Eugene City Guard. L L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor. EUGENE CITY OREGON.

That play, "From House to House," must be a moving drama.

Chicago has a sixteen-pound baby. This youngster has a weigh of his own.

A man may get out of paying his wedding fee, but the divorce lawyer cannot be put off.

The world is now able to secure a the brevity of the Jameson raid.

If the drama of to-day really "holds the mirror up to nature," what a shocking thing nature must sometimes bel

Ddo not judge another too hastily. A man's sudden getting on his ear may be due to somebody's having put a flea

There is a coffin trust, and now a baby carriage trust has been formed. The octopus seems to pursue us from the cradie to the grave.

More investigation that investigates and more publicity that publishes would greatly add to the moral growth of the United States.

No matter how well-to-do in a worldly way he may be, any man who allows another to pay his poll-tax for him is the poorest kind of citizen.

A man died in the dentist's chair the other day while baying thirteen teeth pulled. Here is more good working material for superstitious people.

There were 219 cases of sunstroke in Buenos Ayres in one day recently, 134 of them being fatal. That must be a poor town for people who are in the coal business.

Another groom has vanished on his wedding day. There is nothing that a man fears so much on such an occasion as stage fright, and they are all more or less subject to it.

There is a great to-do whether soclety leader, suffragist or club is of any use to the community. It doesn't matter much so long as the great mass of every-day womankind is.

Max O'Rell says Americans are not all beautiful, but they are all intelligent-looking. Of course he doesn't count those young men who wear monocles and suck the ends of their sticks as being Americans.

A New York woman recently wore \$400,000 worth of jewels at the opera. Unfortunately, however, her box was so situated that less than half of the people in the theater could see her as ensily as the stage.

The world awalts with breathless interest the "finish" of the subject of the Kaiser who put into the hands of the school children of the empire a text book wherein it is clearly explained that the twentleth century begins Jan. 1, 1901.

A New York man who was jilted by his girl, who chose another for her hus-

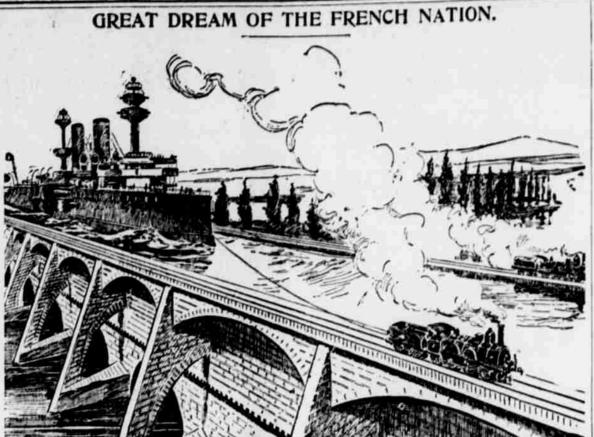
and private families may have their washing done there. The plan has already been tried elsewhere with some promise of success. The dignity of domestic service may, perhaps, be established, as that of nursing has been. and a more intelligent, competent and self-respecting class of young women may thus be attracted to housework. But there are also dangers to be considered. If the "lady of the house" has not taken domestic "electives" in her own college education, how will she feel about offering suggestions to the valedictorian of the class in pie culture, or giving orders to one who has taken honors for advanced work in baked apples? Will she dare to maintain her personal preferences against very fair idea as to just what caused the august authority of the muffin pro-the brovity of the Jameson raid. fessor or the chair of comparative dish-wasning? And if she does, will the suggestion be received in an amiable and chastened spirit, with no defiant glance at the framed diploma hanging over the sink? The problem of domestic service is much more than a mere matter of education, important though that is a foundation. Art in

omelettes and eminence in beans will e useless without cordial good-will and co-operation between mistress and maid. The new college, if it is to attain a real success, will need a well-equipped chair of applied Christianity.

