

Eugene City Guard.

L. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

One good point to observe in carrying guns when hunting is to point them the other way.

Lots of those who go shooting are not so particular about big game-bags. They're satisfied to just kill time.

At the same time it's hard to see how there can be an exclusive coffin trust since everybody will be in it sooner or later.

Maybe the pen is mightier than the sword, but when it comes to making war news neither is it with the censor's pencil.

This country may also start on a career of discovery in the Pacific, but it won't pay to lose a warship every time we hit on an unknown rock.

That female college movement to make Saturn the planet of love instead of Venus is all right. Saturn represents a man and is accompanied by two rings.

There are some things science can't accomplish. When it comes to the transmission of news one able-bodied censor can beat all the systems of telegraphy ever invented.

If it is a choice between red noses and vells, which will win? A short time ago red noses in women were attributed to tight lacing, and the discovery, or alleged discovery, resulted in no reform.

The voting machine has been experimented with at the recent elections in many places, and from reports it would seem that it has given general satisfaction. There were no errors in the count, and there were no mutilated ballots, no mistakes in marking, and no loss of time in counting. When the last vote was cast the machine was ready to announce the total vote, and from that announcement there was no appeal and no recount was necessary.

The omnipresent microbe is making its disturbing influence felt in strange and unexpected quarters. Beards and mustaches are placed under ban as being nesting-places of errant intruders, some of them pathogenic, or, in every-day parlance, having the power to produce disease. Because of this, the London Graphic states, on the authority of a French scientific journal, that on motion of the celebrated Dr. Hübner, of Breslau, the leading surgeons of Austria and Germany are considering the adopting of a rule requiring surgeons to be clean-shaven, or, to at least, as a preventive of danger, disinfect the hair of the face before operating. Nothing is said as to the hair of the head, but if this, too, is included in the interdiction, bald-headed surgeons will enjoy a gratifying advantage.

An Italian countess has given her extensive estates to a hygienic society in that kingdom on condition that a hospital for consumptives be built on them. The act of philanthropy is an incident in the world movement to do more than ever for persons threatened with the terrible malady, or actually in its deadly grasp. The methods of prevention and of aid to the disease of some of its power to destroy, and promise larger gains in the saving work. "Resist the beginnings" is a motto which has peculiar force in dealing with phthisis; while the later theory, justified by scientific investigation, that a degree of isolation will prevent the spread of the infection, is a reinforcement to medication and other healing measures. The old fatalism, which expressed itself in folded hands and a despairing heart, when consumption knocked at the door, is lying out.

Among the many contributing causes of accidental loss of life one of the most needless and least excusable is the grade crossing. In the first place, there is no excuse for the existence of the grade crossing in a large city, and that city which tolerates the evil may be justly considered behind the times and unprogressive along the lines that make for the safety and protection of the lives of its citizens. In the next place, where grade crossings are permitted the safeguards against loss of life should be made so thorough and so effective as practically to preclude the possibility of accident. Where street cars pass over the grade crossings traversed by fast express trains special precautions against accidents should be taken, and when they prove defective or insufficient the penalties exacted, whether from the municipality or from the railroad corporations, should be the heaviest prescribed by law.

After centuries of spendthrift abuse of the riches which nature bestowed upon the United States in the form of forests the signs are multiplying that the care of trees, their preservation and the widening of forest areas in sections where there is less than a proper proportion of woods will soon be given something like their rightful share of attention by the American people. Forestry had a distant and indifferent sound in American ears not long ago. Now it is deemed a worthy subject of government care and private study. The forestry division of the department of agriculture is publishing some very interesting and attractive books on the subject of tree culture. It is also giving individual advice and assistance, as far as its means permit, to those land owners interested in the care and improvement of forests and the planting of trees. It is receiving many proofs of increased appreciation of what the forests of the United States are worth to the country and of what may be done to improve and extend them.

The Berlin Tageblatt recently printed a dispatch from St. Petersburg setting forth that Russia has planned two railway lines through Persia. The first will run southward from Merv, in Turkestan, a station on the line of the Transcaspian road. An extension from

Merv has already been built to Kuchik, 250 miles south, and across the border of Afghanistan. This is being advanced to Herat, capital of Afghanistan, and concessions have been secured from the Persian government for an extension southwest to the Persian Gulf. The second project is for a line running southeast from the Caucasus to Erivan and thence to Teheran and Isfahan. The enterprise of Russia in pushing forward these lines is not inspired simply by commercial considerations. The main object is to have an independent military route to the Indian Ocean, and these lines once constructed it will be able to push troops rapidly forward from the Black and Caspian Seas. With the completion of the great Transiberian line Russia in the future is likely to become the dominating power in Asia.

