

Eugene City Guard.

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The brass trust is the cheekiest proposition.

Poetic justice often compels barefaced men to run some close shaves.

And they still take up collections for foreign missions in Kentucky churches (Exclamation point).

Not that the country ever disliked us, but since American coal has been imported to Germany there is reason for a warmer feeling.

People will believe that Andrew Carnegie really wants to get rid of his money when he begins giving away steel plants instead of libraries.

Criminal tendencies are frequently incurable. Procrastination is notoriously known as the thief of time, and yet it continues stealing away.

In Pennsylvania women of 70 are marrying third husbands. What could be more practical evidence of the gentle, loving nature of the masculine sex?

Henry James' income from his books during the year 1899 was over \$1,000. This will cause a lot more people with no sense of humor to rush into literature.

Since he said such a big percentage of marriages are unhappy, many are asking whether that Yale professor talked through his hat or had his thinking cap on.

That burglar who was identified by the mark of his broken tooth, left in a piece of cheese that he stopped to eat while blowing open a safe after midnight, has reason to forswear late lunches as unhealthful.

The captain of the Infanta Maria Teresa in the fight off Santiago asserts in his official report to his government that the percentage of hits by American gunners was 100 per cent, greater than the estimates made by American experts, and he certifies to it in a position to know.

A bill recently passed by the Ohio Legislature provides that in the absence of a contract agreement, women shall be paid the same wages as men. In the attempt to enforce a similar law in Kansas last year, many women lost good positions. Wages, in the case of both men and women, are regulated by something more powerful than legislation, to wit, conspicuous effectiveness.

The Samoan treaty was ratified by the Senate with scarcely any opposition, with none, in fact, which involved principle. So this country has become possessed of one large island and several small ones, 5,000 or more miles distant from the continent of North America, the very names of which few of us know how to pronounce. It shows what an excursion into the world we have made in the last three years.

It is, perhaps, one of the favorable signs of the times that women still indulge in that airy form of industry which is called fancy work. They do not carry this labor to the point that the women of long ago brought it. They have passed the "crawling" stage and the quilting era, and, happily, they have emerged from the pathological condition that found expression in crazy quilts. But even some large-brained women still have their bits of embroidery with which to while away "odd moments," and the making of a little linen scrap called a dolly is often the recreation of a weary feminine mind. Yet there is a story told of a man who was literally dollyed to death, and who was obliged to break with the woman he loved because she went so far as to put these linen mats under the legs of his chair and beneath his feet. This, no doubt, is an extreme case, but it will be well that in this practical, realistic age all women who have acquired or are in danger of acquiring the dolly habit should take warning in time.

It would seem that the old prayer for deliverance from "sudden death" was no longer answered or even asked in many cases, for many think that deliverance from life is best attained in that way. Those questions as to how long one would wish to tarry in "the vale of tears," and in what manner one would wish to go, still occupy men's thoughts. Some cling to the cherished belief that those loved of the gods die young, while "those whose hearts are dry as summer dust burn to the socket." It is the burning process that sometimes seems so difficult. "What is it to grow old?" asked Matthew Arnold. "It is to spend long days and not once feel that we were ever young." And Stevenson, who, as Henry James says, met his end in the happiest form, "by the straight, swift bolt of the gods," dreaded above all things the slow process of dissolution. "If I could only secure a violent death, what a fine success! I wish to die in my boots; no more Land of Counterpane for me." If it were possible in this nervous age to live the quiet, normal lives that longevity demands, and if people could die in their old age, as some still do, like the deacon's "one-hoss shay," then the ripeness of three score years and ten would be a "consummation devoutly to be wished," otherwise perhaps the "straight, swift bolt" is best.