One fact impressively demonstrated in the proress of the South African wa: is that the entire character of warfare as a spectacle has underone a radical change within recent years. Battles have lost much in picturesqueness and glamour. Even so recently as in the Franco-Prussian conflict of 1870 and in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 batthose of the earliest recorded wars, purpose. when armies advanced clad in steel armor and men fought hand to hand, A battle in the Franco-Prussian war was a tremendous spectacle of serried masses of close-ranked men, brilliant day for this kind of warfare has passed. and the whole aspect of war, as a dramatic exhibition, has changed. The engagements in South Africa bear no re-

color. The soldiers and officers alike port it is. wear a costume of a dun shade, which blends easily into almost any backworn, and flags have been discarded. Troops are almost never played into action, and no heroic drummer boys lead the line of advance. Officers and men alike carry rifles, and there is no force marching rhythmically shoulder

tion. In fact, war has been robbed of of having a good hospital service and of taking as few risks as possible. The man who stands up to be shot at may be heroic, but he doesn't help win battles; he isn't fighting on modern lines. The modern soldier has absolutely no chance at the kind of fighting which consists in overcoming opposition by exercising his own strength. A disinterested bullet from a wholly impartial lips with his canteen. His business is



IS FULFILLED. WARSHIPS WILL BE WHIRLED THROUGH FRANCE WHEN

T CONNECT the Atlantic with the Mediterranean by a shin canal a capable of floating a modern man of war is the dream of the French nain the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 bat-ties were still 1 role subjects for the of the present waterways in the interior painter. With some modifications, they of France, and by deepening and supple were quite as romantic and inspiring as menting them by others, fit them to the

Contrary to what would seem the natural Atlantic terminus, says a corre-spondent of the New York Press, it is proposed to neglect Bordenux in favor of what will be practically a new port. Areachon, with its great natural basin, uniforms, tossing plumes and banners | lends itself ideally to the kind of fortifiand officers leading with subers in the cation that would be demanded by a caair and directing dashing charges. The nal that would, by the fact of its exist ence, come to be the central strategic feature of the country. Arcachon, when the canal is finished, will be the Brest of to-day, a hundred times magnified. Bor deaux, that could never be made to give semblance to those of past history. The the necessary ease and security to a was scene is unrelieved by a single dash of deet, will remain the great commercial

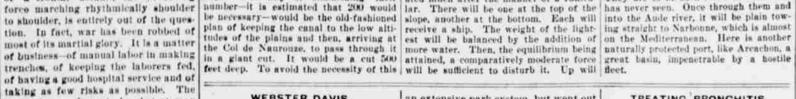
Another advantage of the canal as planned by the effervescent Gaul will be ground. Not even a shoulder strap is to furnish work for years to the French workingman, to the calming of the laboring mind and the security of the republic, the calculations being for a permanent force of 30,000 laborers.

At the beginning it was seen that ordisaber-waving. The thrilling spectacle the passage would require at least six of a frontal assault, the advancing days. One way of diminishing their number-it is estimated that 200 would

WEBSTER DAVIS Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Began Life as a Shoemaker.

The career of Webster Davis, assist ant secretary of the interior, whose visit to South Africa and to Oom Paul occasioned considerable comment, is One night he appeared before a politin many respects a remarkable one. ical meeting and declared that an atly able to give him the education which



an extensive park system, but went out of office retaining only sufficient popu larity to name his successor, "Jimmy' Jones

