EUGENE CITY..... OREGON.

Hereafter Admiral Dewey will b ware of Americans bearing gifts.

A cigar trust will hit the great mass of the voters of this country precisely where they live.

of being overworked it is probable his wife takes in washing. A woman's logic comes out even in

her sharpening a pencil. She makes her point in such queer ways. The money in circulation in this

for every man, woman and child. With regard to gunning accidents it's to be alleged in favor of some men who shoot off their mouths that they

do not know they are loaded.

Glaciers live for hundreds of years It's not known whether this is due to the healthfulness of mountain life or merely the result of keeping cool.

Alfred Austin's utterance, "And blood than water is yet more thick," is probably an attempt to harmonize the Anglo-Saxon nations on a Teutonic Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott says a man

does not drink beer. He is intemperate if he drinks bad coffee and eats bad ple until he gets yellow. Another plot to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey has been foiled. The

isn't a temperance man because he

way the Sultan manages these things is to have the plotters killed first and the plots discovered afterward. Using the name of Franklin in connection with that latest New York getrich-quick scheme should have been

a warning. It was he who wrote about

people paying too dear for their whis-

Another anarchist, Emma Goldman, has left the United States in disgust. Once more the occasion presents itself to remark that there is too much common sense and too many bathtubs in this country for anarchy to flourish.

A Western woman told a jury that when a mob lynched her husband she sustained no damage, and the deceased's father was allowed but \$5 for the injury inflicted in his direction. This particular mob surely picked out a bargain counter victim.

"Poor young men," says Mrs. Russell Sage, "should not allow false pride to prevent their marriage to rich girls." We suspect that some of the poor young men with whom Mrs. Sage is in the habit of associating have been dissembling in her presence.

A young Washington girl committed suicide recently because she feared she would not pass an examination in Lat-In. The case is literally tragic. But when we think what would happen if the young people in the modern high schools should begin to take their fail-The next generation of voters would be decimated.

Electricity in medicine has scored its finest achievements in the treatment of inactive and paralyzed organs. An electric cable stretched from America to the Orient would prove a powerful instrument in revivifying and rejuvenating China. It would help finely in our own commercial development, but yet finer would be its work in conveying to China every bour the quickening pulsations of our better American

A writer in the Review of Reviews gives this advice: "If you have a farm, keep it; if not, get one; for the time may come when the population of this country will be largely divided Into monopolists, dependents and farmers; and the farmer will be the most Independent of all men, and will be the saving power of our institutions." We venture to say that it will not depend so much upon the farm as upon the farmer.

The success of the recent swindling schemes of Gotham should, in the opining of the Chicago Times-Herald, check the smile that rises to the lips of the end of the century man as he reads of the gullible fools of the past. Human credulity is apparently as great as ever. Nothing that Law conceived, no land fraud such as those that were satirtred by Dickens in "Martin Chuzzlewit" sixty years ago could be a greater affront to common sense than the preposterous offers made by Miller and his tribe. Yet crowds jumped at them frantically, and, alas! the greatest crowds were furnished by New York herself. But it is the story of something self. But it is the story of something for nothing, which never has lost and never will lose its charm for city or country. It is the occasional success in speculation that is the luvariable bait of the tempter, and Miller appears to have used it judiciously. On no other ground can we explain the willingness even of the gulleless Gothamites to take chances with him. For 10 per cent. a week is proof conclusive of fraud and humbug. It makes the swindle as clear as though the methods of the "syndicate" were fully exposed. Equally certain also is the devious lutent of the gentlemen who promised to pay back three dollars for every dollar given him. One would thick that he might about as well have advertised himself as a confidence man and then asked for a contribution. But this philanthropist decamped with \$750,000, two other financiers of the same sort with \$150,000 each, and the trick was done in a few weeks.