A striking change is noticeable in this country in the average citizen—the person whom the English describe as "the man in the street." If one indulges in a legitimate kind of eavesdropping in public places, he will often be surprised to find that the men whose talk he overhears are not discussing business or the weather, but are explaining why they sympathize with the British or the Boers; or are debating the rights of neutrals in war time; or are exchanging views about the latest manifestations of Russian diplomacy; or are wondering whether the demand of the United States for "an open door" in

China carries with it the necessity of leaving the door open in the Philippines. The views expressed may be based on imperfect information, or may imply crude notions of international law, but they are often carefully considered and spoken with sincere conviction. This kindling of eager interest among Americans in questions which once would hardly have been given serious thought is a symptom. It shows that the average American has a wider horizon than he used to have. He realizes the importance of international politics, and feels that his own country has come to stand in new relations to them. It was predicted in September, 1898, that one result of the war with Spain would be "a broadening and sobering influence" upon the public mind. The prediction already has been realized in a marked degree. There is room for a variety of opinions upon territorial expansion; but the expansionist intelligence, in keenness of interest and in the sense of international sympathies and responsibilities which is going on is a subject for congratulation.

If any newly married couples have been horrified by a Chicago revenue collector's ruling on the matter of revenue stamps they may calm their fluttering hearts. The Tribune asserts it is a false alarm. The collector says that all marriages contracted since July 1, 1898, are void unless the marriage certificate has on it a ten-cent revenue stamp. But the collector is in error. A marriage performed by a minister or a justice of the peace in the presence of witnesses is valid even though it be performed without a license. The license, stamped or unstamped, is not the vital element in the ceremony. Even though the license were rendered invalid by the omission of a war stamp, the nuptial knots tied in such cases would be no less binding. But there is no reason to believe that a stamp is required on a marriage license. The war revenue law of 1898 says that a ten-cent stamp shall be affixed to a "certificate of any description required by law not otherwise specified in this act." Only by a considerable straining of the construction can this be supposed to apply to a marriage license. The license is not a public document, but is merely a convenient and specified form for the use of the minister or justice in reporting a marriage to the County Clerk. If a preacher marries a couple without a license he can be arrested and fined for the misdemeanor, but the marriage thus performed is valid. The taking of vows in the presence of witnesses is the essence of the ceremony, and constitutes a marriage whenever performed by a person with due authority. Such authority is not conveyed by the license. This paper is only a sort of regulation blank form by means of which the officiating clergyman is required to place on record the fact that he has performed such ceremony. There is no reason why a revenue stamp should be required on such a paper, and even if it were worthless without a stamp it would be a matter to concern the ministers and justices who have married couples since July, 1898, and not one to disturb the marital bliss of the bride and groom.

Down in Mexico the castor bean which we think does pretty well for us if it stands up ten or twelve feet "in its stockings," grows to be a tree thirty feet high, with hard wood and orthodox bark. Our common field daisy is pruned into a shrub two or three feet high, and made to cover itself with a wealth of its yellow-eyed flowers; its stem becomes as large as one's wrist, and it is much used as an ornamental shrub in cemeteries. Hibiscus, a rare greenhouse shrub with its large, flame-colored flowers, with curling plumbeous centers, is planted for hedges, and is said to make very beautiful ones. The foliage is a lovely green, and the freedom with which it produces its flowers makes it very attractive.

Natural Heides in the Andes. In the Andes, in South America, are some fine examples of natural bridges. Nature has thrown two bridges of her own over a fearful chasm of ice-cold water. The torrent which spans falls down a beautiful cataract into a murky crevice. At a height of 400 feet above the foaming waters the two bridges hang in mid-air, both of them apparently though in different ways, the work of an earthquake. The upper one is a fragment of the original sandstone which must have resisted the shock that formed the rent; while the lower probably the most singular arch in the world, consists of three enormous masses of detached rock, so fallen as to support each other, the center one forming the key of the arch.

Her Indorsement. A lady entered a bank in Syracuse says the Herald of that city, and handed a check to the paying teller. "Madam," said he, gently, "you have forgotten to indorse it." "Indorse it?" she repeated, with a little worried smile. "Yes; you must write your name on the back, to show that you will repay the bank in case the issuer of the check should fail to answer our call." "Oh!" she said, looking at the pen. When the teller looked at the check again this is what he read: "The bank has always paid up what it owes, and you need have no worry. Therefore, I indorse this check Very truly yours, Mrs. J. B. Blank."

The Test. "These people," remarked the cheerful man, "who constantly complain that this is a hard world make me tired." "Why, don't you believe it?" asked Wheeler. "No, I don't." "Huh! You never attempted to ride a bicycle, did you?"—Philadelphia Press.

Meaning of Doll Signs. A traveler through Serbia will often notice dolls hung up inside the cottages. He learns that the dolls are put up as a sign to announce to wayfarers that a marriageable daughter dwells in the house.

