EUGENE CITY.....OREGON

In the opinion of the world, marriage ends all, as it does in a comedy. The truth is precisely the reverse; it begins all

Music, in the best sense, does not require novelty; nay, the older it is and the more we are accustomed to it the greater its effect.

We put things in order; God does the rest. Lay an iron bar east and westit is not magnetized. Lat it north and south, and it is.

Yonder he drives; avoid that furious beast. If he may have his jest, he never cares at whose expense; nor friend nor patron spares.

Perhaps Millionaire Fair knew how

many women would claim him as hus-

band. If he did he showed good judgment in dying just when he did. If Paderewski says this country is rotten to the core we are ready to bet that it is; Paddy has taken everything

but the core and he ought to know. There are some minds like either convex or concave mirrors, which represent objects such as they receive them, but they never receive them as

they are. The injuries of life, if rightly improved, will be to us the strokes of the statuary on his marble, forming us to a more beautiful shape, and making us fitter to adorn the heavenly temple.

This Roentgen ray business has gone far enough. A New York physician says that by using the new ray he has "found the streptococcus erysipelatosus proliferating in the interspaces of the connecting tissue." Think of that!

It is to be observed that Queen Victoria, although she welcomed the anclent and honorable artillerymen of Boston cordially, did not invite them to stay to tea. Her majesty probably remembered that tea party in Boston some years ago, which was followed by the most unpleasant results for on of her distinguished progenitors.

If the Weather Bureau at Washington accepts the challenge of W. T. Foster, of St. Joseph, Mo., the relative merits of the stars and science as an aid to prophets should be determined definitely. Mr. Foster remarks that the people have contributed \$15,000,000 in twenty-six years to pay for the weather reports, and yet he thinks he can diagnose the symptoms of the elements with more truthfulness than these Government seers. He is willing to back his opinion with cash and even concede his opponents odds, he making his predictions thirty-five days in advance and the Weather Bureau seven days in advance. This seems a rash offer on the part of Mr. Foster. The Weather Department has shown an ability several times to forecast "exactly wrong," and with this singular freedom from wabble would prove invincible if it should happen on the right tack.

Now St. Paul claims the center of the stage with a suit which is quite simtlar, though differently managed, in order to avoid constitutional objections. Miss Kittle F. Smith has brought suit against the estate of the late Alfred J. Hill, who died last June. Kittle wants \$2,300 because Alfred dled without changing her name, as he promised to do. It certainly was a mighty mean trick to die and leave Kittle handicapped by the name of Smith, and we presume she will have no difficulty in convincing a jury of the justice of her claim. Kittle has modestly put in a bill for \$100 for "resigning her position in order to get married," and also asks for \$200 for her "trouble in getting ready to be married." She thinks \$2,000 will about heal her wounded heart for Alfred's obstinacy in dying just at the wrong time. Whither are we drifting, brethren? Is the new woman to pursue us even on the other side of the river of death?

Elia Wheeler Wilcox, the poetess of passion, and therefore regarded by the unsophisticated maidens of the land as an authority in all matters of the heart, is of opinion that firtation is a fine art, developed from a woman's inborn-mating instinct. "It is the natural weapon of defense of the unpossessed," she declares; and she goes on to say: "I wish I might write of flirtations as the dendliest of dangers, and warn all women whose eyes fall upon my words to avoid its pitfalls. But when I am asked to discuss a subject, I must speak the truth of it as I see it, and I am sorry to record the fact that the girl who is utterly devoid of coquetry seldom marries either so early or so well as her flirtishly inclined sister. Men admire and neglect the thoroughly prudent woman. They disapprove of and court the wily coquette." Which is immoral balderdash-immoral because, if followed, such advice would lead more women to misery than to happiness, and balderdash because it is not true. Men enjoy flirting, as women do, for the pleasure to be derived from a trial of wits and for the possible element of danger in it. But a man, if he is a man worth marrying, never flirts with a girl for whom he has a sufficiently high regard to think of her as his