In this campaign, in which he worked as he had for himself, he was charged with perpetrating "fakes" to win votes. and upprejudiced soldier a mile away He began life as a shoemaker's son in tempt had been made to assassinate says the European edition of the New saw were black near the head and yetmay drop him while he is wetting his Gallatin, Mo., and his father was bare him as he was leaving the house. York Herald, Hitherto these maiadies low on the belly, the black and yellow an' snap yo' fingers when I speaks w Whereupon he exhibited his hat rid- have been treated by means of medithe town schools afforded. Young died with bullets. The newspapers took clnes absorbed by the stomach. The it up and said he had done it himself, originality of Dr. Mendel's treatment course in the poor boys' school at Park- They secured statements from doctors consists in the introduction of the to prove that he would have been shot medicaments directly into the respirahe was cut out for the ministry. He to death, and all he could do was to tory passages. deny the charges. This episode further diminished his popularity. The reputation of Mr. Davis as an orator had and introduces the point into the orifice spread into the national field, and he of the tracheal conduit by which air was engaged to stump Missouri for Mr. enters into the chest. The medicament McKinley. Upon the election of the used descends the conduit without pro-President Mr. Davis had come to be ducing the slightest disagreeable sensacalled "the administration orator." | tion. The patient feels a mild warmth of a mental capacity almost, if not his father. One day he made a bad Following the election there came a diffuse itself in the chest and breathes period of inactivity for the orator until more freely for some hours. 1897, when, under Secretary Bilss, he The medicaments thus introduced toll was made assistant secretary of the containing in solution vegetable esinterior. During all his career it has sences) are volatile and kill the mibeen admitted on all sides that his crobes. As soon as they are projected claim to attention is his ability to hold | into the chest they evaporate, saturate large audiences. He is emotional, tear- the air breathed and fill the lungs. Thus

SNAKES OF THE OCEAN says his fournal, "I set out. The sen

VOYAGE BY STEAMER.

Through Fifty Millions of Poisonous Reptiles-WonderfulAccount Brought from Our New Possessions by Government Geologist.

The most remarkable story that has eached Washington from the Philipdnes up to date has been brought back by Dr. George F. Becker, who was sent by this government not long ago to study and report upon the geology and mineral resources of the archipelago. It is a tale of snakes, and guaranteed as it is the assertation of so distinguished a scientist it may well excite nterest. For, although serpents have ften figured in pouular narrative by ozens or even hundreds, Dr. Becker describes those he saw as swarming by tens of thousands over vast areas of sea in the midst of our new posses-

slotis. "I was going by steamer," he says, from Cebu to Jola, my route lying cross the sen of Job, and I estimate hat on our way we passed through thout 100 miles of snakes. I watched them over the side of the vessel, and here seemed to be no end to their numers. Of course it is impossible to make guess worth having in such a matter, out by a simple method of computation have reckoned that there were about 5,000 serpents to each square mile. As I have said, we passed through 100 miles of them, and if the 'school' was is broad as it was long one might

reckon the entire number of snakes at 50,000,000 "I had often heard of these sea sersents, which swarm in Eastern seas, swimming on the surface when it is alm. In the Gulf of Siam they are cound in such numbers that vessels at discovery, when Rudyard Kipling was inchor commonly thread their cables heard from the other end of the table through barrels to prevent the reptiles rom climbing up the ropes and coming aboard. They are true snakes and exremely venomous. In fact, they are among the most dangerous of all snakes, being numbered among the Thanatophidia, or deadly serpents, of that part of the world. A bite inflicted by one of them is as surely and swiftly fatal as that of the dreaded cobra. Furthermore, they are very fierce and iggressive, and will attack human beings whenever they get a chance. Fish-•rmen in waters infested by them are

exceedingly afraid of them and exerise the utmost precautions when chance brings them into the nets. "More than thirty species of the

Hydrophisa, as this family of venomous water snakes is called, are known o science. Every one of them is deady. They are found in the open seas, not frequenting the shallows. Occasionally they are seen in the tidal rivers, and now and then they are thrown up on the shore by the current. They seem to be very delicate, and seldom live long in captivity. Those I saw were three or four feet long, but I unterstand that some of them attain a length of six feet or even more. They xhibit considerable variety of form, Some are distinguished by very long uecks and small heads, while all have fan-like tails. Their bodies are much dattened toward the rear end, so as to enable them to steer better. Those I

afternoon I stopped a little at New. port-Pagnell, and then rode on till I overtook a serious man with whom I REMARKABLE HUNDRED MILE immediately fell into conversation. He presently gave me to know what his opinions were, therefore 1 said noth ing to contradict them. "But this did not content him. He

was quite uneasy to know whether I held the doctrines of the decrees that he did. But I told him over and over we had better keep the practical things. lest we should be angry at one another And so we did for two miles till be caught me unawares, and dragged ms into a dispute before I knew where I was. He then grew warmer and warmer; told me that I was rotten at heart, and supposed I was one of John Wesley's followers. I told him, 'No.] am John Wesley himself."