We have noticed that you seldom hear of a married woman crying over a novel; she has Other Things to cry.

THE UNITED STATES' 125 YEARS OF WAR.

Only a Brief Time of Absolute Peace Has Prevalled Since the Declaration of Independence Was Signed—An Official Calendar of All the Military Events in the History of the Government.

THE important wars of the United States since the Declaration of Independence, 125 years ago, can be summed up on the fingers of the two hands, says a Washington writer in the New York Sun. Nine out of ten individuals would unhesitatingly enumerate the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the great rebellion, the Spanish war, and the Philippine war as the sum total of our military difficulties. But even aside from our Indian wars, of which we have had a number of great dimensions, there have been several other important foreign collisions which threatened serious results, notably the maritime war with France, the war with the Tripolitan pirates, and the invasion of Spanish Florida. In the War Department there was recently prepared with great care an official calendar of all the military events, great and small, in our history. The data are of historical value to the general reader, and are as follows: 1175-1782—War of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, to April 11, 1783. 1782-1787—Wyoming Valley disturbances, Pennsylvania. 1789-1797—Shays' rebellion, Massachusetts. Shays did not foment the discontent, but was chosen leader. With 2,000 men he attempted to capture the Springfield arsenal, but was fired upon by the militia under Gov. Shepard; three in the militia were killed and one wounded. The rest fled to Vermont, then to Sparta, N. Y., where he died in 1825. 1790-1795—War with the Northwest Indians—Mingoos, Miami, Wyandottes, Delaware, Potawatomes, Shawnees, Chippewas and Ottawas—September, 1790, to August, 1795. Included are Harmar's and St. Clair's bloody defeats and Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers, which compelled peace. 1791-1794—Whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. 1798-1800—War with France, July 9, 1798, to Sept. 30, 1800. There were several desperate maritime combats, with varying fortune, but no land fighting. France being too busy on the European theater to make an invasion, and we being too weak. George Washington was made lieutenant general and commander-in-chief for this war, and our regular army was raised from 3,000 to 4,000 men to upward of 50,000. 1801-1805—War with Tripoli, June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1805. Our military and naval forces brought the North African Arab pirates to terms, something that several European powers had been unable to do. Commanded by Edward Preble, young Stephen Decatur distinguished himself in this war. Preble made several attacks upon the town of Tripoli and the shipping in the harbor, destroying several of the Tripolitan gunboats and capturing others. Commander S. Barron relieved Preble Sept. 10, 1804. Barron was subsequently relieved by Captain John Rodgers. Preble died the most effective work. 1805—Burr's insurrection. 1809—Sabine expedition, Louisiana. 1807—Naval affair in Chesapeake bay, July 9 to Aug. 5, 1807. 1811-1813—War with the Northwest Indians, November, 1811, to October, 1813. Gen. Harrison defeated the Confederate tribes at Tippecanoe. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, in Canada, in 1813. 1812-1813—War with Great Britain, July 18, 1812, to Feb. 17, 1815. 1812—Seminole war in Florida and Georgia, Aug. 15 to October, 1812. Spanish Florida invaded by Georgia militia under Gen. Newnan, and the Seminoles, under King Payne, defeated. These disturbances never ceased until Florida was ceded by Spain to the United States. In fact, one band of the Seminoles were never conquered and reside in Florida to this day. 1813—Patriot Indian war in Illinois, Sept. 19 to Oct. 21, 1813. 1813-1814—Creek Indian war in Alabama. It was in this war that Gen. Andrew Jackson first attracted attention as a commander. He defeated the Creeks in a bloody engagement at Talladega, Nov. 9, 1813, at Emuckpa Jan. 22, 1814, at Etochocho, Jan. 24, and finally at the battle of Horseshoe Bend, March 27, 1814, which humbled the Creek pride completely. At this battle 750 Creeks were killed or drowned, and 201 whites were killed or wounded. In this war the brave Creeks lost 2,000 warriors. But ten years afterward the tribe still numbered 22,000. 1817-1818—Seminole war in Georgia and Florida, Nov. 20, 1817, to Oct. 31, 1818. It was during this war that Jackson took possession of the Spanish territory. He seized St. Mark's and Pensacola, Fla., hanged two Englishmen, Arbuthnot and Ambler, for inciting the Indians to hostilities, and brought the Indians to terms. 1823—Campaign against Blackfeet and Artokeare Indians, upper Missouri river. 1827—Winnebago expedition into fighting down to September, 1827, also called La Poudre Indian war. 1831—Sac and Fox troubles in Wisconsin and Illinois. 1832—Black Hawk war, April 26 to Sept. 21, 1832, in Illinois and Wisconsin. Black Hawk escaped from Gen. Atkinson, but surrendered at Prairie du Chien, Aug. 27, 1832. He was taken to Washington to see the "Great Father," and ever afterward lived at peace with the whites. He was but a chief of a secondary band. He settled upon the Des Moines river, in Iowa, where he died in 1838. 1834—Pawnee expedition, June to September, 1834, in the Indian Territory. 1833-1836—The Toledo war, or Ohio and Michigan boundary dispute. 1835-1842—Seminole war in Florida, Nov. 1, 1835, to Aug. 14, 1842. 1836-1837—Creek disturbances in Alabama, May 5, 1836, to Sept. 30, 1837. 1836-1837—Sabbie disturbances, Southwestern frontier, April, 1836, to June, 1837. No fighting. 1839-1843—Cherokee disturbances and removal to the Indian Territory. 1837—Osage Indian troubles in Missouri. 1838—Moorish Indian troubles on Missouri and Iowa line. 1838—Mormon disturbances in Illinois and Missouri. Governor of Missouri called out the militia, and the Mormons were driven out of Jackson County, settling down at September, 1838. They were driven out of Illinois at the point of the bayonet in 1840, emigrating to Salt Lake City. No regular troops were engaged against the Mormons at that time. 1838-1839—New York Aroostook and Canada (patriot war) frontier disturbances. No fighting.