The White City of Chiengo, like the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, gave to hundreds of thousands of people some new ideas of what art and taste can do for the embellishment of our surroundings and the increase of acquire a good one

refinement. There has sprung up a wide and growing demand for "beauty in the city, in the street, in the house, and in the articles of daily use." Schools of design have multiplied; socleties of arts and crafts give annual exhibitions; artisans aspire to be artists; shop-windows shine with fair forms and pleasing colors; many things that are cheap are also pretty; comell ness and comfort meet in the furnishing of lowly homes and in the attire of common people. For helpful impulse and practical suggestion we are deeply indebted to other lands. First, to France, which was long foremost in all When a man complains all the time the modes of elegance and adornment. Next, to Japan, whose decoration of pottery, screens and kakemonos, or hanging pictures, has merits far beyoud the charm of novelty. Finally, from England, where the writings of Ruskin, the fine touches of Walter Crane, and most of all, the genius of country is equivalent to about \$25.50 William Morris, have worked pervasively on the public mind, with an influence which is powerfully felt in America, especially along the manybranched lines of household art. It is easy to make too much of material environment as a means of improvement and happiness, but the world can never become too beautiful to match the possible dignity of its inhabitants; and the things that are lovely may be the outward signs of inward grace. All hall, therefore, to "the crusade against ugliness!"

So much has been said about the prevalence of food adulteration in the United States that many nervous persons have become alarmed about the integrity of their stomachs. They are beginning to fear they will have to limit themselves to vegetables and boiled eggs. It will be a comfort for these persons to be assured by a competent authority that they have been worrying themselves unnecessarily. Prof. Wiley of the Agricultural Department, who has been belping the Senate Committee on Food Adulterants in its investigations, rebukes the alarmists who have asserted that nearly all food products for sale in the groceries are what they should not be He says: "You may select a hundred samples of food, bought at random to the public market, and you will find that hardly 5 per cent. of them are adulterated." He says further that "there is little or no adulteration of our staple articles of food. Take flour, sugar, meat, and other staples, and they will not be found to be adulter-This is a consolation. The Proated." fessor does not deny that there are some adulterations—not all injurious to health, however-and he is in favor of the enactment of a pure food law which shall prohibit the use of harmful adulterants, and which shall give notice to consumers when harmful ones are used, so they may know they are buying oleomargarine, for instance, and not fancy they are buying butter. An authoritative assurance that 95 per cent, of food products is beyond reproach ought to dispel the fears of consumers. When they make a purchase the chances are nineteen to one they will not be cheated. The odds are not so much in their favor in the horse market or at a primary election.

THE SIRDAR'S CAMEL CORPS.

A Complete and Self-Contained Little

Fighting Force. The saddle was of wood throughout, with broad fans, the splay of which could be altered to suit a camel's back without much trouble by the native saddler attached to each company, says the Cornhill. The pad was removableleather outside, soft felt inside, the stuffing being of hair, and, by a system of pockets, this hair stuffing could be removed and shifted at will, so as to alter the pressure and prevent it hardening and forming into lumps, the men being taught to constantly remove and pull the stuffing of their saddles.

Each saddle was fitted with one large leather "khorg," or bag, containing six days' forage, and with two smaller ones containing the rider's food and spare clothing; besides which each man was provided with two water skins, to be filled according to requirements. Thus equipped, a seven days' desert trip could be undertaken, if there were wel s containing sufficent to water the came's about every third day.

The men were armed with a Martini rifle and bayonet, and carried 300 rounds of ammunition, ninety in bandolier and pouches, the remainder on their saddles, sewn in a roughly made saddle cloth, so as to distribute the weight equally. They were clothed in a brown woolen jersey, cord pantaloons and leather galters.

The total weight carried when loaded up for a seven days' trip, with filled waterskins, would be a good 400 pounds which, of course, reduced itself daily as forage and water were consumed Thus we have a complete and selfcontaining fighting force, which in its own element, the desert, asks nothing from any one, which disappears and is swallowed up in the trackless waste, to reappear again, after an interval of six days, having accomplished its task.

Peculiarity of Snakes. A snake tamer who had trained i serpent to follow him around the house and even out of doors happened one day to take it with him to a strange place The snake, unused to the locality, seem ed to forget all his training and, escap ing into the bushes, resisted capture with bites and every indication of wildness. When caught it at once resumed its tame habits. This tendency to become wild immediately upon obtaining their freedom and to again become tame when caught is said to be a peculiarity of snakes,

The Spanish are among the most charitable people on earth. Without a poor tax. Spanish communities of 50. 000 self-supporters feed a popular population of 5,000 or more.

It has been estimated that steamers are 20 per cent. safer than sailing ves-

Recause she didn't want a shotgun when she was a little girl, a mother can't understand why her son wants a shotgun. This is measuring other people in your half bushel.

A bad reputation may be acquired in a day, but it usually takes a lifetime to IT IS A QUEER TOWN.

WILL OF ONE MAN IS ITS ONLY LAW.

