# EUGENE CITY, OREGON

CARRIES NEITHER PURSE NOR SCRIP

Let Love alone. He is divinely led, And feels the way his reside eyes do not see. No throne nor principalities hath he, Nor any place to loy his royal head. No care hath he about his daily bread; He recks not whether he be bond or free; But, full of faith and excet security. He goed forth chearily to woo and wed.

For Love believes that all God bath is his, Freely he takes, freely he gives away, With melting, mingling touch of hand and lip. Let Love alone. He claimeth all there is. The whole world trembles with his potent

wway.

The king who carries neither purse nor scrip.

—Anne L. Muzzey in New York Sun.

SLAVE RAIDS IN AFRICA.

#### More Than a Hundred Villages Destroyed In One Campaign.

As we approached the falls we say that the river banks had been depopulated and the villages were in ashes. passed dead bodies floating in the river. Canoes were standing on end like hollowed columns; crowds of fugitives were affoat and hiding among the reedy islands. These were all signs of a general terror, but we could get no information of its character. Vague ideas of an invasion from some savage tribe came to our minds, and now and then we had a misgiving that there must be Arab slavers in the neighborhood.

Continuing our ascent, on the third day we came in sight of a huge Arab camp on the right bank, and before long we discovered that the Arabs of Nyangwe (Livingstone's farthest point), having heard the most exaggerated reports of our successful descent of the Kongo in 1877, had hastened after us to reap a harvest of ivory and slaves. They had been too successful. Over 118 villages had been destroyed below Stanley falls alone, a rich plunder of ivory was in their camp, and several hundred slaves, old and young, were herded like goats and heavily fettered in the slave pen. It then appeared that while we had been negotiating with the negro chiefs along the river, making roads, building sta tions and hauling steamers overland, the Arabs of Nyangwe had been coming down the river, laying the country waste. We had at last met, about 50 miles below the falls. A glance at the scenes of the camp was sufficient to reveal what a future awaited the Kongo valley had we not conceived the project of opening the river to civilizing influences. There was not a moment to lose. We had no authority to open fire on the miscreants. They were subjects of the Prince of Zanzibar, who was a protege of England, and to plunge into hostilities with them might possibly involve us in serious complications. But while we dared not use force we believed that by continuing the same system we had found so successful with the native chiefs we could check the audacity of the slavers by our mere presence among them. After some days spent in cautious and friendly negotiations with the Arabs we were permitted to establish a station at the falls, and after seeing it well advanced we turned the prows of our steamers down river toward Leopoldville.-Henry M. Stanley in Century.

### No Kick Coming.

Broadway at the rate of ten miles an power for evil.—Cleveland Leader. hour had come within a hairbreadth of running me down I followed it up for three or four blocks until it came to a bult beside the enristone.

'Do you know," I said to the driver, "that you nearly ran me down ten min-

"Yes, sir," he promptly replied. "You had me in between your carriage and a cable car, and it was a close

Yes, it was, sir." "You didn't even try to pull up your

horse," I persisted. "Then you didn't care whether you

ran me down or not?" "No. sir."

'Well, that's cool! Are you in the habit of killing people who may be fendant. crossing the street as you come along?" "Not in the habit, no, sir. You see,

to the Star theater in five minutes. I dict. can't git him there in five, but I can in cents extra. 'But where do I come in?"

"You? Why, you escaped with your life, and there's no kick coming to you. Wait till you are run down and killed and then let the widdy do the kickin." -Detroit Free Press.

### Bough on the Assembly.

Sir Herbart Maxwell, M. P., retells a tale about the lord high commissionerwas forming his administration in 1874. a certain noble earl, noted, in addition to many estimable qualities, for his fecundity of forcible expletive, expressed a strong desire to become master of the buckhounds. "Well," said Disraeli, "I had myself thought of that post for your lordship, but the truth is that her majesty is very particular about the lanfor her approval as lord high commisthat post he was appointed accordingly. -Westminster Gazette.