Since the secession of Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, the financial question has been the first to take the form of a real "problem." Up to the present time the army has had a comparatively easy time in raising the wind. The country had come to regard the army as in its way a necessity of our civilization, and consequently the pecuniary support of it has been as well assured as that of any others of the religious facts of our day. The "American movement," however, is scarcely three months old, and the question comes in the way which was sooner or later inevitable as to the necessity of two salvation armies instead of one. Nobody seems to have lington himself. At the outbreak of the Weekly.

war, it was merely a question of toleration. If Ballington wanted to split the army, it was nobody's business but his own, and nobody dreamed that in a few weeks, when the hat went round, it was going to be everybody's business. This alters the complexion of the case. The argument against the "American movement" has come up which has been used with such force in the case of the infinitesimal sectarian- days had an unpleasant habit of crashism of our country churches. Christianity has suffered not more from Adam's fall than from the inability of small communities who could support one church handsomely to support a half dozen of them preaching diverse isms. Everybody has a right to protest when the financial phase of these matters is reached in the salvation army or anywhere else.

The verdicts in regard to the railroad ceidents near Omaha and near Chieago will undoubtedly be that somebody blundered. When the verdlets are rendered, the parties who were guilty of blundering at a time when they should have had their wits fully in their possession should be arrested and held to answer for their carelessness. Nobody is infallible, and the best of us, in our brightest moments, are liable to err; but there is ample room for judgment as between error that is inexplicable and neglect of a common duty. The Omaha wreck is said to have been caused by forgetfulness on the part of the engineer as to his orders to wait on a siding for two trains. He waited for one of the trains, and when that had passed, pulled his train with its precious freight upon a track over which a flying mail train was supposed to have the right of way. The Chleago accident was due to a neglect in switching which sent an excursion train going at the rate of ten miles an hour onto a siding that was occupied by a freight train. The fatal wrecks will increase the prejudice against excursions on the rail and on the water which exists to some extent in the popular mind, as a result of accidents which have been traced to neglect on the part of those upon whom rested the responsibility of safely transporting the Ill-fated excursionists. In some instances wrecks have been traced to lapses on the part of engineers and pilots following overindulgence in the refreshments which are generally plentiful on such occasions; and fear that the general hilarity incident to excursions may infect those who should carefully maintain their mental composure is one of the reasons why some people cannot be induced to travel with excursion parties. course, those who are thus moved by fear comprise a very small minority of the public, but that small minority gains in number every time an excursion wreck is reported.

### For Young Palates.

The question of healthful food for the little ones during the summer weather is an important one, and one that every mother ought to study.

Some will think it necessary to avoid the use of all cereals at this season, because they have understood that outmeal and such foods are heating, but a good selection of various cereals, and careful preparation will be found more nourishing and less heating than meats, and they may be most acceptably formed into puddings, etc., for the little ones who soon tire of the various fresh vegetables.

But still another important point in the summer food question is the use of cream, rather than butter.

The numerous healthful "grits" and coarse cereals that flood our markets to-day, were unknown in my grandmother's time, but she was never known to be without her rye, corn or graham bread; barley-cakes, basty-puddings, samp, hulled-corn, and a home-made kind of cracked wheat.

And how delicious were all these things when served with a generous pitcher of cream, which was ever a complement of grandmother's table, at breakfast, dinner or tea. She was sometimes without butter, but the cream was never missing, and it more than made up for this lack,

# Too Cool.

An instance of unusual and perhaps unwisely exercised "nerve" is related by C. E. Ryan in his experiences with the wounded in the Franco-Prussian

A young man, hardly more than a boy, had been shot through the wrist, and an amputation was considered necessary. He was a vivacious, charming young fellow, with a beaming coun tenance and a twinkle in his eye, and when they went in to tell him the verdict and take him to the operation ward he was smoking a cigar.

Not a whit dismayed, he got out of bed, partially dressed himself, and trip ped briskly up the passage, smoking his eigar all the while until he mounted the operation-table. His arm was amputated, but when he recovered from tue chloroform state he refused to go back to bed until he had seen his comrade's leg cut off.

"I want to see how it is done," said

Then he quietly smoked another clgar and attentively watched every step of the operation, and when it was over he and his companion returned to their ward together.

# Explaining It.

"Say, Mame," said Maud, as she bit off a tiny piece of chewing gum. T've been improving my mind again."