1840-1848—Mexican war, April 24, 1846, to May 30, 1848. Settled the annexation of Texas, and the cession of California, Arizona, New Mexico, etc. Gen. Taylor fought the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, in Texas; and Buena Vista, in Mexico; and captured Monterey, all in 1847; defeated Santa Anna at Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847, where the Americans were outnumbered four to one. Meanwhile Gen. Winfield Scott invaded Mexico by way of Vera Cruz, and penetrated to the capital in a single campaign. He defeated the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Churubusco and Chapultepec, and invaded Mexico and captured Mexico City. He pronounced this one of the finest campaigns in military history. The Mexican nation was completely conquered, but was most generously treated by the conqueror. In none of the battles did Scott's forces exceed 10,000 men, and he did not meet with a single reverse. 1846-1848—New Mexico expedition, June 20, 1846, to Feb. 13, 1848. Part of the Mexican war. 1848—Cayuse war, Oregon (Oregon volunteers). 1849-1851—Navajo troubles, New Mexico. 1849-1850—Continuous disturbances with Comanches, Cheyenne, Lipan and Kickapoo Indians in Texas. 1850—Pitt river expedition, California, April 28 to Sept. 13, 1850. 1851-1852—Yuma expedition, California, December, 1851, to April, 1852. 1851-1853—Utah Indian disturbances. 1851-1859—Klamath River, Yakima, Kilkat, Klamath and Salmon River Indian wars, in Oregon and Washington. 1855—Winn's expedition against Snake Indians, Oregon, May 24 to Sept. 8, 1855. 1855—Sioux expedition, Nebraska Territory, June to October, 1855. 1855—Yakima expedition, Oct. 11 to Nov. 24, 1855. Commanded by Maj. Gabriel J. Hains, afterward a Confederate general. Composed of a small body of regulars and a regiment of mounted Oregon troops. The expedition was a failure. The following year, under command of Col. George Wright, United States army, better success was had against the Indian allies, and a peace afterward compelled. Lieut. Sheridan, afterward lieutenant general, greatly distinguished himself at the Cascades. 1855-1856—Cheyenne and Arapahoe troubles. 1855-1858—Seminole war in Florida, Dec. 25, 1855, to May 8, 1858. 1857—Gila expedition, New Mexico, April 16 to Sept. 16, 1857. 1857—Sioux Indian troubles in Minnesota and Iowa, March and April, 1857. 1857-1858—Expedition against the Mormons in Utah. About 2,500 troops, under Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, penetrated to Salt Lake City. There were no hostilities, although the Mormons captured a drove of beef cattle, and committed some petty depredations. The President offered pardon to all who would yield, and the proffer was accepted by the Mormon leaders. The troops were stationed at Camp Floyd, and remained in Salt Lake valley until 1861. A. S. Johnston was afterwards one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate chieftains and was killed at the head of his army in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. 1857-1858—Kansas border troubles. Col. E. V. Sumner of the First cavalry was the senior officer in Kansas. The United States forces seemingly lent their moral influence to the pro-slavery cause, but they did not seriously interfere except once. Under the orders of President Franklin Pierce, Col. Sumner dispersed the Free State Legislature, called to meet at Topeka, July 27, 1858. Sumner was afterward a Union major general, and greatly distinguished himself. 