### Origin of Two Tavern Terms.

The term "entire," so often seen over inns and taverns (and not always understood by the passersby), is said to have first been used about 1722. Prior to that usual for tavern customers to call for a ere life had sped. -Kirby. pint or tankard of half and half-tha is, half ale and half beer, half ale and half twopenny, or half beer and half America," gives the following good twopenny. In course of time it became story, which was picked up at an entercustomary to call for a tankard of "three threads," meaning a third of ale, club of New York. The quaintest story beer and twopenny. To save publicans of the evening was told by Dr. Greer of the trouble and waste of turning three a tedious, monotonous preacher who taps for one pint of liquor a brewer had exhausted the patience of his hearnamed Harwood conceived the idea of ers by an elaborate dissertation on the making a beverage which should units four greater prophets, and when, to the flavors of all three drinks. He call- their sad disgust, he passed on to the ed his production "entire," or "eutire minor and asked, "And now, my brethbutt beer." As it was considered suit- ren, where shall we place Hosea?" a able for porters and other working peo- man rose from the congregation and

#### A LOFTY TUNNEL.

Through Soild Granite In Pike's Peak to Supply Water.

The highest tunnel in the world, 11. 580 feet above tidewater, is to be bored by Chicago contractors through Pike's Peak mountain, two miles distant from the peak proper.

Cripple Creek's rapid growth has led the people of Colorado Springs to fear that the mining town might ere long try to turn to its own use the bountiful water supply of Beaver creek, which twists its course way up near the sky line on the mountain. Colorado Springs now gets its water from Bear creek, but the place is growing fast, and to insure water for the future the contract to tunnel the mountain and to let Beaver creek through to augment the Bear creek flow has been let.

The tunnel will run through a mile and a quarter of solid gray granite, as hard a stone as is known. The work will start on the east ledge of the mountain, 19 miles from Colorado City, and will run through to the northwest side, to the rocky bank of Beaver creek. The tunnel will have a pitch of 6 feet in every 100 feet, a fact which will insure

a rapid flow of water. When the diverted stream reaches the tunnel's outlet, it will fall 500 feet in the sheer into Bear Creek canyon, with

which terrent it will mingle its waters. The tunnel will have a Gothic roof, rertical side and a flat base. Its dimensions will be a width of five feet by a height of seven feet. The body of water to which it will give egress will be large enough to form not only a picturesque fall, but one which will be little short of grand when the element of its height is taken into consideration.

A reservoir will be built at the Beaver rock side, and the water will be let him out. into the tunnel only as it is needed. -Chicago Tribune.

Where Moslems Are Most Numerous. Far in advance of any other nation in the number of the Moslems under its rule is Great Britain. In India alone there are about 60,600,000 Mohammedans, and they outnumber all the subjects of the sultan more than two to one. Besides, England rules Mohammedans in other parts of her vast empire, though not many in any one place. The queen is the sovereign of many millions more Moslems than Christians.

China is believed to come next as ountry inhabited by many followers of the prophet. The number of Mohammedans in the Chinese empire is estimated all the way from 30,000,000 to 50,000,-000, and the smallest of the guesses is more than Turkey can match. Holland also has nearly or quite 30,000,000 Moslem subjects in her populous and rich East Indian possessions. Java has fully 25,000,000 people, and nearly all of them are Mohammedans.

The Turkish empire is supposed to contain about 23,000,000 Moslems. counting the portion of Arabia in which the authority of the sultan is not very well established and is in danger of being destroyed at any time. Therefore it is apparent that unless great error has been made in estimating the number of Mohammedans in the Chinese empire, the sultan is only fourth among rulers of great bodies of men and women who believe in Mohammed.

But among other countries which are dominated by the Moslem element of all wild and of no account. Finally I their population and are under the sway decided that we had had fun enough of a Mohammedan ruler the Turkish em- and made up my mind to give him a

### The Danger of Silence.

I once had a case (said a member of the bar) against a man in the country which was as clear as daylight in my who grinned as he saw me approach, favor, but, by the cunning of his lawver, he had continued to avoid coming to trial for about two years.

At last the case was called, late in the term and late in a hot day, the court and jury tired and impatient. I stated the facts and produced the evi dence, which was all on my side.

