, 1886, a religiously mindod Buckinghamshire farmer named Jenkins brought his firstborn to the parish church to be christened, and this was to be the name: Abel Benjamin Caleb Dan-Jacob Kish Levi Manoah Nehemiah Ob-

It will be observed that the names are all arranged in alphabetical order and are, as far as possible, selected from Scripture. It was only with the very greatest difficulty that the clergyman dissunded Mr. Jenkins from doing the lasting wrong to his child that he had unwittingly devised, but eventually it was decided to christen the boy simply Abel.—Chambers' Journal.

ODDS AND ENDS.

As an illustration of the vitality of the old Welsh language it is shown that it is still spoken by 85 per cent of the population of Wales.

Cornwall, in England, leads all other countries in freedom from crimes against property. Next in comparative honesty come the western counties of

Glencoe, in Scotland, where, according to local legends, when it is not raining, it is snowing, the annual rainfall is 127 inches, or nearly as much as Sitka, in Alaska.

The only monstrosity mentioned in the Bible was the giant who had "six fingers on every hand and on every foot six toes, four and twenty in all.' See II Samuel xxi, 20.

An Irishman, quarreling with an Englishman, told him if he didn't hold his tongue he would "break his impenetra-

ing the water for miles.

FATHER OF THE FAIR race was awarded in 1845 to Joseph Hawkins of West Windsor, N. J. He

COLONEL HEMPHILL ORIGINATED THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION IDEA.

Wanted to Kill the Hard Times and Suc ceeded-Opportunities For Educational and Industrial Development Open to the Colored Race-The Negro Exhibit.

Colonel William Arnold Hemphill, business manager of the Atlanta Constitation and of several other good institutions, is by universal testimony the father of the fair. This does not refer to the sex so described, but to the Cotton States and International exposition. He projected it, to use his own langaage, "to start a back fire against the incessant gabble about hard times. Colonel Hemphill is a very attractive looking gentleman, with gray side whisk-



COLONEL WILLIAM A. HEMPHILL. and winning manners, a light brown mustache and blue gray eyes and as neat as if he had just stepped from a furnishing department. Born in Athens, Ga., in 1842, he served in Longstreet's corps in Virginia, and when the nnpleasantness terminated went to Atlanta, where he has been mayor, city councilor and president of the board of education and is head of the big daily, president of a bank and vice president of the exposition company. And, finally, whether his popular title indicates his actual rank in the war I don't know. for colonels are as plenty about here as in a pile of hickory nuts.

"As soon as the panic struck the country," said he, "I saw that a new era was coming, and I wanted Atlanta to be ready to meet it. I did not believe that things were so bad in the south as many people represented them, or rather I believed we could make them better soon by all pulling together, and, furthermore, I have an idea that the time for a city like this to start a big thing and spend a little extra money is just when others are giving up. Well, I mentioned the thing, and it went beyond my most sanguine expectations. It is wonderful how many people were eager for something to change the popular current of thought and talk. It seemed that times got better at once. Our people have had work. All you need do is to look around and you can see how building has gone on, and no sooner is a building done than some one is ready to take it. My first idea was, as I said, to stop the talk about hard times, but the business men took hold and soon ran it away beyond that. The leading idea with them is to

open a freer trade with South America." Colonel Hemphill suggested a plan to Mr. Clark Howell, who wrote a brief editorial for The Constitution of Dec. 14, 1893. The response was immediate. Interviews and communications came in rapid succession, and a citizens' meeting was called for Dec. 28 at the Chamber of Commerce. It was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held there. A committee of 20 was named to go to work at once, and on that committee were the makers of Atlanta.