Ever since the framing of the Constitution the question has, from time to time, recurred as to the value to the country of the office of Vice President. For periods aggregating thirty years of our national life the Vice Presidency has been vacant without affecting the efficiency of the executive arm. At first the position was treated with especial reference to its providing a successor to the President in case of need. Vice Presidents were chosen in view of that contingency. They were younger than the Presidential candidate, and every whit as important as he. But for at least a quarter century back this policy has been completely changed. Nomination to the office of Vice President became a means of placating a disgruntled faction of the party, or of recognizing some locality important in national affairs. In this way it can easily happen that the President would be succeeded by an inferior man and a man holding opinions quite different from his own. On the other hand, with a Vice President and with the law, which places the line of succession in the Cabinet, the heir to the Presidency would be sure to be of the President's mind, because he would be the President's nominee. The Cabinet is an extension of the President's personality, and the passage of the executive power to the Secretary of State might be expected to be of the smoothest. The Vice President's only real use lies in his making a presiding officer for the Senate. When a member of the Senate is elevated to the chair his consequent loss of power for other than a casting vote virtually deprives his State of one of its Senators.

Whittier at Home.
The first installment of a series of letters that passed between Whittier and Gall Hamilton are published for the first time in the Ladies' Home Journal. In one letter (written, however, to a friend) Gall Hamilton gives this interesting glimpse of Whittier at home: "Imagine Whittier and me sitting together one whole day and two evenings, talking all the time and then repeating it. One of the brass knobs on the Franklin stove was loose and came off in my hand. I turned it over and remarked upon its brightness. He said, 'Now doesn't this show that there is making work?' 'How?' I asked. 'Why, destroying the brightness by handling it.' I rubbed it with my handkerchief and asked the housekeeper if I had made her any work. 'Oh,' she said, 'you make me no work. Mr. Whittier always takes care of these brasses himself.' That accounted, I said, for his anxiety and dismised mine—for I did not think a man generally had any more work to do than was good for him. The little balls of the trimming of my dress kept coming off and were lying around on the floor. I picked one up just as I was coming away and said, 'There, I will give you that as a keepsake.' He laughed, and said he had two in his pocket already. He told some company in the evening that I had talked so much it had made him hoarse!"

War Through Kinetoscope.
Photographic views of actual war scenes are of great value to the kinetoscope people and strenuous efforts are made to secure them. Artists run great risks in their quest. A number of bona fide battle pictures were secured by one daring operator during the Santiago campaign, but just as he was leaving the field he was shot through the shoulder. When the soldiers carried him off he entrusted his precious packet of films to a Cuban boy, with instructions to mail them at Siboney. The boy ran into some heavy firing on the way back and took refuge with four natives in an old sugar shed. At the next moment the Spaniards dropped a shell through the roof and blew the shed, boy, films and natives into a thousand fragments. The pictures were absolutely unique and would have created a sensation. —San Francisco Argonaut.

A Poet's Philosophy.
When a Persian is born a poet, his experience of life usually makes him a philosopher as well. Sadi, whose wise sayings are often quoted, being asked where he learned his philosophy, replied, "From the blind, because they never advance a step until they have tried the ground." Again, Sadi said, "I never complained of my condition but on a single occasion, when my feet were bare and I had no money to buy shoes; but I saw a man without feet, and became instantly contented with my lot."

A Market Special.
The college-educated feminine mind is not alone in its determination to master the mysteries of the laws governing the rise and fall of prices.

A simple village maiden, of mature years, not long ago went to a store in England to buy candles, and was astonished to find that owing to the Spanish-American War "candles, was rig."

"Get along," she indignantly exclaimed. "Don't tell me they fight by candle-light!"

Aged Whales.
Whales from 300 to 400 years old are sometimes met with. The age is ascertained by the size and number of the whalebone, which increases yearly.

In many cases it is considered an announcement enough that a girl has made her debut in society when a stove is put up in the parlor.

Some people's ideas of fooling away their time is to attempt to write poetry.

ARE MODEL INDIANS.

ALASKAN REDSKINS WHO ARE REALLY GOOD.