The judge asked the counsel whether they wished to argue the case, stating feel them, while I pawed the air in an that he hardly thought it necessary to submit it in so plain a matter. The lawyers agreed to submit it without argu-The jury went out and immedi ately returned with a verdict for the de-

As soon as the court adjourned I sought the foreman of the jury, and askit was this way. A gent picks me up at led him how in the name of common the Fifth Avenue and wants to git down sense they came to render such a ver-

"Why, you see," said he, "we didn't eight if there isn't a block and the think much of the lawyer against you, wheels stay on, and I does it and gets 50 and it wasn't strange he didn't have nothing to say; but, squire, the fact is we thought you was about one of the smartest lawyers in the country, and if von couldn't find nothing to say on your York Press. side it must be a pretty hard case, so we had to go against you. "-Pearson's

### Close Shave With a Leopard.

I walked a little nearer the edge of the ledge to listen if I could hear anyship of the general assembly of the thing in the gap, as we could not tell Church of Scotland. When Mr. Disraeli where the dogs or the leopard had got where the dogs or the leopard had got to. I heard a slight rustle below, whether in the bush or on the ledge I could not tell, and there was no time to find out, for with a rush and a bound the leopard threw himself against the krantz, clutching at the grass roots on top with the claws of one fore paw-the other was broken just above the wristand I could hear his hind claws scrapguage used in the hunting field, so I ing on the rocks in his endeavors to have determined to submit your name scramble up. I knew that he was very close to me. His great blood smeared sioner to the general assembly!" And to paws were within six feet, and I could see his wicked yellow eyes glaring savagely and the saliva, red tinged, drop-

ping from the gleaming tusks. As Nogwaja ran in with uplifted as segai I fired down into the brute's month, and with a savage gasp he fell down on to the ledge below. The plucky Swazi, without waiting to see if he was date the malt liquors in general use dead, jumped down on top of him and were ale, beer and "twopenny." It was gave him a final thrust with his assegai

Dean Hole, in his "Little Tour In tainment given in his honor by the Lotos ple it is said to have obtained the fur- made answer: "You can place him here, ther name of "porter."-London News. sir. I'm off."

### LOOKED LIKE A LIAR.

BUT THIS WAS A CASE WHERE LOOKS WERE MISLEADING.

Employer, Who Was Used to the Gloves, Disputed the Claim.

the other day about a man who told big stories which were not believed by his acquaintances, and it reminded me of an experience I had once when I was considerably younger," remarked Robert D. Wilson, the active Orleans county politician, when in a reminiscent mood the other day.

"It was like this: About the first contract I ever took was one to build a church in a small town in western New York near Lake Ontario. My partner shall be consumed and burned, and if and I employed a good force of men, and among others a good natured, rather dapper little Irishman, who applied for work shortly after we got the walls

started. "He was not a skilled workman, but a good, active helper, and he struck me their hands and knees and cry, "Thanks at the time as being one of the most entertaining and cheerful liars it had ever And whenever the Turks fired the first been my pleasure to meet. One of his shot we threw ourselves thus on our favorite tales was to the effect that he hands and knees, as our commander had was for three years trainer and boxing partner of the famous pugilist Jem Mace and had seconded the one time a tun, and its tail extended a yard in champion in two of his most notable battles. He rattled off names, places, dates and incidents in the most offhand manner imaginable, which, as we had no means of verifying his statements, he was perfectly safe in doing. Of course we took what he said with a large grain of salt and enjoyed drawing

"One thing about the old fellow struck me as peculiar—we could never induce him under any consideration to a tour), and every time our good King join in any of the friendly little sparring contests which we occasionally indulged in at the little country hotel, after our day's work was done. By no subterfuge could we induce him to stick his hands in the big mittens, although he was always present at our exercises and took delight in making slighting comments upon our skill.

"This got rather monotonous after awhile, and we set about devising a plan for teaching the old fellow a lesson. When he was sober, we knew there was no chance of getting the gloves on him, but he usually got moderately full on Saturday evenings, and we concocted a scheme to give him an earlier start one Saturday afternoon, so that by the time supper was over he was considerably exhilarated. I was just out of a gymnasium at the time, and was considered a pretty clever boxer. The boys all went to work at him, and after a good many drinks and a lot of coaxing and cajoling they finally got him to put

on the gloves and spar a bit with me. " 'Sail in, Larry,' I said. 'Don't be afraid to hit me.' And I winked at the boys and went at him. He was easier than I expected. His guard seemed very poor, and several times I rapped him harder than I should, but it seemed a good plan to teach the old blowhard a good lesson. After awhile I got a bit tired of the one sidedness of it. I registered about every time I found an open ing, while the Irishman's punches were One day when a coupe driven along pire is easily first in numbers and in good chinchopper, lay him out and quit. So I watched for an opening, and when I saw one a minute later, I aimed as heavy a blow as I could strike and let