"Go 'way! You haven't!" "Yes, I have. I have been reading all about the convention. It's perfectly fascinating, too."

"Can you understand It?"

"Most of it. I used to think a convention was stupld, but it isn't a bit. It's just like a gymnasium or riding a goat at an initiation, or something of that kind, you know."

"How do they do?" "Why, they bring out a plank."

Tes.

"And it's very wide; and the candidates try to straddle it, and other people try to keep them from doing so; and the side that wins gets the nomination. don't know what it means, but that's the way it's done, for I saw it in the paper."-Washington Star.

"Brown is a good shot, isn't he?" 'Very good. We were practicing with our guns at my country place the other day, and he alt the bull's eye the first time." "Very clever." "Yes; but he thought of this at first, not even Bal- had to pay for the bull."-Harper's

### SIGNS OF THE TRADES

Origin of Drug Store Bottles, Barber Foles and Golden Halls

The last survivors of the old trade signs are few, but they cling to life so tenaciously that the probability is thef will stay for good. The old style swinging signs that protruded from the sides of the houses, and on windy ing down on the heads of any citizens who happened to be struggling home, have happily been swept away by the march of progress. But we still have with us the barber's pole, the pawnbroker's golden globular triplets, the tobacconist's wooden Indian, and the goldbeater's gilded arm, with shirt sleeve rolled up to the shoulder, disclosing a massive muscle, with sinewy fingers grasping a goldbeater's hammer. The origin of those signs are matters of great interest to the people who pass them daily and knew nothing of the significance of their construction.

An interesting story is told in connection with the familiar red, yellow and greeen vases that brighten the windows of drug stores. The custom of placing them there originated with an apothecary who found himself one night minus the red light with which tradesmen of his class were accustomed to ornament their store fronts. To make up the deficiency he got a bottle of red liquid and placed a candle behind it. The effect pleased him so well that he decided to improve it by placing a second red light in the win dow with the aid of another bottle of red mixture and an additional candle. This sign made such a brave showing that an envious rival cast about for means of improving on the sign. He hit upon the scheme of placing a bottle colored with yellow fluid beside the red one, and then surpassed his previous effort and carried all before him by placing a green bottle beside the yellow. The three made a sign that caught the town, and all the druggists quickly fell into line. The bottles were in time replaced with the handsome vases at present in use, and the druggist's sign was here to stay to brighten the dingy streets of town and village.

Few among the many unfortunates who pass beneath the three gilt balls into the sorrowful interior of a pawnbroker's shop stop to consider the meaning of the yellow sign; and they would find little comfort in the investigation if they did. They pawnbroker's symbol came from the sign used by the Lombard bankers, who took it from the sign used by the Medici family of Florence. The founder of the house had been a medicus or physician; his descendants became bankers and brokers, and the sign they adopted was based on the pills that were dispensed by their ancestor. As they had become rich in their calling it was necessary that the pills should express something more than the mere decoctions of a physician, so they were done in gold and in that shape the three "pills" can be seen swinging over the premises of every pawn-broker to-day. The golden pills were used as a coat of arms for the descendants of the Medici family. who became nobles, but it is not probable that any family of noble birth and up-to-date ideas has continued the use

of three balls as its beraldic device. Among the armies of ushorn individuals who daily seek the familiar red and white sign of the barber, few in a hundred could tell you himsel? of the sign dates back to the days when bleeding was the favorite remedy of physicians for most of the ills that flesh is heir to. When a little blood-letting was prescribed, the barber was the man to do it, as he combined the business of tonsorial artist

with that of surgeon The barber's sign was adopted, as it is in existence to-day, because the red symbolized the blood that the barber drew from his patients in the interest of the public health, while the white on the poles stood for the white bandages with which the wound was bound up after the clumsy operator had drawn the prescribed quantity of red fluid.

A rat has gained publicity in France by eating lead pipe, and that apparentwithout experiencing any ill effects Rats have long been known as rapaclous feeders, so far as all things animal and vegetable are concerned, but lead pipe is something new as a diet.