On the Island of Annette Exists a Colony that is Without a Parallel in the Wide World—Good Way of Civilizing Savages.

Away up in Southeast Alaska, sixty miles off the entrance to Portland canal, is the little town of Metlakahla, which is without a parallel in the wide world. Its government is republican. Its inhabitants number 1,000, and they are moral, busy, prosperous and happy. Their 200 odd dwellings, each one built upon a corner lot, are new, handsome and well-appointed. Every citizen pays his taxes fully, freely and gladly, without dodging or grumbling or equivocation, and feels a personal obligation to vote regularly and otherwise to interfere himself actively in the public concerns of the town. Drinking, gambling and profanity are entirely absent. Even smoking is tabooed. Every man has a useful profession or handicraft, and every woman is an accomplished housekeeper. The whole population is embraced within the membership of its church, and the church, though Christian, owes allegiance to no denomination. Every child old enough attends school, and everybody—except infants—can read and write. The town has an occasional stranger.

This phenomenal civilization of Metlakahla appears all the more wonderful when it is understood that the town is only twelve years old, and that all its material growth has been achieved within that brief period. The story of the transformation and development of its inhabitants in a single generation from howling, idolatrous savages into an exemplary and cultivated community is unusual.

In 1857 William Duncan was clerk in a mercantile house in London. He became interested in American Indian missions. He offered his services to the London Missionary Society of the Established Church, was accepted and was sent to British Columbia to labor among the Tsimshians as a lay missionary. He arrived at Fort Simpson on Oct. 1, 1857. He found the tribe submerged in the darkest heathenism, practicing cannibalism and the most debasing and disgusting rites. He had invaded a nest of evil spirits. On every side were raving drunkards and groaning victims. The medicine man's rattle and the voice of wailing resounded unceasingly. The history of the savages had been one long chapter of crime and misery. One clan of the tribe were dog-eaters, and in a state of nudity danced, barked and growled through the long winter months. Another clan were man-eaters, and offered up at stated times human sacrifices to propitiate the demons of their worship. Looking out from the stockade of Fort Simpson one day soon after his arrival, Mr. Duncan saw a young Indian girl torn in pieces by the medicine men of this clan and eaten. The military officers at the post tried to dissuade him from his contemplated work, assuring him that his life would not be worth a second's counting if he went among those dreadful creatures. But he was not to be dissuaded.

His first task was to master the Tsimshian language, and he did this thoroughly. Simultaneously he gained the tolerance and good will of the natives, and went among them boldly. Gradually he won their respect and devoted friendship. On June 28, 1858, he opened his first school in the cabin of an influential chief. Before the close of that year he had a large schoolhouse built and had enrolled 140 children and 60 adults. His first teachings were directed against the practices of sorcery, by which the medicine men exercised their baleful influence over the natives, and gradually he weaned them from their fascination for the black art. The medicine men in return tried to murder him, but before long he turned the tables on them by winning over their ringleader, and from that time this man became his strongest champion.

Meanwhile he preached in rotation among the numerous villages of the tribe along the rivers that empty into the ocean near Fort Simpson, and visited the benighted people in their miserable huts. At length he got enough followers to found a separate settlement, and these he persuaded to remove from their native villages, where they were subjected to the vicious influence of their heathen neighbors, and establish a colony by themselves in the wilderness, sixteen miles south of Fort Simpson.

The removal was accomplished on May 27, 1860. They called the settlement Metlakahla. From the beginning soon grew up a village of 1,200 Indians, gathered from the various clans. They erected for themselves comfortable frame houses, had a steam sawmill, a salmon cannery and a village store, owned by themselves and operated as stock concerns, and a large number of them learned trades—carpentry, furniture making, blacksmithing, boat building, shoemaking and the like.

The progress of Metlakahla continued uninterruptedly until 1880, when questions as to title to the land arose, and the Indians found that they had none. Finally, in the winter of 1880-81, they sent Mr. Duncan to Washington to confer with the President and other leading officials of our government. Mr. Duncan got assurance that, if the Tsimshian Indians of his community desired to leave British Columbia and settle somewhere in Alaska, they could do so, and that an effort would be made to provide for them. On returning to Metlakahla with this information, the Tsimshians rejoiced and decided to move. Mr. Duncan's attention had been

directed to the island of Annette, and while in Washington he had expressed preference for locating there, and to this proposition the Tsimshians gladly agreed. Mr. Duncan accordingly set out for Annette Island and landed at Port Chester on Aug. 7, 1887, the place selected for the future colony. Many of the Metlakahlians joined him there, and it was a gala day in their history. A United States flag, given to them by women of Philadelphia, was flung to the breeze and formal possession of the island was taken amid enthusiastic cheers and the firing of guns.