"Well, say, I don't know even to this day what became of that punch, for at that moment something struck me on the neck, and for the next 30 seconds I experienced all of the sensations of Don Quixote when he had the mix up with the windmill, for that little Irishman was dancing around me and delivering undercuts, overcuts, chin choppers, side winders, earmuffs, straight drives and long arm body blows faster than I could

attempt at defense. "I think the boys said it was 42 seconds before I was lying in the corner, limp and entirely out, but it was three days before I was out-at work again. was sorry to find that the agile little Irishman had disappeared immediately after I dropped asleep. He evidently

"I don't know now whether that lit-

### Enaily Busied.

large crop of employment seekers. One rapidly as I can of the interviewee and of them last week accosted a gentleman consult his humor in everything. After in this city. He was ragged, dirty, good all be is the person most intimately connatured, evidently hungry enough to cerned with the success of the joint pro eat a cow if it were in his way. But his duction, as it is his name with which soft slouchiness of gait rendered any the public is concerned and not that of active exertion on his part highly im- the interviewer, who is almost invariaprobable. This impression was strength- bly anonymous. ened by the dialogue that followed:

like a job with you, sir." Well, there is not much doing just its manner. I am only suggesting that now-hardly anything, in fac:, in my the wisest plan after the original act of

line. I couldn't give you much to do. I couldn't keep you busy. "Indeed, sir, it would take very lit- the interview that you are a Jupiter

Telegraph.

Where Tea Is Not Popular. If you call for tea at a restaurant in Caracas, the proprietor will send to the nearest drug store for it, and express a regret that you are ill. The native Venezuelan regards tea as a most unpleasant beverage, and to be used only medicinally. It is not kept in any of the hotels, and when it is especially ordered the quality is simply abominable-for all the world like a dose of

"You can't tell whether a man is a bachelor or a father of a family simply by his looks." "Certainly not; but there is one infallible method of finding out." "What may that be?" "Give him a young baby to hold."-New York Recorder.

### Every One Will Echo This.

What a victory it will be for Clara Barton if she shall succeed in bringing the grand Turk to terms! Her triumph would make her one of the "great powers. " May she win !- New York Record-

#### GREEK FIRE.

How the Terrible Engine of Destruction Was Used In Warfare.

Joinville, who served under King Louis IX in the seventh crusade of 1248, A Little Irlshman Who Claimed Acquaint- gives a graphic description of the terance With a Champion Puglilat-His rors of Greek fire: "It happened one night that the Turks brought up an engine that they called the perriere (stone thrower), a terrible engine of destruc-"I was reading a clever little sketch tion, and placed it in front of some cat rastles (chaz chateil) that M. Gaultier the cause of much earnest discussion de Curel and I were guarding that night, and from this engine they threw Greek fire at us in great quantities (a plante). It was the most horrible thing that ever I saw. When the good knight, M. Gaultier, my comrade, saw the fire, he cried out and said to us: 'Seigneurs, we are lost forever without remedy, for if they set fire to our cat castles we we leave our post we shall be disgraced, and so I conclude that there is no one who can defend us from this peril except God, our blessed Creator. Order all our men, every time the enemy throws the Greek fire, to throw themselves on to our Lord, in whom is all power!' ordered. The nature of Greek fire was such that it advanced toward us as big as length (une demye-canne dequatre pans). It made such a noise in coming that it seemed as though it were a thunderbolt falling from heaven and appeared to me like a great dragon flying in the air. It threw out such brilliant light that it was as clear as daylight in our host, so great was its flame of fire. Three times that night they threw this Greek fire at us from the aforesaid perriere and four times from the great crossbow (arbeleste St. Louis heard that they were throwing the fire at us in this manner be cast himself upon the ground, and stretching out his hands, with his face upraised to heaven, he cried in a lond voice to our Lord and exclaimed as he shed great tears, 'Beau Sire Dieu Jesus Christ, garde moy et toute ma gent. ' " ("His toire de St. Louis," Petitot, volume 2, page 235,)

The cat castles mentioned by Joinville were wooden towers used in sieges, and the word canne is a French measure of length equivalent to six feet and consisting of eight pans of nine inches There was nothing povel in the each. mere throwing of fire. It has always been one of the usual incidents of sieges. -Gentleman's Magazine.