A South Carolina Community Which Thrives Without Municipal Officials, Newspapers, Lawyers or Saloons Negroes Are Positively Not Admitted.

Peizer, a South Carolina town of 7,000 population, is probably the queerest little city in the United States. It has existed for twelve years and has never had a mayor, municipal government, courts, police or newspapers. The town has four large cotton mills that employ about 3,000 operatives and consume 150,000 bales of cotton each year. In one of these great mills there are 60,000 spindles at work in one room, all run by electricity. In the working equipment all that is old is discarded; all that is new and progressive eagerly welcomed, no matter what the expense Managed by one corporation on thor oughly altruistic principles, hundreds of children who work in these mills earn from 2 to 60 cents a day, and a certain portion of the machinery is shut down at stated intervals each working day to allow them to attend school.

Obedience is the constitution of which the government of the town rests. The word applies to only one thing-the will and wishes of Capt John Smythe. His edict rules the city as absolutely as the famous "by order of the Czar" rules the Russians, and the moral persuasion he exercises over his population can be compared only to the deference shown to Oom Paul in the troubled Transvanl.

This kingdom-city is within from one to three hours' rallway Journey of Atlanta, Greenville, Charleston and a number of other prominent Southern cities involved in close business relations with it; it has a large export trade in special cotton stuffs to China; it is constantly purchasing raw material, everywhere. Yet if you ask a man who thinks he understands the South pretty well, who lives here, and who imagines he knows all that is going on here, where Peizer is, he will not be able to tell you.

The recent experience of a roving lyceum lecturer is interesting. He was making a tour of the South in the hands of an advance agent and found the name Pelzer on his list. He asked the hotel clerk in Atlanta about it.

"Never heard of it," said the man who generally knows it all. lecturer consulted a map and could not find it. Finally he took a



train for Greenville, where the station agent told him Peizer was about twenty miles distant. "Never been there myself," he

marked, "but I've been told it's quite a place. Queer folks, but they're all right."

The lecturer settled back in his seat He believed he was in for a dismal talk to forty or fifty persons; a dingy hall with a smoky lamp and rickety chairs; badly paved streets and no cab at the depot to take him to a wretched hotel. He made up his mind that he would have sequething unpleasant to say to that advance agent when he saw him again. When he reached Pelzer he thought he had made a mistake. There was a roomy, well-lighted railroad sta tion, and a gentleman who introduced himself as the Democratic postmaster of the city was there to meet him.

"How does it look for an audience?" inquired the lecturer, with an anxious eye to business,

"Oh, very good. I think you will have at least 600 persons out to hear you." "Wh-wh-a-t? How large is your town?"

"M-m. About 7,000. More, perhaps. Night had come on and the lecturer looked around on well-lighted and wellpaved streets. He saw no corner leiter ers. In fact, most of the shops were shut. He had a comfortable meal at the hotel. The postmaster left him to himself, as he had to go home to take his folks to the lecture. An hour later the lecture hall-roomy, bright and cheerful as the usual Y. M. C. A. halls he had been speaking in elsewhere-was well filled with attentive and appreciative listeners. What the lecturer did say to his advance agent when he caught up with him was that it was one of the most charming stopping places on his route, and that he wanted to go there agalta.

There were no reporters at the lecture to take the synopsis that the speaker had prepared for them, and there was no newspaper account of it next morning because Ruler Smythe will not have a newspaper published in the town. Editors and reporters are forbidden to live there.

"We have no mayor," said a resident of the town. "No necessity for one. We have no aldermen, no courts, no municipal councils, no police. The residents keep the peace and get along comfortably without any buncombe of that sort. We have no drunkenness because we don't permit liquor within the city limits, and drankenness furnishes more than half the business of

a police force." "What is your objection to newspa-

"Nothing personal, only the residents seem to think we get along better withTALK INTO MEGAPHONE, THE TYPEWRITER DOES THE REST. A POPULAR BEVERAGE



The Invention of a phono-typewriter by Dr. Frank A. Traver of Racine, Wis. is causing no end of comment throughout the country, and the doctor's mail is ecoming so large that he no longer is able to attend to all his correspondence. Inquiries about his wonderful machine are coming from all parts of the country but so far the doctor refuses to divulge just how his machine works, because he says he is not yet protected by patents. The claim of the doctor is that by talking into a phonograph, which is connected with the typewriter by means of electricity, the machine can be set in motion and made to write on paper what has been dictated into the phonograph. Just how the vibration of the voice is going to set the keys of the typewriter in motion the doctor at this time refuses to says he has convinced his financial backers of the success of the invention and will soon begin the manufacture of the machine.

likely to do more mischlef than good." graphs be good, so that the children is going on in the world?"