"Our first idea," says Mr. Howell, was to merely improve upon the Piedmont exposition, which has been held here at intervals for several years, but it soon ran far beyond that, for several of the southern states were deeply chagrined at their meager display at Chicago, and especially was there a deep sense of regret that the colored people had not been thoroughly represented there. Now



FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEDALLION. go to their building on the grounds, and you will see that that feature alone will make it a marvelons success and worth

coming far to see." So I went to the grounds and found that the structure bore on its artistic front the plain title "Negro Building." and nowhere about it is the euphemism of "colored." "It wouldn't do," said the gentleman in charge, with a roguish smile, "to use that word, for there will be many colored people here, such as Chinese, Japanese, Egpytians and Indians of Mexico and South America. We are the negroes of the United States, and we hope to convince our paler fellow citizens that we are doing something for the country." And doing something they certainly were, though unfortunately for my purpose it consisted chiefly of hammering and unpacking, for the general delay in getting the exposition into shape has here been supplemented by special delays in receiving the educational exhibits. One fact, however, was made manifest, which astonished me not a little-our colored peo-

thousand inventions, nearly all of which have been patented, and the models of the most important have been shipped

ple now have to their credit an even

here from the Washington patent office. It added to my astonishment to find cle principle, and they can be operated that four of the inventious, all in the agricultural line, were by Hon. G. W. Murray, the only colored man in the Fifty-third congress, for I had not imagined that his mind ran that way. The managers tell me that many ingenious negroes are now toiling hard to invent a better cotton gin, for it is admitted that my skin? the one now in use does some injury to the fiber. The first patent to any of the Bits.

was a practical cook, and the invention was a gridiron. It was valuable, too, and with subsequent improvements came into extensive use. Soon after a slave in Kentucky invented a machine for cleaning hemp, but the patent was taken out by his master, and even the name of the inventor is now unknown. Several of the latest inventions are for use in parlor and sleeping cars, as might be expected from the general employment of colored men there, and one, for excluding dust and cinders while admitting air, is thought by experts to be of great value. Another much spoken of is the gong signal chair, invented by Miss Miriam E. Benjamin. She was born in South Carolina and educated in Massa-

patient in a hospital or one waiting in

from an adjacent room without making

any noise. The inventor claims that but

half or a third as many attendants will

patients and guests greatly promoted. Mr. J. E. Johnson, the colored man in charge of these exhibits, is a special agent of the patent office. The Negro building is 276 feet long, 112 feet wide and 70 feet high in the main central space, and at least two thirds of the interior is taken up by edneational institutions, such as Hampton Normal and Agricultural, the Tuskeegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial and other similar schools all over the south. And right here, by the way, is the great opening for those philanthropists who wish to spend money for the good of the colored people. Enough has

been done for education at present, but there are certain lines of manufacture for which the mixed race of the south is peculiarly fitted. There are preachers and schoolteachers enough, and at the other end of the line there is work

MEDALLION ON NEGRO BUILDING. enough for the common laborers. But between these two extremes there is now a large class for whom the imme-

diate future looks very dark indeed. There are tens of thousands of educated young colored men and women full of ambition and eager to do some thing for themselves and their race, but every avenue seems shut up. And they are fitted by nature for the finer kinds of work in stlk and linen. That peculiar suppleness of fingers and taste in colors and fabrics, even that delicacy of touch, which marks the lighter colored people is exactly suited for the mills manufacturing in silk, linen and cotton. The philanthropist can spend his money and keep it, too-aye, make a profit on it. A notice over the door of such a mill that it is "for colored people exclusively" would offend no prejudice, and the south now has some 400,000 young men and women for whom this is the natural

But to return to the Negro building. The front is adorned with an immense relievo, which at first view strikes one ing his unexpected death. as ludicrous. On the right is an immense medallion, with the head of Frederick Douglass, and on the left another, with that of a typical black woman of the plantation laborer class. It is far from pretty, but it is suggestive and true to life. Between is the cotton field, with cart, plow, mule feam and negro driver. I observe that prominence is everywhere given to the full blooded pegro and the laborer, though the mana gers are miscegems. Mr. Irvine Garland Penn, commissioner in charge of the entire negro exhibit, is principal of the colored schools of Lynchburg, Va., and one of the intellectual phenomena of the south. He is but 28 years old, and his progress must therefore be considered very remarkable. The matter of educational progress among the colored is something of a "chestnut" by this time, and yet those who have not made a study of it have no conception of how rapidly colleges and high schools have

multiplied on every hand. I traveled on several different trains on my way from Washington here, as I stopped a day or so at each place of importance, and I took special notice of the treatment of the colored people. I find that the Southern railway (Piedmont) makes no distinction whatever, and though there were colored passengers in every car I entered I heard not the slightest objection from anybody. I am told that some of the roads entering here provide separate cars. As a third or more of this city's people are colored. there will be ample hotel and boarding house accommodations, and in a very considerable section all the stores and shops are owned and run by colored peo-As near as I can guess, about half the workers on the exposition grounds are colored, but the Negro building was built exclusively by colored mechanics and is in isself an interesting monument J. B. PARKE. to their skill. Atlanta.