The present instance of pipe eating is reported to La Nature by a gentleman named Denolly. M. Denolly is employed in the glass works at Grande Vallee in the department of the lower Seine, France.

He sent to La Nature pieces of the pipe and an explanatory note, which translated reads this way

"I send you by mail a bit of lead pipe gnawed by rats. This pipe, which carried water in my laboratory, has been gnawed through in several places. Rubber tubes have suffered in the same

"I believe this is a pretty rare occurrence, and I thought I ought to let you know about it."

Lead is generaly considered potsonous when taken internally, and pipes made of it are generally safe on that account. But it is possible that the rats did not swallow the pieces they bit out and only attacked the pipes to get at the water which their instinct told them was flowing on the inside.

# Unique Way of Living.

Odd and remunerative avenues of employment are constantly being opened up in Cincinnati. Here is one of the

A competent stenographer, who arrived from England a year ago, was unable to find work. One day, while reading the brief notices in the daily papers of the obsequies of a distinguished citizen, he was struck by the scant mention of "the touching and eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased" delivered by the officiating cler-

He attended the next funeral at one of the swell churches, getting well he took a full stenographic report of the prayer and "eloquent tribute." A few the widow with a neatly typewritten copy of both prayer and sermon. He suggested that she would, no doubt, like to preserve, as a souvenir of the dear departed, the truthful and eloquent review of his life, so beautifully given on the occasion of his obsequies.

The widow was deeply impressed, and almost bent a willing ear to the suggestion that a dozen or more copies on'l be a suitable remembrance to send to absent relatives or near and dear friends. The young man was willing to furnish twenty copies of the sermon and prayer for \$100. The widow, who was not supposed to know anything about the cost of typewriting.

thought this a most reasonable offer. This was the commencement of a prosperous business. The stenographer has been so busy at times as to require two assistants. He recently attended a swell wedding and took down the remarks of the officiating divine at the wedding breakfast. The parents of the bride gave a liberal order for copies, and private welding reports will now be a regular feature of his business. To this end he has employed a young man of good social standing who can secure cards of admission to swell social functions.-Cincinnati Tribune.

### A SMOOTH SWINDLER.

He Succeeded in Relieving Samuel J. Randall of a Thousand.

One of the most daring operations of Francis J. Alvany, the ex-convlct, who has just finished serving the legal part of a nine years' sentence in the Maryland penitentiary, was his swindling of the late Hon. Samuel J. Randall, the great commoner of Pennsylvania. Mr. Randall was sitting in the room of the Ways and Means Committee in the National Capitolone morning-so the story goes-when a "Mr. George W. Childs Drexel" was announced. Mr. Randall told the attendant to show in the son of his old friend, the Philadelphia banker,

"Why, how do you do, my boy?" said Mr. Randall as a young man entered

"How do you do, Mr. Randall? I'm awfully glad to see you, but I don't believe I'd have had time to come to see you had not wanted something. only stopped over in Washington to attend to some business for father on my way south. I started to leave and I found that I didn't have any money. I've got a check, but I need to be identified. Will you identify me?"

"Why, certainly," was the reply, get that cashed at my hotel. How much do you want?"

"One thousand dollars will do," was man and the latter went out. Not until Century. the next day did Mr. Randall know that he'd been swindled by "Hungry Joe. Then the real George W. Childs Drexel called and was promptly shown the door. The mistake was finally explained, and Mr. Randall said that he was not sure that it wasn't worth what it cost to know how easily he could be swindled. He said Alvany's make-up was perfect.

Consider the glorious possibility of a man with such attainments.-Philadelphla Times.

Beyond the Essequibo. Any study of Gulana must be from the delta of the Orinoco or along the many streams that interlace the coun-The reason is obvious. The coun try is almost as unknown as many regions in the heart of Africa. There are no means of communication except the know the meaning of the parti-colors rivers, with here and there a few muleon the pole. Probably not one barber paths extending from the right bank of the lower Orinoco to the mining camps what the colors signify. The origin of the interior. In all this vast territory I doubt if there are more than twenty thousand inhabitants. tenths of these are wandering tribes of uncivilized Indians, who respect nel ther law nor government. One man I met, who was familiar with the district said that not over six thousand people live in the delta north and east of the Essequibo up as far as Ciudad Bolivar; but in the English statement of the case, reference is made to forty thousand British subjects. The vast majority of the inhabitants are Indians and half-breeds, who never heard of England. A friend of mine met Sergeant Barnes on board a steamer, and Barnes told him that the one English family he personally knew of in his territory was an Englishman and his native wife and half-breed children This population, however, is a floating one. A native house goes not mean much work. When the boundary line is drawn, if the "forty thousand British subjects" do not like it, they can of Denmark. She has not only defrayput themselves and their goods into a few canoes and move .- Century.