"Surely. We are not dullards. They buy newspapers from everywhere, the public library." "What about lawyers?"

"Well, we have no business for them. A lawyer would starve to death here if he depended on an income from his

business." "How about doctors?" "We must have doctors, of course, We have four preachers, all picked

We have two of them and one dentist, men, and one photographer. You understand, our town aims at an ideal, and we must be careful. The record of every person who wants to live here or who comes here to seek employment is carefully investigated. His antecedents must be good or he cannot come. His conduct while here must be good or he cannot stay. He cannot own any real estate. The company leases it to him for a limited period on certain conditions. It is therefore no trouble at all for us to get rid of a disagreeable person. These nice stores and the handsome residences for the managers were all built and are leased and owned by the company. It controls every foot of land and everything there is on

One of the first things to strike a visitor is the absence of negroes. Not one of them is allowed to live within the city limits. A few of them live just over the line and are given housework to do by some residents of Pelzer. But Capt. Smythe, while not absolutely forbidding this, is doing his utmost to discourage it. It is his policy to do away with all household servants as much as possible and make everybody depend on themselves.

The public library, with free privileges to all residents, is well stocked with up-to-date literature, conveniently catalogued and capably managed. The cotton mills are a marvel. The machinery in them is operated by electricity, generated at a waterfall two miles from the city, on the Saluda river. There is no coal and no steam, The employes go from one floor to another in express elevators. Some of them are not more than 10 years old, but their work is easy and healthy. Their hours are short. They have light, alry rooms to eat their luncheon in. No grease is used in the machinery. The hot air is cooled by huge fans run

by machinery. At definite periods these children are required to leave the mills and go to a school belonging to the company. Education is compulsory. In one of the schools there are 300 pupils, from primary to the average high school grades. Pupils who show unusual ability are selected for a higher course of education. But while a young man or a young woman is getting this education they are also becoming proficient in a trade. In no event that can possibly be foreseen are they likely to become a burden on the State.

GERMAN COLONY IN BRAZIL

Twenty Per Cent. of the Population in Certain Parts of the Republic.

Consular reports of recent date describe the German colony in southern Brazil-in Parana, Santa Catharina and skin, when cured and tanned, makes bracing and the conditions favorable to The Boers make riding whips and santotal population of 1,500,000. They do have also a commercial value. The leg ants, or "take any part in national in Europe they are in great demand for politics, or, in anything emanating from manufacturing buttons and other bone financial and commercial importance so strong that they will sustain an the German element is strong out of enormous dead weight, which gives to proportion to its numbers, but it prefers them pecuniary value. to live apart.

"They thus," says the consular report, erente for themselves a condition of isolation which has often given rise to the suspicion that they were endeavoring to establish a political common wealth for themselves. Nothing could be more erroneous than this supposition. The great difficulty of mastering the Portuguese tongue, in sound and construction so utterly different from their own, and of assimilating with people of the Latin race, with whom they have so little in common, is the cause of their isolation, so often commented upon. They have great difficulty in tucreasing their ranks from the old country, masmuch as, for economic and military reasons, the German government does not favor emigration, and there are at present very few Germans desirous of emigrating." Southern Bra zil has become a large field for the investment of German capital.-Baltimore

THE NURSERY.

Some of the Things that the Children

Need. The room selected for the nursery should be if possible large and lofty. with a south aspect, says the St. Louis out them. Local papers publish a lot Star. The walls should be prettily of local gossip, and gossip is always papered and let the pictures and photo-

"But your citizens must read what may be trained from their earliest years to appreciate artistic things. A good picture is full of teaching to a thought ful child. Cork carpet is better than an north and south. But they get them ordinary carpet, and there should be a by mail at their homes and see them in high fender, well secured, before the fire, to avoid accident.