Easy. "Nirvana," said the business man's wife, who has taken to occuls subjects, "is a place where we see, feel and hear nothing. How to reach this peaceful condition is the great question.

"Huh!" replied her husband, "if you had been in business as long as I have, you would know that it's easy.' 'How would you go about it?"

"I'd simply quit advertising."

The French are experimenting with a single track temporary railroad that can be laid on a country road or across the fields. They expect to use it in military operations and in harvesting crops. The barrows and cars used are on the bicy-

either by hand or horsepower. Not What She Expected. Miss Antique (schoolteacher)-What

does w-h-i-t-e spell? Class-No answer. Miss Antique-What is the color of Class (in chorus) - Yellow! - TitLOSS OF IDENTITY.

PEOPLE WHO MYSTERIOUSLY DISAP-PEAR OR LOSE THEMSELVES.

me of Them Walk Out of Home Circles and Are Never Heard of Again-Aberration of Mind One of the Causes-Strange Cases of This Character.

In a community of 2,000,000 souls a man must be great indeed to command general notice. The young man who comes from the country, leaving behind him a happy fireside filled with loved ones and bringing with him only his fond mother's Bible and a few necessaries, to try his luck in the city, comes chusetts and is now taking a medical unheralded, to be quickly swallowed up in a whirlpool of uninterested, selfish course at Washington. By this device a humanity. Humanitarians are the exrailway station can call an attendant ception here. He does not fill the ocean, and the simple drop he represents will not be missed when he vanishes. There are thousands of dark corners in a great city, and in one of these he may be found dead, with marks of violence upon him. The coroner's jury may

be needed and the quiet and comfort of find a verdict of "killed by some person unknown," and, unidentified, the poor boy finds final rest in the pauper's grave, while the loved ones at home wonder at his silence that is never broken. The merciless waters surrounding the town wash unceasingly in and out of dread, dark nooks in black, slimy places under piers and ferry slips, and objects are often found there which loving mothers and tender sisters should not look upon. There are resorts in the great city from whence the innocent, unsuspecting young man is followed by the assassin. There are open places where desperadoes lie in wait for victims and kill without either mercy or remorse, and for such a pittance of plunder that one wonders that they make the venture. A great event is but "a nine days' wonder" in a great city, for what length of time will the people bear in mind the murder of an unknown man?

> The scenes in the thoroughfares are kaleidoscopic, with instant changes. The stories of the disappearance and wanderings of the people are sometimes sad, but they are frequently amusing. In many cases aberration of mind is the cause of disappearance, and while the whole city is alarmed the object of search is innocently wandering among the searchers after him and contributing to the hue and cry.

Only yesterday I heard of a man who came from the west nine years ago and found himself in Providence, so dazed that he lost his identity, and under the first name that came to his mind started a business which he continued with success there for six years. One day, at the end of that time, he went to Pawtucket on business and again lost his identity. Again he started a new business and made a success of it for three years when he remembered his Providence name and returned there recently

to resume his former occupation. It was six years ago, while I was liv ing in a flat with my aged parents, that a strange case of aberration of mind came under my personal notice. It illustrated that the cause may be grief, while other cases show that business troubles physician and his wife, a very estimable lady of some 50 years, who was also a practicing physician. Both were graduates of medical colleges and they had their own patients. It may be granted that the lady was of sound mind and fair reasoning power. The husband died very suddenly and for three days the widow remained inconsolable, lament-

At the end of that time she went out alone for a walk. She walked several miles up town, as nearly as she afterward remembered, and then turned to go home. But everything seemed strange to her and she could not decide what direction to take. She thought of the recourse that comes to every mystified person in a great city and decided to ask a policeman to set her right. But after arriving at this conclusion she could not remember the street or the number of the street where her home was, and worse than all she could not recall her name. She was not addicted to the use of liquor, as this state of affairs would indicate, nor was she of a constitutionally weak intellect.