It appears that, of all the ruling sovereigns in Europe, the Emperor of Austria can boast the largest number of titles of nobility and territorial rank. Francis Joseph, besides his Imperial crown, is in nine different ways entitled to wear the regal tlara, twice qualified to be addressed as Grand Duke, once as Grand Prince, four times as Margrave, twice as Prince, and in a multitude of different rights as Count and Lord. On the whole, it would probably be no exaggeration to say that his titles of sovereignty and nobility amount in all to considerably over a hundred.

# He Was Cool.

A Massachusetts Congressman who was on board the train which was wrecked at Hyde Park, Mass., last fall, says that when the shock came, one of the passengers was pitched over several seats just in time to receive the tipped over and soaked his clothing with we water. A highly excited passenger rushed up to him and told him to keep cool. "Go away," said the wet man, "I am the coolest man in the car. I have just had two buckets of icewater emptied down my back."

On one occasion, counsel in a certain drainage case submitted that the plaintiffs, the Sewage Localization Company, had "no locus standl in this "Heaven forbid?" was the fercourt." vent ejaculation of the learned judge. Something akin to this was the answer of the judge when complaint was made down to the front of the church, where that a luckless process-server had been compelled to swallow the writ he had endeavored to serve. "I hope," said days later he appeared at the home of his lordship, gravely, "that the writ was not made returnable in this court."

Rare White Wild Geese. A white wild goose was recently shot at Mathews Island, Maine. It is said that these species of geese are very rare and quite valuable.

SARGENT, THE ARTIST.

One of the Most Prominent Figures Nearly All the Bard Fighting Has in the Modern Art World,

The high reputation of John Singer ble work, makes him one of the most prominent figures in the modern world of art. No American artist has occupied such an exalted position as he has attained before reaching his 40th year; none is more celebrated in Paris, Loudon, and the other art centers of Europe. He has painted some of his best portraits in the United States, and "La Carmencita," the picture which represents him in the famous Lummbourg Gallery in Paris, was painted in New Artists. His career has been a cosed among surroundings very different bent of most American boys who become painters and sculptors.

He was born in Florence, Italy, in Dr. Fitz-Hegh Sargent, a Boston phy- yet been encountered by British troops sician, and his mother, whose maiden name was Newbold, and who belonged to a well-known family in Philadelphia, ing very eleverly in water colors. Edumany, young Sargent entered the Academy of Pine Arts at Florence at a com-He learned to paint in water colors, as the Tyrol with his mother, Frederick Leighton, not yet a peer and president of the Royal Academy, but a famous ing them, commended the boy's work,

and counseled him to continue. The serious and earnest side of Sargent's character always impressed his fellow-students in those Latin Quarter days. He had no taste for dissipation, though he was by no means puritanical. The lighter side of his temperament found satisfaction in music, the theater, and literature, and in the keen appre clation of everything in the tastes and amusements of the day that had a new I'm very busy here and I hate to leave. or original flavor. Though an eager Won't my check do as well? You can reader, he was not a bookman, but an observer, "Alert" is the adjective of his predominating characteristic. He the answer. The great Pennsylvanian was quick to see, and ready to absorb, accepted the rule of the intruding setdrew his check, gave it to the young everything that struck him as novel --

### Washington's Embarrassment.

"But Washington took pains to succeed," says a writer in Harper's Magazine, in telling of George Washington's life at home in Virginia. He had a great zest for business. No details escaped him when once he was in the swing of the work. He was not many years in learning how to make the best tobacco in Virginia, and to get it recognized as such in England.