A cupboard in a nursery is most use ful and almost necessary. Children love to have a place of their own where they can hoard their hundred and one treas- ginning of the eighteenth century. It ures, and many a wet morning can be was first sold in public bouses as beer pleasantly passed in turning out and re- is now, and tapped. arranging them. Gas should never be allowed in a nur

sery, as it vitiates the atmosphere. A good lamp should be used instead, on a bracket safely out of the way, so that there is no danger of its being overturned. There should be a good, roomy sofa, so that the little ones may lie down if not feeling very well, and a low rocking chair and footstool for the nurse, or, at any rate, a low chair, if the

rocking one is not approved of. A crawling rug is a capital thing fo a baby, and it can be decorated and embroidered with all kinds of comic des igns and representations of animals. birds, etc. A thermometer should hang on the wall and the temperature be kept as near 60 degrees as possible.

RUTHLESS SLAUGHTER.

The Boers Have Killed Over 60,000 Graceful Giraffes.

The creditable work of the Boers in freeling South Africa of the dreaded lions, which roamed in such numbers that life was rendered unsafe anywhere in the country, is offset by their ruthless destruction of the giraffe from Cape Colony to the Botletli River. If they killed 6,000 lions in the Transvani before existence was ninde safe, they have killed 60,000 of the innocent, gra eful giraffes. In the early days of South African history the giraffe was the most abundant game in the Transvaal, Matabeleland and Orange Free State. but the creature has been killed off like bamboo strainer, into a tea churn, with our American buffalo, and the few renaming representatives of a noble race gradually driven north. For years past the giraffe has been a profitable quarry for the Boer hunters, and the animal was valued by them only because the hides were articles of commercial use. They were pot hunted, shot down in droves, and destroyed in the greatest number possible in every direction.

A good giraffe skin is worth from \$10 to \$20 in South Africa to-day, and much our afternoon tea. more in Europe. On their hunting trips 10 and 15 years ago it was a common matter for one hunter to kill 40 and 50 of these graceful animals in one day, The reason for this is that the giraffe is the most innocent of animals and is easily hunted. It is absolutely defenseless, and there is hardly a case on record where a wounded giraffe turned upon the hunter. It is true giraffes have great powers of speed, and they can dodge rapidly from tree to tree in the woods, but they offer such a fair mark that these tactics hardly ever

save them. The hide of the animal is its chief Prince Krapotkin. At a distance of a article of value. No wonder that the bullets often fall to penetrate this skin, for it is from three-quarters to an inch thick, and as tough as it is thick. The Rio Grande do Sul, where the climate is excellent leather for certain purposes, the vigorous growth of Europeans. The dals out of the skins they do not send Germans here number 300,000 out of a to Europe. The bones of the giraffe not intermarry with the other inhabit- bones are solid instead of hollow, and the surrounding native element." In articles. The tendons of the giraffe are

Society for Sock-Darning.

In a neighboring Long Island village the young men have a new privilege On paying ten cents a week they can have their socks darned by the belies of the village, who have organized themselves into the "Giddy Girls' Darning Club." One of the young ladies noticed a hole in the hose of a young man who was paying her a social visit the other night, and, on comparing notes, it was found that many of the other girls of the village had been impressed by the fact that the beaux of the place needed belp in keeping their socks in order. The young man who was admitted to the privileges of the club must not be in the habit of smoking. drinking, playing cards, or doing anything real naughty. All he has to do then is to pay ten cents a week and wear his socks into as many holes as pleases him.-New York Cor, Pittsburg

He-In what month were you born? She-Oh, you needn't be afraid. The diamond is appropriate. - Jewelers'

It is all right for a woman of 30 to say she feels as young as she did at 18, but she never looks it.

It is said that many a model woman earns a living by trying on cloaks.

TEA IS DRUNK IN ALMOST ALL

COUNTRIES. Legend Concerning the Origin of the

Ten Plant-In Some Places It Is Re-

garded as Food-Peculiar Ways of

days in meditation and prayer. Many

long years he spent in supplication,

when one fatal night the evil one pos-

sessed his soul and the saint fell asleep

to dream of a beautiful woman who

and enchanted him. When he awoke

he was so humiliated and pained that

he drew from his girdle a knife and

severed his lazy eyelids from his eyes

and cast them from him. What was his

amazement to discover the next morn-

ng that the lids had disappeared, and

in their place two wonderful shrubs

were growing-shrubs with dainty

leaflets, eyelid-shaped and snowy buds

opening to the east! He called it te,

and vowed that with its help he would

pass the remainder of his days and

Tea became known in England about

the middle of the seventeenth century.

during the latter half of which we find

not come into general use until the be-

occasional reference to it, but it did

Tea is the national drink in Russia.