"Upon which he would gladly have run away outright. But being the better mounted of the two, I kept close to his side, and endeavored to show him his heart till we came into the street of Northampton."

What a picture this is! The man what did not wish to be converted, straining to shake off the Wesleyan arguments But Wesley is the better mounted, and he cannot do it, so they scamper into Northampton together.



At a dinn r in Rottingdean lately a Royal Academician stated to the company the curious fact that sugar and sumac are the only two words in Eaglish where su is pronounced as sha There was much interest shown in the "But, are you quite sure?"

The late Harold Frederic once at next to Cecil Rhodes at dinner just after the latter became famous, but was not introduced. Rhodes was it lent and kept his ruddy face turned down toward his plate. "Who," said Frederic, "is that --- fool that I st next to at dinner?" Tableau-mertif. cation of one of the shrewdest of Lopdon correspondents.

A member of one of the great Las don political clubs once lost his up brella, and put up a notice in the hall requesting the "nobleman" who had taken it to return it when he had dose with it. The committee, in due course, desired to be informed why he had ascribed its possession to a peer. The member blandly referred them to the rule, which said that the club was composed of "noblemen and gentle-

men," and added that no gentlemin would have taken his umbrella. The pastor of a colored congrega-

tion was warming up to the climax of his sermon, and his auditors were waring more and more excited. "I wahas yer, O my congregashun!" exclaimed the exhorter, "I wahns yer against de sin uv crap shootin'! I wahns ye against de sin uv whisky drinkin', m' de sin uv chicken raisin', an' I wahas yer, my breddern, against de sin w melon stealin'!" A devout worshipe in the rear of the church jumped to his feet and snapped his fingers excitedly. "Whuffo does yer, my brudder, ra'r m melon stealin'Y' asked the preache

shipes as he subsided into his seat.

A professor of invertebrate zoology.

wishing to procure some trichings

pork for purposes of experiment, west

to his butcher and asked him if be

ever got any measly pork. "Some

times," the butcher cautionsly answer

ed, "but I always throw it away."

'Well," said the professor, "the pest

time you have any, I wish you'd send

me up some," meaning, of course, ta

his laboratory. The butcher, although

somewhat taken aback, said that be

would Three weeks passed, when the

professor, growing impatient, again

visited the store. "Haven't you found

any measly pork yet?" "Why, yes,"

said the butcher, "I sent up two pounds

a week ago." A sickly grin broke over

the professor's face. "Where did yes

send it?" "Why, to your house, &

Senator Pomeroy used to tell of 4

local preacher in Kausas who had

forced himself upon the stump after

Lincoln's nomination and demandel

recognition of the party for his ser-

ices during the campaign. He said b

would like to be sent as minister plen-

lpotentiary to England or France, and

when told it was impossible insisted

upon being appointed consul at Liver

pool. Finally, being assured of the

impossibility of getting what be

thought was about his due, said:

"Senator, can't you think of some place

that would suit me?" "Yes," sill

Pomeroy, "I've thought of a place that

would suit you and that you would

suit, and that there is a possibility d

getting for you. It's an Indian agen-

that?" queried the preacher. "Well

you are to look after the welfare of eff

red brothers, and see that their st

plies are properly and homestly deliv

ered to them." "What is it worth?"