### SAVED BY A CAT.

How a Bashful Young Man at Last Got Spoon. There is a man, well known in ju-

dicial circles as one of the most polished and courtly of gentlemen, who tells the following story:

He had not, in his early youth, those advantages which tend to produce ease of manner. When about 15, he was much in love with a neighbor's daughter, and, according to his statement, was at this time nearly 6 feet tall, ungainly, shy and with the proverbial ubiqnitons hands and feet.

One Sunday he was at dinner with He felt his hands growing larger and but without any power of retaliation. more in the way than ever, and his feet caused him untold emotion by absolutely refusing to go under his chair.

Great beads of perspiration stood out on his face and trickled down like rain. The situation was becoming unendurable when a terrified cat, pursued by a rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, all move small but game terrier, rushed into the about with an utter absence of fear of room and sprang upon the table. The the snakes. My belief is that it is possiguests jumped up, and in the general confusion the embarrassed youth retain. snakes possess a power to fascinate for ed his seat, and turning to the servant several reasons. An observer may come remarked calmly, "I'll have a spoon, please. "-Washington Times.

### On Interviewing.

If it is worth the while of a public man to grant an interview at all, it is feared trouble, but I never would have certainly worth his while that it should made any. In fact, I'd have liked to be dene well, and it can only be done take a few lessons from him, but I've well if he condescends to step down from never had the mitts on from that day to his pedestal and co-operate almost en collegue with the interviewer. In the first place, the interviewer, who has had tle Irishman was telling the truth or a large experience in his craft, is a not, but I have my suspicions about the specialist. He is more likely than the matter. "-Medina (N. Y.) Cor. New interviewee to understand the conditions which go to the construction of a successful interview, and therefore he should be allowed a tolerably free hand The business depression of the past as regards form and arrangement. Perfew years has been the evolution of a sonally, of course, I always take stock as

I am always in his debt for the con-"Good morning, sir," said he. "I'd cession of the interview, and if he wishes it he must be largely master of gracious condescension has been committed is to forget for the brief hour of tle to keep me busy."-New London and the other man a black beetle. Don't imagine that he is necessarily unconversant with affairs political or literary. Why, a rising politician actually explained to me how a most elementary word should be spelled, quite of his own motion too. I was in no difficulty whatever. In my soul I remember that I began to sibilate "prig," but I suppressed quickly the nascent naughtiness. -National Review. Chicago Times-Herald.

### Information For the Teacher

The teacher was asking questionsteachers are quite apt to ask questions, express office, possesses a parchment and they sometimes receive curious answers. This question was as follows: 'Now, pupils, how many months baye 28 days?"

"All of them, teacher," replied the

### Expects the Worst.

I always expect the worst in all things and all cases, because I know the worst is possible; therefore it is natural for me

## DO SNAKES CHARM?

THERE ARE PROS AND CONS TO THIS QUESTION APPARENTLY.

A Tale From Texas Which Supports the Affirmative, but There Are Naturalists Who Say No-Claim That the Snake's Victims Are Self Hypnotized.

A gopher snake at Escondido has been among local naturalists. The question discussed was, "Do Snakes Charm or Hypnotize Their Prey?" One of the naturalists had the unusual but fortunate experience at Escondido of happening upon a large gother snake just as the reptile was about to overcome a trembling cottontail rabbit and envelop the animal in its deadly coils. For some time the naturalist watched the snake's movements. It was within 10 or 12 inches of the apparently fascinated rabbit. Silently

and almost imperceptibly the snake had wormed its way nearer and nearer to its victim. Its eyes glistened with an intense brightness. Not a movement did it make which might alarm the timid rabbit. The forked tongue, which to the eye of a human being is so repulsive and intended to be terrifying, appeared to exert an entirely different influence upon the mind of the innocent rabbit. This darting tongue either excited the victim's curiosity or caused the anisnake's tongue as to throw that mind