It is as indispensable in the food of the

people as bread and meat, and is taken

at all hours of the day. In all the scr-

rows of the Russians, tea and vodka

seem to be the universal consolation.

The first thing in the morning, after

luncheon, after dinner, in the evening.

the last thing before going to bed, are

regular times when everybody takes

tea, but there are many who take it at

In Morocco the teamaker puts

handful of tea into a tenpot, pours on

some hot water and pours it off direct-

ly. Then as many lumps of sugar as

desired are added and the teapot is fill-

is brewed two or three times, leaves of

wild thyme and fragrant verbena being

added. Milk and cream are never used.

The host always pours out a cup for

himself first and drinks it off before his

guests have time to touch theirs. This

is to show them that he has no designs

against their lives, and that the tea is

Ten is not simply a beverage with

Tibetans, but the principal article of

food. It is invariably mixed with but-

ter and parched barley, and the leaves

are not infrequently eaten. The brick

ten is reduced to powder and put into

the kettle just before the water bolls,

and after cooking five minutes salt and

soda are added. Sometimes it is par-

taken of in this stage of the prepara-

tion, but usually it is put, through a

a little barley meal, and churned vigor-

ously for two or three minutes; then it

is poured into earthen or metal teapots

The Dutch drink tea in the evening

two hours after dinner. The brazier

with the boiling kettle is brought into

the drawing-room and placed beside the

The Russians and Germans some

Description of the Prison Room

Which He Was Confined.

ing, cut in a wall five feet thick and

protected by an iron grating and a

double fron window frame, relates

dozen vards from this window I saw

the outer wall of the fortress, a piece of

masonry of immense thickness, on the

roof of which I could make out a grav

sentry box. Only by looking upward

could I perceive a bit of the sky, which

was now faintly illuminated by the last

I made a minute inspection of the

com, where I had now to spend no one

could say how many years. From the

position of the high chimney of the

mint I guessed that I was in the south-

west corner of the fortress, in a bastion

overlooking the Neva. This room of

mine was a casement destined for a

olg gun and the window was an em-

grasure. Sun rays might never pene-

trate it; even in summer they must be

lost by the thickness of the wall. It

was eleven steps from one corner to the

other of the room, which held an iron

bed, a little oak table and an oak stool.

and the walls with yellow paper. How-

ever, in order to deaden the sounds, the

was painted over canvas and behind the

canvas I discovered a wire grating, be-

and which was a layer of felt. Only

beyond the felt could I reach the stone

At the inner side of the room there

was a washstand and a thick door, in

which I made out a locked opening to

pass the food through and a little slit,

protected by glass and a shutter from

he outside. This was the "Judas"

through which the prisoner could be

spled upon at every moment. The sen-

ry who stood in the passage frequently

lifted the little shutter and looked in-

side, his boots squeaking as he crept to-

ward the door. I tried to speak to him.

Then the eye which I could see through

the slit assumed an expression of terror

and the shutter was immediately let

down, only to be opened furtively a min-

word of reply from the sentry.

rays of the sun.

and is ready to be drunk.

not poisoned.

ed with boiling water. The same tea

odd intervals between times.

nights in unbroken meditation.

Preparing It.

story. "A Madonna of the Tubs." Mr. Pholos Ward's summer home, be How long tea has been used as a bevknows, is in East Gloncester. The iters found a typical New Englands erage no one knows. It was a domestic essential in the kingdoms of the Oriwith a self-evident capacity for tak ent long before it was introduced into enre of herself. "So you are the Madonna of the Europe, and that was not a few decades ago. To day it is used as a bev-Tubs?" said the visitors. erage in nearly all civilized lands, and "I am," said the New Englander. even barbarians dream over its care-"And Mrs. Phelps Ward wrote beguiling properties. A plous legend beautiful story about you?" tells us that Daruma, an Indian saint,

"She did." was the medium through which the "Did you ever meet Mrs. Wardy" beverage became known to the world. "I have. After she's wrote that story He had renounced all allurements of she come round here one day and hur this life to pass the remainder of his ed me up. She said as how she wanted

the bit of sky I could see. I tried

catch any sound from the Neva or

the town on the opposite side of

Monthly

river, but I could catch none .- Atlant

She "Sassed" Her Well.