"One thousand five hundred dollar

and perquisites," replied the Senate "Perquisites? What perquisites"

"Well, you see, my friend, the gov ernment contracts for so many head at

beef cattle averaging about so many

hundred pounds. Now, in delivering

these cattle, they are to be counted

while being driven into the inclosure

and if a yearling should happen to sto

in now and then you are not to make

"An Indian agency? What's

course," said the butcher.

almost impossible engineering feat, they go one reservoir, and down the other, have imagined a prodigious novelty, the Nothing could be simpler. When ordinary locks are to be used ship elevator and the moving lock. The ship elevator is a great metallic the same principle of metallic basins balnary locks would not serve; with them the passage would require at least six a great number of railway tracks, oper-exploited, for the sake of expedition. a great number of railway tracks, oper-ated much after the manner of a funicu-They are to be such locks as the world

▲ GREAT SHIP ELEVATOR.

has never seen. Once through them and

TREATING BRONCHITIS. Medicament Introduced Into the Orifice of the Tracheal Conduit.

Dr. Mendel, of Paris, recently sent to the French Academy of Medicine a most interesting communication on the subject of a new treatment of diseases. of the bronchial tubes and of the chest,

hand, lost no time in taking the young woman's mother for his wife. His dual position of step-father and father-inlaw will give him unprecedented facilities for horrible revenge.

A microbe so small that, as we are told, two hundred and fifty millions of them would be required to cover a square inch of surface, is declared to be the primary cause of the plague. It is not one of nature's marvels that what is almost infinitesimally minute may cause terror more wide-spread and prostrating than the alarm created by earthquake convulsions?

Pure food is coming to be one of the most important questions before the public. The adulteration of food is so general and the adulterations are so frequently injurious to health, and sometimes dangerously polsonous, that it has become necessary to provide more stringent national and State legislation and to impose more severe peaalties than are now provided.

The cheering report is made that ta the large citles of the United States the in young children is steadily diminishknowledge on the part of the medical partly to increased and more humane knowledge among the people generally In other words, it is a result of the advance of civilization.

The University of Chicago has reconsidered its recent determination to adopt a system of reformed spelling and will adhere to the method now in vogue. This is wise. Now, if the university will encourage the study of spelling in primary and grammar bools, even to the extent, perhaps, of making a fad of it, the rising generarion will probably have no trouble with its "double I's," its "le's" and its lent letters. The English language is orth spending a good deal of time on, if the student comes out of school a good working knowledge of it, g jucluded, he can get along in 10.

> surfited woman of Kansas girls, with an entred thousand dolplates courses in getables, brend work, dishble service, har domes-

to take the fewest possible risks, to work his ride with mechanical precision and put up with any hardships incldental to the job. The modern soldier, in fact, is no longer a sculptor's model he is an earnest laboring man, and during working hours he looks the part. JAPANESE WRESTLERS. Their Physical Development Is Some thing Truly Remarkable,

Although the American is willing to concede to the Japanese the possession trade did not escape the attention of quite, equaling that of the majority of job of a pair of shoes, which came to white races, he is apt to form a some the notice of Judge McDouglass, of what slighting opinion of him as view- Kansas City. "Send him over to my ed from a physical standpoint. The office," said the Judge. "He is certainspecimens met with in this country do Iy a poor shoemaker, but he may make not tend to convey a favorable impres | a good lawyer." That was the beginsion of their athletic powers. After, ning of his climb to the official post however, reading an account of the tion, which he left to go to South Afphysical measurements of some of the rica. From the beginning he attracted most prominent Japanese wrestlers, a the attention of rich and influential more respectful attitude regarding the men and they started him for the law muscular development of these little school at Ann Arbor, where he commen will probably be taken. The Jiji pleted his course. Shimpo has recently published a table giving the measurements of six of the foremost Japanese fighters. From this

number of cases of blindness occurring | table it is gathered that the most bulky of these modern gladiators weighs a ing. This is due partly to increasing the age of 22 years about 300 pounds height, five and a half feet; girth of profession, partly to the advance of chest, fifty-eight inches; lung capacity, sanitation in home and school, and 4,450 cubic centimeters; upper arm eighteen inches.

> Another one weighs over 280 pounds: height, six feet five inches; girth of chest, forty-eight inches; lung capacity 6,000 cubic centimeters; upper arm, six teen inches. The smallest of these fight ing men weighs more than 200 pounds. measures in height five feet seven inches, while in lung capacity he exceeds them all. There are few wrest ters or pugilists in this or any country who attain to these dimensions, and those who have seen some of the best exponents of Japanese wrestling are willing to back them when pitted against the pick of the European of American experts, as it is said that yer, Maj. Warner, one of his patrons, they are as skillful as they are power ful.-Medical Record.