In this dilemma, as she afterward told me, she wanted to talk to somebody, just to hear her own voice, and she stopped the first policeman who came in view. She recognized the fact that the officer might think her either drunk or crazy, but while she had entirely lost both her name and address from her mind she was perfectly sane on all other subjects. She asked him. first, if he knew where she lived. He stared at her quizzically at first, seeming to want to suggest an insane asylum, but her elegant attire and common sense face refuted that idea. He simply remarked that he was as ignorant as herself of her address, but was nonplused when she followed up her first inquiry by asking him to tell her name. It was too much for the officer. He laughingly suggested that she should accompany him to the station house, where the captain might give her the desired information. As a last resort

she went with him. The captain did recognize her, for when she entered the station he greeted her as Dr. B., and she rejoicingly exclaimed: "That's it! That's my name, but where do I live?" The captain had once presided over the precinct in which she had lived and was familiar with the place of her removal. He sent an officer home with her, and upon her arrival she met my mother, to whom she first told of ker strange wanderings. She has ever since been of sound mind and is today practicing medicine up town,-Phila-

The Better Part of Valor.

"Isn't that Colonel Jones with his shotgun?" asked the editor. "It is," replied the foreman

delphia Times.

"I think you are right," said the edi-"Suppose you crawl in the stove there, and I'll just step up stairs and see if the roof doesn't need repairing!" -Atlanta Constitution.

People who refuse to pay their taxes in Burma are promptly dealt with by the revenue officials. In the Pegu district the local tux collector arrests the defaulting householder and family and carries them off to durance wile in his house until the taxes are forthcoming.

The rain falls upon the just and the unjust alike. The unjust, however, are quicker to steal umbrellas, and generally fare best in a shower. -Picayune.

A PHILOSOPHER'S ATTIC.

Quaint Combination of Greenery and Hen nery Above the City.

poetic strain.

One of the queerest places in New York can be found in what looks, from the street, to be a funny little gable roofed house perched janntily on one corner of the roof of the Windermere, on Fifty-seventh street. It is a conservatory and observatory in one, a miniature roof garden, the den of an attie philosopher, Henry S. Goodale, whose somewhat celebrated daughters, Elaine and

a small square hatchway straight into a wonderful greenery of bloom, a snuggery of comfort, likewise a hennery, consisting of one fine brown Leghorn fowl and a single fluffy, yellow chick, and a dovecot, where there are softly whirring wings. It is a charming bit of Arcadia, high above the ceaseless roar and heartheat of a great city, which under its potent spell seems unreal and evanescent, like the undulating, elliptical rings of smoke that float past the "attie" windows. The attic is all windows, except the floor, roof and the simple matched board dado. The little room is a symphony in green; the floor is carpeted with dull green denim; the gabled roof is covered with burlaps of the same hue; a green wicker couch is cushioned in green yachting cloth; a broad green and white striped awning shades the sunny sides of the little house; all the carelessly strewn cushions, though of varying designs and materials, are of the same general hue, and green figured denim draperies on slender brass rods hang ready to exclude the whole outside world if it is desired.

But it is the window gardens that give the greatest charm to the place. Long, deep boxes of country earth and loam give sustenance to thick, tangled clumps of spicy pinks, old fashioned rose bushes and honeysuckle vines, clambering over wire network trellises, which metaphorically kill two birds with one stone by literally preserving the birds-that is, the hen and her chick-from disaster and upholding the lacy green drapery of the vines.

Of course the hen is not allowed the liberty of this garden in the air, though she keeps a vigilant and determined eye out for opportunities to maraud outside her own domain, which is quite spacious enough to keep her hale and hearty, apparently contented with her lot and graciously disposed in the matter of eggs. Dame Attica Hennica-which is the hen's classical name-evidently belongs to a fine old Latin race of fowls, and her neighbors, the doves, are on the most amicable terms.—New York Press.