Six months before Washington's marriage he had been chosen a member of the House of Burgesses for Frederick County, the county which had been his scene of adventure in the old days of surveying in the wilderness, and in which ever since Braddock's fatal rout he had maintained his headquarters, striving to keep the border against the savages. The young soldier was unused to as-

semblies, and suffered a keen embartoo conspicuous in the novel parliamentary scene. He had hardly taken his seat when the gracious and stately Robinson, Speaker of the House and Treasurer of the Colony these twenty years, rose, at the bidding of the Burgesses, to thank him for the services of which all were speaking.

This sudden praise, spoken with generous warmth there in a public place, was more than Washington knew how to meet. He got to his feet when Mr. Speaker was done, but he could utter not a syllable. He stood there, instead, hot with blushes, stammering, all atremble from head to foot.

"Sit down, Mr. Washington!" cried the Speaker. "Your modesty is equal to your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language that I possess.'

# To Assist Wales,

Queen Victoria has come to the assistance of the Prince of Wales in connection with the approaching marriage of his daughter, Maud, to Prince Carl, ed the entire cost of the trousseau, but also settled upon the Princess the sum of \$500,000, which will give her an independent income of \$20,000 a year. The Queen has done the same for each of her own daughters. She would have done likewise for the Duchess of Fife had not the Duke indicated his preference of taking his royal wife without any dowry or settlements from her own relatives, asking only in return that he should not be compelled to follow the example of Lord Lorne and keep up a royal household of equerries and ladies in waiting for his wife. Of course, the Prince of Wales was supposed to provide for his daughters when, a few years ago, a sum of \$200,000 was added to the allowance which he received from the nation. But his financial embarrassments are so great that he finds it difficult even to pay the allowance of the Duke of York out of this sum, much less provide for his daughters. And so the Queen has to step in and furnish the settlements which have been decontents of the water-cooler, which manded by the parents of the bridegroom.-Chicago Record.

# Valuable Greek Coins,

Sir Edward Bunbury's magnificent collection of Greek coins was sold for ever \$42,000 in an eight days' sale lately in London. Among the highest prices were \$995 for a Symcuse demaratelon of 450 B. C., with a head of Nike, crowned with olive, commemorating the great victory at the Himera, the rarest of Greek coins; \$600 for a dekadrachm of Kimon, with a head of Persephone; \$605 for a stater of Elis, having on it an eagle with a hare in its claws. A tetradrachm with a head of Arethusa brought \$402; a gold stater of Tarentum, with the head of Demeter, \$350; a tetradrachm of Thurit, with head of Athens, having her belinet adorned with the figure of Skylla, \$525; one of Agrigentum, with two eagles standing over a supine hare, \$450.

What a howl there would be if the girls had to work half as hard for poor wages, as they work to secure worthless men!

NINE KAFIR WARS.

For us the curtain rises upon the Sargent, the painter of this remarks. Kafir people when the Dutch settlers, spreading slowly eastward from the reighborhood of the Cape, came into contact, and presently into conflict, with them. Hostilites first broke out in 1779, and in the century that followed there are reckoned no fewer than nine Kafir wars. The natives fought with a nerceness comparable to that of North American Indians; and though less skilled in the arts of ambush and surprise, they were not less swift in their movements, or less fearless in meeting York, and first publicly shown at the death. Had the policy of the colonial exhibition of the Society of American government been firmer and more consistent, much fighting and suffering mopolitan one and his youth was pass- might have been saved; yet some of its errors were due to a desire to deal from those that effect the intellectual gently with the natives, and to stop an advance of conquest which we now perceive was inevitable. The worst blunder was committed in 1879, when Sir 1850, whither his parents had gone to Rartle Frere attacked a native power live some years before. His father was more formidable than any which had -that of the Zulus.