London's Ancient Records,

The county council of London, as the career. He had a command of lansuccessor of the Metropolitan board of guage and a fluency which made him works, is custodian of a number of val what they were pleased to call "a wonscome convinced that the nable documents bearing upon the local derful orator," and he came quickly 'ory solution of the "ser- history of the metropolis. Included in into demand as a stump speaker. Maj. em" must come through the collection are many volumes of Warner becoming a candidate for Gova systematic training minutes of the commissioners of sewers ernor in 1892. Mr. Davis took to the ion. To put her theory dating back to the teign of Henry VIII., field and went up and down the State, trying to establish a together with papers and deeds relat. and, through Warner's influence, he ing to important buildings such as himself secured the nomination for can I forget my amazement, an amaze-Northumberland House, which former. Congress. Both went down to defeat, ly stood at Charing Cross. These inter- but Mr Davis had won fame throughesting documents have hitherto been inaccessible to the public, but the councii has now decided to publish a selection of them in volume. of which

traduapromise case should be heard in a cared to run. Mr. Davis was easily per- find it still there, for I had expected to - 1349 courthouse. Its

Some men are so busy trying to wold work that they have no time to a bread for their families.

Davis, however, pushed on, took a ville, where he received the idea that found his way finally to a religious seminary near Chicago, and there, he said afterward, he discovered that the more he learned the farther he got away from the idea. So he went back to his father and set to work at the cobbler's stool. His dislike for the well. Upon his return as a full-fledged law



found a place in the office of the sur veyor of the port in Kansas City. There he was thrown into contact with politicians and started on this bent of his

the future. gressive policy, began the building of Broome, in the Cornhill Magazine.

VIVID FLASH OF LIGHTNING

Peculiarities of the Thunderstorm that Visit South Africa.

A very few days after my arrival at Maritzburg at the end of 1875 I was standing one afternoon in the shade of my little house on a hill, anxiously watching the picturesque arrival of an ox wagon laden with my boxes. It was in the very early summer, and the exigencies of settling in left me no time to worry about the thunderstorms, of which, of course, I had often heard. A more serene and brilliant afternoon could not be imagined, and it was not even hot-at all events, out of the sun. My two small boys, as usual, trotted after me like dogs, and clamored to assist at the arrival of the wagon; so lifted the little one up in my arms and stood there, with the elder boy elinging to my skirts. Suddenly, out of the blue unclouded sky, out of the blaze of golden sunshine, came a flash and a crash which seemed as if it must be the crack of doom. No words at my command can give any idea of the intolerab's blinding glare of the light which seemed to wrap us round, or of the rending sound, as if the universe were torn asunder.

1 suppose I flung myself on the ground, because I was crouching there. holding the little boys beneath me with some sort of protective instinct, when in a second or two of time it had all passed, for 1 heard only a slight and distant rumble. I do not believe the sun had ceased shining for an instant, though its light had seemed to be extinguished by that blaze of fire. Never ment which even preceded my geep thankfulness at finding we were fibsoout the State which was to help him in lutely unhart, the fearless little boys only inquiring, "What was that, mum-

The campaign over, he went to Col- my ?" There had been no time for their orado, thence to Chicago. He returned rosy cheeks even to pale. I wonder to Kansas City on the eve of a mayor- what color I was? I looked at the lit-It is but natural that a breach of alty campaign, and, since no one else the storehouse with astonishment to suaded to make the race. Mr. Davis see nothing but a heap of ruins. Nay, won, to everybody's surprise, includ- it seemed miraculous that the hills all ing his own. He inaugurated an ag- around should still be standing .- Lady

As the illustration shows, the physician uses a syringe with a curved tube.

ful, but his speeches do not read so is established an inhalation of an ex-

TREATING BRONCHITIS.