mal to so concentrate its mind on the into a hypnotic condition of such strength that it could not break the spell and run away from impending death. The forked tongue darted out of the snake's mouth almost as regularly and rapidly as the needle of a sewing machine rises and falls in the cloth. The lithe body crept nearer and nearer. The rabbit was motionless. Its eye was fixed on the piercing eye of the snake. Even the waving of the wind kissed shrubs about the rabbit failed to break the spell. and softly and slowly grim death in snake form wreathed its folds about the creature. Then was the spell broken. But the strong coils of the snake were

in position. Never a rabbit lived that could break that embrace of death. Realizing at last the terrible peril, the terrified rabbit struggled vainly to escape, and as the rings of the snake drew closer about the frail form so tightly that breathing became difficult the rabbit uttered a despairing cry almost human in its intenseness and sound. It was the rabbit's last earthly utterance. An extra twist of the cruel coils and poor bunny was no more. Lungs, heart and bones were literally crushed. The snake did not relax the pressure for fully ten minutes. Unwinding itself, the snake dragged the prey under an adjoining bush for dinner.

To the naturalist who watched the capture of the rabbit it appeared as if the snake had certainly fascinated the animal. As a gopher snake is not poisonous and has no well developed fangs its only means of killing previs by constriction. In order to eatch an animal it seems almost necessary for the snake to fascinate the victim.

Other naturalists claim that snakes do not possess the power of fascinating either birds or animals. One man who has given the matter wuch study remarked his rosy checked sweetheart, and when that "no error is apparently more rooted the guests had been served with sonp in the human mind than that which atthe youth discovered that he had no tributes to snakes this peculiar power of spoon. He grew red in the face and was fascination." By this power they are in an agony of mortification and dismay. said to be able so to paralyze their vic-If he asked for a spoon, he felt sure ev. tims that the birds or animals are renery one would look at him; If he did deredutterly incapable of movement and not eat his soup, his hortess would be wait for the attack of a snake or even go ple came to Chicago in 1861 and in 1867 sure to remark it. What was he to do? forward to meet it in fear and trembling,

Now, any one who watches the be havior of small animals placed alive as food in the cages in which snakes are kept in captivity in the hope of seeing this marvelous power in operation will be grievously disappointed. Chickens, ble to account for the popular belief that on the scene and find a number of birds mobbing a snake just as they will mob an owl or a buzzard. The dashes of the bird toward the snake and their fluttering round it may easily be put down to the effect of the snake's glance, while they are in reality merely attempts of the birds to drive off the intruder. A mother bird whose young are attacked will almost certainly behave in this way band was a business man of great and may herself fall a victim, not to the power of fascination in the snake, but

to the force of her maternal feelings. It may be the mobbing of the snake by the companions of a victim that has the property. Although Mrs. Wallace been seized or of a mother whose nest has been robbed; it may be simply the effect of poison already injected before the observer has come upon the scene, or it may be simple curiosity. In ninety nine cases out of a hundred one or the other of these causes has been at work. What, then, of the hundredth case, and what about the fascination exercised on man, cases of which have undoubtedly been recorded? The explanation lies in the probability that it is a case of self hypnotism.

It is an error to suppose that will power has anything to do with the effect. The matter has been taken up scientifically by the medical profession and it has been found that the hypnotic state of sleep or trance, or whatever it An Instance of President Cleveland's Great may be termed, can be produced by looking fixedly at the operator or at a coin or at the tip of one's own nose. It is not necessary to go into the question of how the result is brought about, but there is a physiological explanation. What happens then in the hundredth case is that the man or the animal may be self hypnotized by gazing fixedly at the snake, the subject being thus thrown into a sect of trance, making no attempt to move out of danger unless roused by some exterior influence. - San Diego Cor.

### Signatures of Two Presidents

Charles Moore, a clerk in the Adams deed issued at the Zanesville (O.) land office on June 20, 1811, to Thomas Honeboard, granting him the northeast quarter section of lot 12 of township 18 in range 15 of the lands directed to be boy on the front seat.—Utica Observer. sold at Zanesville by the act of congress entitled "An act providing for the sale of United States lands in the territory northwest of the Ohio and above the mouth of the Kentucky liver." deed are attached the signatures of to expect the worst, and as it is the unexpected that happens, the worst does of State James Monroe, and on the opnot often happen to me. —Fiber and Fab- posite lower corner is affixed the official seal of the government

## M. DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE.

Director General of the Paris Universal Exposition of 19 O.