Some visitors to East Gloucester has

summer paid a special call upon th

woman said to be the original of Mr.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Word's famo

to see me for berself." "How interesting!" murmured the

visitors, "and what did you do?" "Do?" repeated the Madonna of Tubs, "what did I do? I saved well for writin' such a story as the about me. Such a pack o' lies I not read. Why, there wasn't one-half of true. An' she had the face to come an see me afterward! Oh, I sassed he well, I did?"-New York Evening Sun.



Recent investigations prove that eighty-three per cent, of all the ocean floor lies further down than one thousand fathoms, or one mile below the surface; twenty-one per cent. lies between one and two miles; fifty per cent. lles between two and three miles, and seven per cent. Is known to lie further down than three miles.

It is reported from Sierra Leone that those who are engaged in investigating the mosquito theory of mainria in that district poured a dram of kerosene oil, as an experiment, upon a puddle about a square yard in area, floating on which were numbers of Anopheles larvae, with the result that after six hours all the larvae were found to be dead. Glimmering phosphorescent lights

play an important part in the activities and strategies going on in the deep sea. Phosphorescent organs appear sometimes to act as bull's-eye lanterns to enable the monsters possessing them to pick up food in their midnight underworld, and at other times serve as a lure or a warning to other species, Lake Chelan, in the State of Wash-

Ington, just east of the Cascade range of mountains, was recently the scene of a strange disturbance. Without warning, the water in the center of the lake, which is some forty miles long and three or four broad, rose to a height of fifteen feet. Immense waves rolled upon the shores, and a large creek emptying into the lake ran dry for three hours. There is an Indian tradition of a volcanic crater having once existed in the neighborhood of the lake.

There is already talk in England of developing the natural resources of the Sudan through scientific exploration. Immense forests line the banks of the Blue Nile along its upper reaches, extending to the Abyssinian frontier. The ebony-tree is met with along that river and also near the Sobat. On the White Nile the india-rubber creeper, a valuable source of rubber, abounds. There are large forests in the Bahr-el-Ghazal province. Gold was once mined in some of the mountains of the Sudan. Search will be made for coal.

mistress of the house, and the ten tray with every appliance on it is set before Dr. R. Hauthal, an Argentine savant, her. It is served with small cakes, like has put forward a startling theory concerning the remains of gigantic sloths, related to the great megatherium and times use claret in their tea. The Nicthe mylodon, recently found in Pataaraguan ladies call their high teas tergonia. In his opinion, these animals, whose race is now extinct, were kept in a domesticated state by the prehis-KRAPOTKIN IN THE SOLITARY. toric inhabitants of Patagonia. A cave at Ultima Esperanza, where many indications of the former presence of My first movement was to approach the huge sloths have been found, is rethe window, which was placed so high garded by Doctor Hauthal as having that I could hardly reach it with my been used by the aucient Patagoniaus lifted hand. It was a broad, low open-

as a stable for the beasts. The marvellous effects that are sometimes produced by music may eventually receive a scientific explanation. In a recent lecture at Oxford University. Professor McKendrick said that, while the intricate connections of the anditory nerves are only just being upravelled, it is probable that the roots of those nerves are more widely distributed and have more extensive connections than those of any other nerves in the human body. Researches on the auditory nerves indicate that there is scarcely a function of the body which may not be affected by the pulsations and harmonic combinations of musical tones.

Rhodes a Misogynist.

It is said by those who know Cecil Rhodes, the South African magnate. that he has a great aversion to the opposite sex. They say that while on a recept visit to London he dined at the house of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. and later, when he was discussing the The floor was covered with painted felt affair with his secretary, the latter asked: "And whom did you take in to dia

paper was not put on the wall itself; it ner?" "Oh, I don't know. Some Lady Somebody," was the reply. "But what did you call her?"

"Didn't call her anything. Never spoke to her."

Where Ignorance Won.

A French paper has this droll story of a laundress who lately gained the first prize in a big lottery with the number seventeen. When asked how she hit on that number she said she had dreamed three nights running of the number seven, and thought it must mean something; so she said. "Three times seven are seventeen! Seventeed will be a lucky ticket. So I bought !! and won the prize!" It will be seen that, in spite of "education," superstition still lingers, and is often found in unexpected quarters,--Boston Herald.

ute or two later. But I could get no When a child says a particularly Absolute silence reigned all round, no bright thing, its mother looks at its ounds came from anywhere. I dragged father as much as to say, "See how my stool to the window and looked upon much you owe my family!"