ceptional intensity, because the center of inhalation, instead of being outside, is in the midst of the respiratory organs. At the end of a few hours the medicament injected is absorbed, enters the blood, and leaves the system by the lungs, influencing them for the second

M. Mendel continues these injections daily for a month at least. The daily dose is ten cubic centimeters. He has tried the treatment on fifty patients, of whom forty-five were tuberculous and the rest non-tuberculous (bronchitis, asthma and pulmonary congestion). and obtained numerous as well as lasting successes in the form of the cessation of coughing and expectoration, the return of appetite, sleep and strength. and an increase in weight.

What is especially curious and upsets many ideas is the perfect submission of the throat and chest to the injections, which are by no means unpleasant, and never bring on coughing. Another advantage is that patients are not compelled to take medicines that upset the stomach. They maintain their appetite and the good working of the digestive organs.

Vast Possibilities of Russia, Should Russia ultimately succeed in her scheme for dominating Asia she will become mistress of some S00,000,-000 people.

Some people amount to so little that other people refuse to gossip about them

Almost every one, in his ambitions, overworks the word "if."

sombining in a very pretty checker pattern toward the tall. "Kaze yo' jes' 'minds me what I is' mah overcoat," replied the devout was

"These marine snakes have long been regarded as curlosities by naturalists. It is probable that they use their deady venom to kill the fishes on which they prey. Their bodles are filled almost entirely by their lungs, which are of great size, in order that they may be enabled to stay under water for a long time. Their eyes are modified for seeing in the water, and so when taken out of their natural element they seem blinded and strike fiercely at everything. Their fangs, like those of the sobra, are always erect."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

DYED FOR HIS LOVE.

Ridiculous Plight in Which a Persistent Russian Officer Was Placed.

Let all subalterns take warning by the misadventure which befell a young Russian lieutenant who loved a young woman, the daughter of a dyer, not insensible to the assiduous court which the young officer paid her. But the father proposed for a son-in-law one of his own class, forbade his daughter having anything to do with the young man and warned him off the premises. But the brave and passionate soldier took no heed of prohibition, though had he been aware of the rod the dyer had in pickle for him he might have hesitated. The gay young militaire came, then, to visit his sweethcart, when the dyer, who was lying in ambush, rushed on him, seized him by the shoulders and pitched him headlong nto a dyeing vat.

The wretched fellow got out as best he could, but covered from head to foot in a coating of deepest crimson. He can to a well to wash, but the lac was sound and declined to part. The lieutenant went home, spent hours in soaping himself, brushing himself and geting himself scrubbed up by his orderly. But all to no purpose. The carmine did not pale. In despair he swallowed his pride and took counsel of the author of his condition. "I can advise no remsdy," said the dyer; "that lae was invented by me, and I flatter myself is mmovable." He then went to the chemst. Although the officer has not recovared his original color, he is progressing. He has already passed from crimson to violet and from violet to green. So, like the statue of Liebig, it is hoped, after ringing the changes of the rainbow, he will revert to his natural complexion. With that fickieness and ingratitude which characterizes the fair sex, his well-beloved, far from sympathizing with her lover in his misfortune, only laughs at him,-Army and Navy Journal.

Pursuing the Argument. Earnest of heart and soul as he was,

John Wesley was not without a quiet humor, having its rise, perhaps, in his store of common sense. This it was which sometimes came to his aid, when even his eloquence did not suffice to accomplish his chosen work.

"On Thursday, the 20th May (1742)," light of it.

wheels," sail the equine. "You at not tortured with an overhead chest rein."-Omaha World-Herald. Enemies of the eignrette never mill

"You are luckler than you realize

you insensate conglomeration d

gentleman; "I've already thought it over, and do you know, S-nator, think yeal is a blamed sight benef than beef for Indians, anyway. A Lucky Machine The horse gazed thoughtfully off the fence at the whirring mitomobile

too much fuss about it, and there for will find your perquisites. Think a over." "I'll take it," said the reversal

ev."