Port Chester is just sixty miles from the old Metlakahla, but the natives lost no time in leaving the old settlement and coming to the new in their canoes. They christened the new village New Metlakahla. Recently the prefix "New" has been dropped. In the first summer and fall log houses were erected for temporary use. Then a steam sawmill, complete in every detail, and a big store were built—the biggest store in all Southeast Alaska. The lots were disposed of at nominal figures and the amounts paid went into the village funds. Each village block was divided into four lots, so that each owner has a corner.

Friends in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and Portland, Ore., and other cities sent several thousand dollars to be expended in public improvements in the new village, and, beginning in the spring of 1888, permanent and substantial buildings, public and private, frame houses and hand-some cottages were constructed. Most of the cottages are two stories high.



INDIANS FORTY YEARS AGO.

The public buildings include a big town hall, two schoolhouses—one for girls and one for boys—a manual training school, an electric light plant, a hand-some church, accommodating 1,000, the largest in all Alaska; the sawmill and a salmon cannery.

The tenure under which Annette Island is held is peculiar. Congress in 1891 made good the informal assurance of hospitality and protection given by the President in 1887, and in the act to repeal the timber-culture laws put a provision giving to the Metlakahlians the use and occupation of the island as a reservation until otherwise ordered.

The community of Metlakahla is governed by a native council, whose members are elected by a vote of the people every New Year's day. Not a drop of spirit is allowed on the island, and only one man in the settlement uses tobacco, and he is 83 years old. One of the attractive features of the community is a native band of thirty pieces. The leader is a full-blooded Indian, 26 years old. All industries are operated by the Indians themselves. Every branch of manual work, including farming, is carried on. From the salmon cannery 20,000 cases of perfect goods are shipped annually to San Francisco, yielding the community about eighty thousand dollars. Every detail of this industry, the catching, packing, canning and boxing, is performed by the Indians themselves. Peace and prosperity reign throughout Metlakahla, and the influence of this settlement for good is felt distinctly far and wide along the Alaskan coast.

Applied Science.
It does not seem unwarrantable to suspect that Mr. Stephen Leacock, who contributed the following to the London Outlook, has learned in suffering what he teaches in boarding-house geometry. Here are some of Mr. Leacock's definitions and axioms:

1. All boarding-houses are the same boarding-houses.
 2. Boarders in the same boarding-house and on the same flat are equal to one another.
 3. A single room is that which has no parts and no magnitude.
 4. The landlady of a boarding-house is a parallelogram; an oblong, angular figure which cannot be described, but is equal to anything.
 5. All the other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.
- Among postulates and propositions the following are worthy of consideration:
1. A pie may be produced any number of times.
 2. The landlady may be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.
 3. A bed-line may be made from one boarding-house to another.
 4. The clothes of a boarding-house bed, although produced ever so far both ways, will not meet.
 5. Any two meals at a boarding-house are together less than one square meal.

Scoring the Deacon.
"There are odds in deacons," said Lowell, and the little dialogue printed below, taken from the Ohio State Journal, is illustrative of the dictum.

"I didn't particularly like your prayer this morning," said a deacon to his minister.

"What was wrong with it?"

"Well in the first place it was too long, and then it seemed to me that it contained two or three expressions that were unwarranted."

"I am very sorry that it met your disapproval, deacon," said the good man, "but you must bear in mind that the prayer was not addressed to you."

Sun Could Soon Consume Us.

It is estimated that the earth receives not more than one thousand-millionth part of the total radiation of the sun's rays. If any considerable portion of this heat was concentrated upon the earth it would not only become uninhabitable but become speedily consumed.

Kittish old people are always regarded as half crazy.

There is nothing like age to make a man realize the importance of things.

Some people talk sense and act like fools.

LIVELY TIME WITH RUSTLERS.

Cattle Thieves Gave the Ranchers a Fine Run for Their Property.