WANTED FRESH AIR.

The King of Anam Broke a Custom and Created a Panic.

Not long ago there was terrible excitement at the royal court of Anam. The king, Thanah-Tai, who was then 14 years old, was missing. Etiquette requires that the Anamese king shall never leave the royal grounds. He is a knightly prisoner. But the young potentate was not hard to find. Though he was a king, he was a boy, and it is notlead up to it. In the first flat lived a ural for a boy, when he has some monev in his pocket, to want to get out and spend it.

That was exactly what the king of Anam had done. Entirely alone he had started on a "shopping" expedition through the streets of Hue. Of course no one knew him because he had never shown his face in public. He was simply a boy, like any other boy, and this was expetly what he wanted.

But he was treated with great respect by the shopkeepers, because he seemed strong provocation," and was put under to have plenty of money. Curiously enough, the thing which seemed to at tract him most was a head shearing machine, or hair clipper, and when the frightened nobles of the court discovered him at last it was with this singular implement in his possession.

He had already begun an attempt to experiment with it on the heads of sev- to annov the good missionary greatly by eral small street boys, who were proviug rebellious subjects, when the courtiers approached him, prostrating themselves upon the ground and making alarmed outcries.

The king no longer goes out shopping, but he retains his hair clipper as a souvenir of a happy day of freedom with the street boys.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

Old Shoes For New.

Inmates of the House of Correction, when they are discharged from that institution, are usually furnished with a brand new pair of shoes in which to start anew the journey of life. The traders stand outside the gates and wait for these discharged prisoners. The latter are not slow to part with their new shoes in exchange for the old ones offered by the traders, not only because the old shoes are more comfortable, but because there is a money consideration too. The House of Correction shoes are strongly made and command a fair price among workingmen. The traders pay a bounty of about 25 cents, together with the old pair of shoes in exchange for each new pair, and they make money by the dcal.-Philadelphia Record.

Football.

Woman seems now to have a task before her in which we fear greatly she will fail. Report goes that female football teams will shortly contest in public, and the problem is now, on the one hand, to make the performance graceful, and, on the other, to not spoil the game. Those who have witnessed the modern developments of that noble sport will probably doubt whether even women will be able to harmonize such conflicting aims. Into this question we will not enter. Whether the real game played by women is a graceful or a disgraceful sight Mrs. Grundy must decide, and whether the game played in a ladylike manner is worth looking at will doubtless soon be settled by the polite frequenters of the football field, who, we are sure, will not be backward in expressing their opinion.-British Medical Journal.

David, the French historical painter, was a student of French history to the exclusion of almost all other rending.

of sociology and to read attentively any to convulsive tremblings, sometimes book bearing on some new social fad. ending in partial or total unconscious Addison's specialty was the history of ness, and this singular phenomenon gave medals and coins, and he eagerly pe- a name to the sect.

rused anything treating of this subject. Shakespeare must have been an omnivorous reader, for his plays show odds and ends of learning gathered from every quarter.

THE JINRIKISHA.

STANDARD ORIENTAL CARRIAGE IN VENTED BY A YANKEE

Missionary Gobel's Rheumatism Was the Incentive - Other Experiences of That Lively American Who Wasn't In Syn. pathy With Everything In Japan.

For the jinrikisha, which is the greatest blessing travelers in the east enjoy, we have to bless an American saler Dora, evidently got from him their who came here on Commodore Perry's flagship in 1858, and then returned The attie is reached by a steep nauseven or eight years later as a mission tical flight of steps leading up through ary of the Methodist persuasion. His name was Jonathan Gobel, and he is mentioned in Commodore Perry's namtive as a pions man of rare intelligence who took great interest in the spirital welfare of the Japanese. Gobel was one of the earliest members of what is known as the Newton mission,

The jinrikisha is another illustration of the old adage that necessity is the mother of invention, for Brother Gobel was afflicted with rhenmatism in his later years and found it difficult tensy. gate. The sedan chair, which was used by the nobility, was too close for him, and the kago, a vehicle in which the humbler classes were in the habit of carrying the lame and the lazy, was very uncomfortable for his long less, to he took a packing case, painted it black as appropriate to his dignity, and set it upon a pair of wheels.