The Zulus are a branch of the Bantu race, eminent for their courage, their possessed the accomplishment of paint- physical strength, and their absolute submission to their king. Tshaka, the cated partly in Italy and partly in Ger- able and relentless chief who reigned for about twenty years, and was murdered by his brothers in 1828, had by paratively early age, and before he was his force of will, his military talents, 18 had spent several years in art study. and the system of strict drill and discipline which he introduced, subdued well as to draw with the pencil or char- all his neighbors, and devastated vast coal, and one summer, when he was in | tracts of country, slaughtering or chasing away their inhabitants. His nephew, Cetewayo, when the war broke out in 1879, was at the head of an army English artist notwithstanding, meet- of 30,000 men, and inflicted a serious defeat upon the British forces before he was finally overthrown and his country brought under British sway. After his fall there remained only two strong native kingdoms south of the Zambesi. One of these kingdoms, that of Lobengula, king of the Matabele, was conquered in 1893 by the British South African Company; and the other, that of Gungunhana, whose territory lay northeast of the Transvaal State, has

within the last six months (December, 1895, and January, 1896,) perished at the hands of the Portuguese. With many tribes there has been no fighting which perhaps best expresses the quality at all. Awed by the boldness of the white man, these less warlike tribes tlers with scarcely a murmur, and, in many cases, looked on them as protect-Nearly all the hard fighting in South Africa has been with the Zulus, to whom the Matabele belong ethnologically, and with the Xosa clans on the south coast, while the Bechuanas and Ba-Rolongs and the Tongas, and the tribes of Mashonaland as far as the Zambesl, have, as a rule, submitted promptly and quietly.-Century.

### What a Bicycle Saves.

The "literary bureau" feature of the bleycle factories has come to be one of the essential parts. The contributions which they send out to the newspapers are sometimes among the most neautifully pathetle that find their way to the waste paper baskets. Once in a while, however, one of the bureaus sends out an "article" of true value -to the factory at least. Here is one of

"No investment pays such high interest as the money paid for a bicycle. ed his exhaustive "History of their The average rider saves 20 cents a day in carfare, say five days a week for fifty weeks in the year, or a saving of \$50, and if he own a high-grade wheel he will have had to pay nothing for repairs, thus obtaining a return of 50 per cent, upon his original investment, Should be wish to obtain a new mount he can, if he has been careful of his wheel, sell it for half the price, which, with the \$50 it has earned in car fares alone, will have given him his year's years ago an imperfect specimen riding for nothing. This is exclusive of all doctor's bills, or the various little expenses that go out for medicines during the year, rallroad fares usually expended for short pleasure trips and like expenditures."

It begins to look as if bleycles would soon begin to rival the banks as a place to save up money.

Don't Crack the Finger Joints.

Many people have the habit of bending and pressing down the fingers till a sound something like a crack is emitted from the joints; but they would give up that habit if they knew the injury the George Egerton or Grant All to the nerves of the fingers that might accrue therefrom.

The crack is caused by the temporary dislocation of the joint, and each time this occurs the nerves in that part are affected in such a manner as to increase their irritability, or, in other words, their liability to be stimulated into action and induce the muscles to act at the slightest cause.

If the practice is continued, this irritability is accentuated as years go by, and many old men, who have lost in a great measure the control of their fingers, which can often be seen trembling, owe that affliction in no small degree to are losing their supply of the is this pernicious habit of cracking the finger joints.

# An Enterprising Woman

Miss Millard, of Teddington, has been in the business of buying and selling of life of fish, and he found that the anything for which there is a market dinary carp, if not interfered at for about fifteen years. She has deait would live 500 years. In his writes in horses, oil paintings, instruments of on the subject he stated that there are science and torture, playing cards, now living in the Royal Aquarium. pearls, old-fashioned firearms and fans, sun dials, carriage gates, laces, books, be 600 years old, and he has ascerus autographs, coins, medals, antiques-in fact, there is no end to the list. She once bought a church, and also bought and sold the gates of Hampton court palace. With the late Frank Marshall, editor of the Henry Irving Shakspeare, she traded a sapphire ring for a sow and litter of nine pigs. She has a great fancy for curios, and her collection includes some very rare articles.-London

# His Substitute.

Dobson-Goin' to get my wife a pug. Hobson-What for? Dobson-Why, she says she wants it cine." As Dr. Bridgewater was she for company while I am away at busi- to be the possessor of degrees from the ness. What are you grinning at?— York and Philadelphia medical color Commercial Advertiser.