"You will doubtless remember the famous 'rustlers' fight," said R. K. Jenkins of Cheyenne at the Waldorf Astoria yesterday. "The prominence of the men involved caused it at the time to create a sensation. The 'rustlers,' as they were called, were a band of cattle thieves who made their headquarters in Jackson's Hole. Some ranchers who had suffered at their hands determined if possible to recapture their stolen cattle and to this end organized an expedition. The story of how the rustlers cooped them up and how the latter were finally arrested, after a fight of several days, and spent some months in jail in Cheyenne, is all ancient and old-told history now, but I heard a story in connection with the fight the other day that struck me as rather amusing. It seems that a young Englishman was visiting one of the ranchers, but he had declined to take part in the expedition on the ground that he had no stake in the game. He was persuaded, however, and finally went along, but with the distinct understanding that if he wanted to return home at any time he was to be allowed to do so.

"When the party were driven to take refuge in the cabin in Jackson's Hole they managed to construct an outpost, which would hold two of their number, some yards in front of the cabin. The fight was on the young Englishman became the life of the party. He had a banjo and was the possessor of a good tenor voice. When matters looked most dubious he would keep at it with his banjo and his songs until cheerfulness was restored. He was a good shot and made himself invaluable in many ways. One day, however, when he and his friend were occupying the outpost he turned to his companion with, 'You remember our agreement and that I was to be allowed to return home whenever I wanted to?' 'Yes,' answered the surprised friend, 'of course I do. What of it?' 'Well,' returned the young Englishman with a cheerful grin as he ducked his head as a white puff of smoke indicated that a shot was traveling in his direction. 'Well, if it's all the same to you chaps, I want to go home now.' —New York Tribune.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

Power of the clerk of one branch of the Legislature to supply an omission in a bill which has been sent from the other house, by inserting an enacting clause without any definite action by the legislative body is denied in people vs. Detenthaler (Mich.), 44 L. R. A. 164, and the enactment of such a bill is held void.

Insurance of a kind not known at the time of the passage of a statute exempting insurance on the kinds of business for which corporations may be formed, such as that of guaranteeing the fidelity of officers and the performance of contracts, is held, in people ex rel Kason vs. Rose (Ill.), 44 L. R. A. 124, to be within the provisions of that statute.

A policy of insurance on a steam fire engine, hose pipe, and hose cart while located and contained in a fire engine house, "and not elsewhere," is held, in L'Anse vs. Fire Association (Mich.), 43 L. R. A. 838, to be insufficient to cover the property while being used in attempting to extinguish a fire several hundred feet from the engine house.

An attorney employed by the next friend of an infant to prosecute a suit is held, in Bellevue vs. Amoskeag Company (N. H.), 44 L. R. A. 107, to have power even after his discharge, of which the other party has no notice, to bind the infant by making a settlement of the suit and accepting payment of the consideration, although he absconds with it.

Abandonment of services compelled by threats of strikers is held, in Fisher vs. Walsh (Wis.), 43 L. R. A. 810, not to preclude the employer from recovering the actual benefit conferred by the services already rendered, although the damage sustained by the employer on account of his quitting the service in breach of contract is held properly deducted from the amount of wages earned.

Great Britain's Locomotives.

There are 10,014 locomotives at work on the railways of the United Kingdom, and each of these on an average runs 10,000 miles in a year, and earns for this \$4,573. So that each mile the locomotive runs its gross receipts are about 48.94. Like the human factor in all industries, the locomotive to-day is doing more than that of ten years ago, but, unlike the human factor, engines are now earning less; the 15,024 locomotives then on the railway each ran 10,035 miles, and earned \$4,320 per annum. If, therefore, we take the cost of an average locomotive at \$22,700, it is found that she earns in gross receipts her total cost in seven months; but the profits are quite another matter.

Health from an Open Fireplace.
Physicians are discovering that the old-time open fire had much to do with the health of our grandmothers and that steam heat and furnace heat are responsible for many ailments. Steam heat especially has a way of gradually increasing so that anyone who is used to a steam-heated room becomes an easy victim to colds and all the long string of ailments to which a cold is the introduction. An open fire is a sort of inspiration in itself, and since it draws in the out-of-door oxygen through all the cracks and crannies it helps to purify the air in the room while it heats it.

Escape of the Newly Wedded.
A newly married couple in New Brunswick, N. J., circumvented their mischievous friends by starting on their wedding journey by way of the roof. The friends, well-supplied with rice and old slippers, stood at the foot of the stairs. The pair ascended to the roof, walked to the adjoining house, then down and through the rear door to a back street, where they entered a waiting carriage and were driven to the railway station.