For shelter from the sun he rigged a canvas awning that could be raised a lowered according to his convenience and he hired a brawny cooly to be him about. That was the origin of a vehicle which takes the place of as riages and street cars in Japan, Kora India and China, for Brother Gold's invention has spread all over the coat So useful an invention needed a god name; therefore Brother Gobel called it a jin (man) ricki (power) sha (carriage). But the swells prefer to term it a kuruma. It looks like an exaggerated baby carriage and is very comfortable for riding. Jonathan Gobel was a muscular Chris-

tian. He feared God and lived a rightcons life. He desired every one else to do so, and when moral sussion failed be often tried force. When he arrived in Japan, he was a stalwart, powerful fellow, and usually came out apperment when he wrestled with sin. He was living in Kanagawa when he endeavored to impress upon the people of that ples the propriety of Sabbath observance. The Japanese have no Sunday. The have no fixed day of rest. Their holidays are numerous, and worship continnous without interruption in the temples. There is no particular time for preaching, and it is always proper to pray. Therefore every native wats seven days in the week. Brother Gotel admonished the people of the sinfulness of Sabbath breaking, but he was mable to convince them, and it grieved his

heart. Passing from his home to his place of preaching one Sunday he found a down men or more engaged in building a house. He stopped to talk with then and entreated them to cease their sinfal labor. They refused to do so. He orde. ed them to stop, and they decline Then, seizing a heavy bamboo pole, h smote them hip and thigh. Several wes laid out senseless, and the next moring Brother Jonathan was a prisoner before the consul general, charged with aggravated assault and battery. This case appears as one of the fist is the records of the United States cumists, and is set forth with amusing datalk.

bonds to keep the peace. Mr. Gobel afterward built himself a modern house on what is known as the Bluff, south of Yokohama, and surrounded his grounds with the first fees that was ever built in this part of the world. It was made of bamboo paling. and the boys in the neighborhood used rattling sticks against it as they ran along the street. The British admiral lived just above him and had a very natty Tommy Atkins for an orderly He wore a little round cap on the northeast corner of his head and always curied a little cane of rattan in his hand One morning, having been sent with message, he appeared before the admiral with his face bruised to a jelly and his

uniform tattered and torn and covered with dust. "Mercy on us!" exclaimed the atmiral in astonishment at the spectacle "What has happened to you?"

"I beg your pardon, sir," replied ommy, "but has I was coming halong Tommy, hup the 'ill, a-rubbing my stick hagainst the missionary's fence, sir, 'e came best in 'is pygamas and said as 'ow 'e 'st vowed by the grace of God to lick the ide hoff the next man who did that and 'e 'as done it, sir."

The 'rikishas are all made in Japan. and a large number are exported to the neighboring countries. They can from \$17 to \$40, according to the care below. ed on their construction, the material used and the character of their decertion, but they could not be made for more than twice that money is the United States. Many of them are owned by the coolies who draw them, others by companies or private individuals who let them to the coolies for a share of the money they make. You can hire the by the week for 5 yen (\$2.50), by if day for 75 sen (37% cents), 10 set cents) an hour for ordinary service. 10 sen for a trip of two miles.

The system of operating them is well much like that in use by our hackness at home. Each 'rikisha man has his name and number upon his hat and his lantern. He is registered at police head quarters and pays a small tax to the government. Those that are attached to the tourists' hotels are required to pay a small percentage for the privilege as they get more patronage and many fee that do not fall to the lot of the ordinary man on the street. - Tokyo Letter in Chicago Record

Shakers.

The Shakers had their peculiar designation given to them in derision. Dur ing the religious excitements which were encouraged by their form of wor Tolstoi is said to have a large library ship, members of this sect often fell in-

No one can ask honestly or hopefully to be delivered from temptation unless be has himself honestly and firmly de termined to do the best he can to keep out of it.