One of the most important men in Paris to-day is M. Delaunay-Belleville. who is the director general of works of the Paris Universal Exposition of 1900. M. Delaunay-Believille is eminently fitted for this very important place. For many years he has been chairman of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. He is an eminent engineer and has taken an active part in a multitude of French industrial undertakings. He was born about fifty years ago and passed through the polytechnic and naval schools of engineers. During the war he served as lieutenant of engineers in the national



M. DELAUNAY-BELLEVILLE.

defense. In the exposition of 1878 he was connected with an industrial concern which carried off a gold medal and he himself was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor, He wrote a work on comparative legislation on steam machines in Europe and the United States, after which he was appointed member of the central committee on steam engines by the minister of public works. In 1880 he played an important role in the management of the big exposition. As soon as it was decided to hold a universal exposition in 1900 M. Delaunay-Relieville was appointed to the high post of director gen eral of works. He holds many promi nent civil offices. He is member of the council of improvements at the Con servatory of the Arts and Trades and has four times been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1895 M. Andre Lebon, minister of commerce gave him the cross of commander of the Legion of Honor. He is a genial Paris ian, a highly cultured man, and one of the most comprehensive engineers of the time.

#### FORTUNE TO A CHURCH.

Mrs. C. W. Wallace, Who Gave \$75. 000 to Prof. Swing's Church.

J. W. Ellsworth and Lyman J. Gage. of the advisory committee of Central Church, Chicago, selected to accept the gift of Mrs. Cella W. Wallace of \$75. 000 in eash to the church, have decided to invest the money in mortgages. The income from the investment will be used for the broadening of the work of the church and the principal added to as opportunity offers. Mrs. Wallace. who has thus lifted Central Church to the plane of the wealthiest institutions of religion in Chicago, is the daughter of Dr. Thomas Whipple, of Wentworth H Har father was a m Congress from 1822 to 1830, Miss Whip married John S. Wallace, Her hus



wealth, and when he died, in 1878, he left as his heirs his wife and a son. John Wallace. The latter died in 1881. leaving his mother the sole possessor of was brought up a Congregationalist, and her son was an Episcopalian, both had been warm friends of Prof. Swing. Mrs. Wallace attended his church for fifteen years. John Wallace believed the doctrines of Central Church reached the masses of the people, and desired that its work should be encouraged. Mrs. Wallace has now carried out that wish. This is not the first bequest Mrs. Wallace has made to the churches. Her total contributions now amount to \$320,000, of which the Tiffany chapel given to St. John's Cathedral of New York, represents \$75,000.

### A BUSY MAN.

Industry.

President Cleveland continues to work very hard. He is frequently advised to give up his close attention to details, but says he is too old to learn new tricks. The evidence of the crash of business which the president has to struggle with is found in a recent incident.

Congressman Barham of California, who takes great interest in the Nicaragus canal, called at the White House to ask why the report of the engineers which was submitted about Dec. 1 had not been sent to congress.

"The truth is," said Mr. Cleveland, "that I have not yet found time to exsmine the report. Thave not even opened the envelope containing it. There is one improvement in nature which would suit my convenience very well, and that later days. Some feeling of pride and is to have 48 hours in a day ". Chi the later days.

#### Nice Man Evidently. Wiggles-Do you know old Walker?

Waggles-Yes. Wiggles-What sort of a man is he

anyway? Waggles-Well, if he wanted to marry my mother in-law, I shouldn't have the least objection. - Somerville Journal.