Women's Rights in Turkey.
The Turkish woman is marvellous at the age of 9 years and by Turkish law at that age, if married, she is competent to manage her property and dispose of one-third of her fortune. The law allows her to abandon her husband's house for just cause and will protect her in so doing. She cannot be compelled to labor for the support of her husband.

LYDDITE IN BATTLE.

MODERN EXPLOSIVE AND ITS DEADLY WORK.

Terrible Power of the Stuff Used by the English Against the Boers in South Africa—Tried by Kitchener in the Sudan.

An ex-officer of the American army and an expert in explosives has this to say regarding lyddite, which did such havoc among the Boers: "Very little is known about lyddite in this country. It is very powerful, but I do not think any more so than some grades of dynamite. The English Government has been experimenting with it for several years, and has brought it to a high degree of efficiency. I doubt if the correct formula is known here. The protests of the Boers, implying that it is inhuman, is ridiculous. The Boers use black powder, presumably, and are a little behind the times in the use of high explosives. The United States Government would have no scruples about using it."

An official of an Eastern powder company says: "Lyddite is one of the picric compounds and is supposed to be very similar to melinite. The French Government was very secretive about the formula for melinite, but someone connected with the manufacture of it sold the secret. Lyddite is an improvement on it. It has certainly given great satisfaction to the English Government. Lyddite produces greater fragmentation of the shells than almost any other explosive known. Guncock will explode a shell, but not thoroughly. Lyddite, on the contrary, grinds a shell into exceedingly small pieces, and has a very large area of destruction in consequence. There can be no possible objection to its use in war. It produces no gas, and even if it did that would make no difference, for a shell exploded by lyddite will leave no one within its area who could be injured by gas."

Gen. Kitchener in his campaign in the Sudan demonstrated the tremendous power of lyddite. In an incredibly short time earthworks were destroyed, leaving breaches through which the shrapnel could be fired and the work of destruction completed. A shell was dropped into a mosque at Omdurman, where 120 Mahdists were worshipping. The mosque and its inmates were blown in pieces and only twelve worshippers escaped alive. In the Chinese-Japanese war of 1894 a twelve-inch shell charged with cordite, a similar, but inferior, explosive, entered the Japanese flagship Matsushima, hurled a 47-inch gun from its mounting and then exploded, firing a heap of ammunition, disabling two more 47-inch guns and killing or wounding ninety officers and men.

Lyddite is simply one of a class of high explosives, others of which are dynamite, tonite, cordite, melinite, maxillite, emmentite, ecrasite, forcite, thortite, and perunit. It has been improved by the British for the use of their guns as others, notably melinite by France, have been taken advantage of by other nations. Chemically, lyddite is "simply picric acid brought into a dense state by fusion." Picric acid is "obtained by the action of nitric acid on carbolic acid."

When lyddite shells explode in the midst of an army they deal not only destruction, but also terror, for, like the dynamite shells coughed up by the Vesuvius at Santiago, they explode with a noise that suggests the downfall of the heavens and the upheaval of the earth. Unlike the shells that issued from the Vesuvius, they can be aimed to a nicety.

PAINLESS EXECUTION.

Asphyxiation of Criminals Proposed by Hydrocyanic Acid.
For years it has been the object of scientists to inflict the death penalty with the minimum of pain and disfigurement, and, numerous as are the methods in vogue in different countries, none of them prove entirely satisfactory.

It is only a few weeks ago that Prof. Cunningham, of Columbia University, successfully completed a series of experiments on dogs showing the failure of electricity to kill instantaneously and it is certain that the electric current, no matter how strong or how skillfully applied, is wanting in efficacy. Chemistry is, in the future, to be the science that will be called into requisition to fulfill the death penalty, and to dispatch the unfortunate victim to a quick and painless death.



EXECUTING A CRIMINAL.

less death, and in this way Dr. O. B. Squeers has disclosed an entirely new method of execution.

Dr. Squeers proposes to use hydrocyanic acid as the active agent for producing death. Hydrocyanic acid is a most deadly poison, as can readily be perceived when it is said that it is itself made up of two such powerful agents as ferrocyanide of potassium and a dilution of strong sulphuric acid. It is the strongest poison in the pharmacopoeia, and even when inhaled causes death.

It is Dr. Squeers' idea to make use of this powerful poison, as a method of execution, by causing the victim to inhale the concentrated fumes of the acid, and the apparatus that he has devised for the purpose is admirably suited for his object.