Where the Paper Gues. Paper-makers estimate that the consumption of paper for books is only six per cent of the entire manufacture, the largest portion of the paper made being used in the form of wrapping paper or paper for the newspaper press.



Joseph Hatton's next novel will historical romance laid in Venior in a village of Northern England D. C. Heath & Co. promise to a the puzzle of the tangled rein-

the various British royal boos means of a chart showing The scent of England's Sovereigna" Paul Bourget's dispute with May lisher has had the effect of string one of the French Deputies to per a bill compelling publishers is Nos one centime stamp on each copy of ery book they print.

The much-discussed Frems ment is not to be crected at Was after all, but probably at La Freytag's library is shortly to be for 20,000 marks, and it is to that some American institution the purchaser.

The first volume of "Social Esternation of the H. D. Traill, is about pear in London. It is the works a dozen writers of note, by Saintsbury and Prothers, and the period from the accession of L to the battle of Waterloo.

Godey's Magazine begins the h volume of the famous old per that interested the mothers of the ent generation under the title at the ey's Ladles' Book. It has les ton its individuality as a "ladies but though it has, wisely or uses widened its field.

The third annual report of the lea Crerar legacy to the American forth School Union shows that in the ta years 155 new Sunday school in been organized and 500 teachers 5,228 pupils brought into then the 16 per cent, of the schools have about produced churches.

One more volume of the "Journal of Edmond de Goncourt" is autoray covering the years from 1802 to 28 "Les Goncourt" have at least action the distinction of being the most peas ent and artistic gossips and chronic of small beer in the century. Then Jules died in 1870 it has always he "les Goncourt" with the two buther and always will be.

Gladstone has written to Kny West, the author of 'The Lauren England," thus: "I appreciate honor you do 'the country' in any literary notice of the curious sal of the laureateship. There is no history connected with it. It seems ways to have been a difficulty. I clined to advise filling it up. Yate Salisbury has done otherwise."

Dr. Stodart Walker has wrime a introduction to the new volume de lected poems by his uncle, he Blackie, in which he tells an aneis of a time when Blackle visited an inburg editor and mentioned the had lectured the previous night Scottish home rule. "I am astonio said the publisher, "at your fools for making an exhibition of pund Prof. Blackie turned on his held slammed the door after him. Pres ly he came back, thrust his beed in said: "Do you know, that's he she

my wife tells me." Andrew W. Tuer has finally sask. Book," which appears in two me volumes. Mr. Tuer's indefatiplier searches have succeeded in mout horn-books in place of the eight at previously supposed to remain at istence. The earliest record Mall has found of a real horn-best in with a sheet of iron is about ! though this torment of the Britishe was not generally used until the of the sixteenth century. Two or 1 species of text-book was sold is it

land for \$325. And now come even the books also and depose, saying: Curselle bleycle craze. As the book trade pends upon sedentary rather that perambulatory habits, the walling probably not altogether of the imp tion. But it is just as well to look a the bright side and to believe b when the present fad has passell acute stage it will have built up so general increase of vigor as to case demand for more books than ever fore. But they will not be book

brand. George Haven Putnam proposit curious explanation for the poor opity of the paper used in recent En pean books. He says it is due to be decline of Moslem fanaticism of the eastern shores of the Mediternion Myriads of pilgrims used to cross the dreary deserts on their way to Meta every one clothed in fine lines. To sands died by the wayside, and it sa a profitable business to strip " bodies of their linen for the use European paper mills. Now the kee lem is losing faith and the published

grade of paper. The Age of Fish.

Prof. Baird devoted a great deal time to the question as to the imp Russia, several carp that are known in a number of cases that whales in to be over 200 years old. A gentless in Baltimore has a gold fish he has be for sixty-three years, and his land informed him that he had purchasel forty years before he gave it to his sa

An American Vindicated The British medical trust that is of ducting a crusade against America practitioners in London receibrought suit against an American Bridgewater, alleging that he had lawfully, willfully and falsely by of international reputation the man not only lost its suit, but had to pa cost to an aggregate of nearly \$1,065

Boston Herald. No one should ever get up a 50 story to delude people; they can It so that it rings sincere to save 26

lives.