# MODERN CANDLES

THEY ARE GREAT IMPROVENEN

OVER THOSE OF FORTY YEARS AG The Unit of Light Has Been of law.

he Unit of the Mankind—It Is a Mankind —It Is a to Think That Gas and Electricity Entirely Souffed Out the Candle Now that candles have again an into use as a means for lighting hear tion rooms where gas is considered hot and electric lights too glaring to

parisons are being made with the

dles of today and those of the long w

He is not a very old man who soly members the malodorous "tallor to grocery or perhaps may have helpel, make in a domestic way on Saturb when at home from school. It is but a few years since and molds were a very important and as sary part of every household, and re completely are they now banished the limbo of forgotten and us things that there must be thomas young people to whom a pair of suc and a caudle mold would prove doubted curiosities. They were not pleasant to the nostrils, those old h ioned tallow candles, their illuming power was not good, and their nee

snuffers one was very apt to get is smudged in the course of an evening Yet the world stumbled along w no better light than that for 18 m tuxies and accomplished consider things on the way. Great scholar to made by saved up candle ends pu volumes written and the world edge ened, even if the writers and teach groped a great deal.

constant snuffing was indispensable

though the fingers were the handles

The great performances of Garage and Siddons were given behind in lights of tallow candles, and the cate snuffer was one of the most important supers in the theater of the olden time Without a candle snuffer," says Ga smith of a play he had seen, "thepin would lose half its embellishment

In those days "early to bed and er to rise" was a maxim that had not more significance, for it was because to get more out of daylight that it the era of gas and electricity. Candles ha always occupied an important plant public worship. In the old times Chris. mas was called the Feast of Lights is cause many candles were used at a feast, while the custom of settings m dle at the head of a dead person the

being "laid out" is still a practice. But if people think that candle is not much used nowadays they are us taken. There are still several con manufactories in New York. A ter large export business is done here, di ly to the West Indies and Central Ane ica. In the United States sales arepa cipally in the western states. Them ing region takes large quantities, far light but candles is used in golder

silver mining. Candles are also used for church m poses, at country hotels, and to some tent in families. Many of the people the east side, newly come to theer try, use candles in preference to oil, ing accustomed to candles and afrait the oil. Although it is not a graruid before they are won over to the sed oil, there are always thousand dides who, for the first few months detr being here, shun oil as thywall :

deadly poison. No branch of industry has merge the change that candle making but the last 30 years. Formerly it was no ly a mechanical operation. Author could make candles and almost every

body did. Now it is a scientific industry, brite ing to its aid the resources of chemistry Formerly a candle was a greasy, noses thing that one usually handled with & gust; now it is artistic and refinel ut can be handled without the least offers The wick is so prepared that the combustion is complete, and snuffers has long been banished. An ancient cards maker could only work with material already provided by nature, so that is had to use fats, with all their impur-

The modern candle maker by ches ical process removes impurities, which leaves him nothing but the hard and white far for his candles. Fat change by this process is called stearing an from this material are made the star ast stearic wax candles. These are extreme ly hard and are sometimes called all mantine, do not grease the hands and give a soft and pleasing light. Sperms ceti and wax candles are also made

The candle has ever remained the usi of light. Sometimes you hear of a light say gas, being of 25 candle power. Is standard is a spermaceti candle burns at the rate of 120 grains of sperm pe hour. There are candles, too, which at made of paraffin, but no candles at used so extensively as the star or star

The great improvement in the manfacture of candles dates from the invertigations of the French chemist, M Chevreul. He discovered that the fall of tallow was separable from the ca and the result of the process was 187 valuable products—stearine and giver in. Those who have used the caudles d the past can scarcely realize that can dles can now be shipped to warm ch mates. In former days a merchant would as soon have thought of exporting skates or snowshoes to Havana as a cargo of tallow candles. They would have all melted into an indistinguishable mass going across the gulf of Mexico But such candles as are made now can be used in the hottest climate in the

world. Candles, however, are not a chesp light. A box of them will cost as much as a barrel of oil, and yet the barrel of oil contains nearly 30 times the illuminate nating power of the box of candles. The

only great advantage of the candle is is Oil and gas are much cheaper. Where candles are used danger from fire is reduced to the lowest. -New York World

his nat spoke.

A certain painter who died not loos ago was a broken down wreck in his is to have 48 hours in a day."—Chicago shame clung to him to the last, how ever, and although he lived upon the charity of his friends he never asked for money outright. In the crown of his hat he pasted this request, "Please lend me a quarter," printed in hig, staring letters. When making a call, he would doff his hat with much show of dignity. and there would be the mute appeal staring in the face his intended victim

The scheme never failed.