All that is necessary for the execution to take place is to seat the victim in a chair and to apply the death mask which Dr. Squeers has devised. The death mask is shaped like a cone, which, when in position, rests upon the front of the face in such a way that the mouth and nostrils are entirely shut off.

from the air. The mask passes across the bridge of the nose and has a spectacle frame arrangement fitting behind the ear. A rubber tube communicates with an atomizer holding the hydrocyanic acid, and all that has to be done is for the executioner to press the rubber ball a few times, and the victim passes away, death occurring from paralysis of the respiratory functions.

THE JAVELIN OF TEXAS.

Snapshot Picture of the Famous Wild Hog of America.
The peccary, wild hog, javelin, or whatever you want to call him, is a native of Western Texas alone. These animals were once very numerous, but of late years have become almost extinct. Accompanying picture is from a snapshot of the javelin, as he appears in his native home among the cactus and thorny brush of Western Texas.



The writer considers himself fortunate in having secured this photograph before the animal vanished in the underbrush. Some years ago Gov. Roosevelt of New York came to Uvalde County, Texas, for the sole purpose of hunting these animals, they being the only American wild animals he had not hunted. He killed several. They are very ferocious, and many hunters have been "tired" while hunting them.

There are many mistaken ideas about the javelin, which is the Spanish name and the one most generally used in Texas. Some of the ideas appear in print. The javelin never roots like a hog, but always scratches with its sharp and pointed hoofs. It is the mortal enemy of the rattlesnake, and when the snake coils, the javelin jumps on it with all four feet drawn together, cutting the snake to pieces. Against the long bristles and leathery hide of the javelin the rattlesnake's fangs avail him little.

ENGLISH TOWN.

In Which Every Public Utility is Owned by Her Citizens.

The town of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, stands unique in the world as the only town which absolutely owns itself in every respect. Beginning life in a municipal artisans' dwelling, the young man rides to his work on a municipal tram. He gets his gas or electricity from the city. His wife rents a gas stove from the city, purchases her produce from a municipal market, and buys meat that has been prepared by a municipal butcher. Both use the public baths, enjoy the city's parks, and send their children to the city's playgrounds. Their house refuse is moved by the city. When ill they go to the city hospital; or, if unfortunate, to the municipal lodging room. Their letters are collected by a city postman. And in a thousand other ways their daily life comes in close contact with the city government. At last they are buried in a city cemetery. This may be Socialism, or it may not be. The citizens are satisfied, and approve of every municipal enterprise.

The Parson's Limit.

He'd been preaching and exhorting for a score of years or so in a portion of the vineyard. Where the harvesting was slow; For his ceaseless diligence Was a promise of four hundred For his yearly recompense.

Unrelenting was the ardor He devoted to the cause, And though slowly came the dollars Still he labored without pause. Till one day they came and told him, As he kicked against the pricks, That they'd raised their offered stipend From four hundred up to six.

Then the good man sank exhausted He'd been feebly made reply: "Don't, I pray you, men and brethren, Thus my patience overtry. For to glean the four you've promised Hath so warped my vital store That 'twould kill me if you taxed me To collect two hundred more." —Boston Courier.

Architectural Jokes.

The builders of the old churches in England were not so serious but that they now and then perpetrated a joke, even in stone. On more than one of their creations they carved in relief a scene representing a monk preaching solemnly to a flock of geese. The same humorous spirit is sometimes to be detected in the domestic architecture of early times. Mr. Hissey gives an instance.

Just upon the boundaries of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire formerly stood a rambling old farmhouse. The living-room was long and low, and on the centre beam that went across the ceiling was inscribed this legend: "If you are cold, go to Hertfordshire."

This seemingly inopportune invitation was explained by the fact that one-half of the room was in one county and one-half in the other. The fireplace was in Hertfordshire.

Knew the Minister's Talent.

Willie had swallowed a penny and his mother was in a state of alarm. "Helen," she called to her sister in the next room, "send for a doctor; Willie has swallowed a penny." The terrified and frightened boy looked up imploringly. "No, mamma," he interposed, "send for the minister." "The minister?" asked his mother incredulously. "Did you say the minister?" "Yes; because pap says our minister can get money out of anybody."

Foundations for Romance.

It will be discovered that the only foundation for the usual talk of a "romance" in a woman's life is that she sits and looks out of the window into the dark night when she should be darning stockings.

If a woman doesn't amount to much she lays it on her father or her husband.