1858—Expedition against Northern Indians, Washington Territory, July 17 to Oct. 17, 1858. 1858—Puget Sound expedition, Washington, Aug. 10 to Sept. 23, 1858. 1858—Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Palouse Indian troubles in Washington Territory. 1858—Navajo expedition, New Mexico, Sept. 9 to Dec. 23, 1858. 1858-1859—Wichita expedition, Indian Territory, Sept. 11, 1858, to December, 1859. 1859—Colorado river expedition, California, Feb. 11 to April 23, 1859. 1859—Pecos expedition, Texas, April 16 to Aug. 17, 1859. 1859—Antelope Hills expedition, Texas, June 19 to Sept. 23, 1859. 1859—Bear river expedition, Utah, June 10 to Sept. 23, 1859. 1859—John Brown raid, Harper's Ferry, Va., October and December, 1859. Brown seized the United States armory, where he was attacked by local militia under Col. Baylor. Subsequently he retreated to the engine house, afterward known as "John Brown's Fort," where he held out from Monday, Oct. 17, until Tuesday morning, Oct. 18. Col. Robert E. Lee had arrived the night before from Washington with sixty marines and two cannon, and Brown was soon overcome. He was surrounded by 1,500 militiamen and irregulars. His total force was twenty-two men—seventeen whites and five negroes. All were killed but four. Brown was hanged Dec. 2, 1859, at Charlestown, Va. About twenty militiamen and citizens were killed and wounded. 1859-1860—Cortina troubles along Rio Grande river. 1860—Kiowa and Comanche expedition, Indian Territory, May 8 to Oct. 11, 1860. 1860—Carson valley expedition, Utah, May 14 to July 15, 1860. 1860-1861—Navajo expedition, New Mexico, Sept. 12, 1860, to Feb. 24, 1861. 1861-1862—War of secession, April 19, 1861, to Sept. 20, 1862. Actual hostilities began at Fort Sumter April 12, 1861, and ceased with the Confederate surrender in Texas, May 26, 1865. The civil war was officially declared to have ended Aug. 20, 1866. 1862-1867—Sioux Indian war in Minnesota and Dakota. The Sioux killed upward of 1,000 settlers in Minnesota. They were pursued by Gens. Sibley and Sully, with about 5,000 men, scattering in Dakota. The operations against them were successful. Over 1,000 Indians were made prisoners and 39 of the murderers were hanged after a fair trial. In 1863 the Minnesota Sioux were removed to Dakota. 1863-1869—War against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Indian Territory. 1865-1868—Indian war in southern Oregon and Idaho and northern California and Nevada. 1865-1866—Fenian raid, New York and Canadian border disturbances. 1867-1871—Campaign against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo and Comanche Indians and Mexican border disturbances. 1868-1869—Canadian river expedition,

Indian Territory, and New Mexico, Nov. 5, 1868, to Feb. 13, 1869. 1871—Yellowstone expedition, Aug. 28 to Oct. 25, 1871. 1871—Fenian troubles, Dakota and Manitoba border, September and October, 1871. 1872-1873—Moooc campaign, Nov. 28, 1872, to June 1, 1873. The Moooc band of Captain Jack held out against all efforts for nearly a year. Gen. Wheaton and Gen. Giliem, with considerable forces, were repulsed. In a friendly conference, April 11, 1873, Gen. E. R. S. Canby and Dr. Thomas were murdered in cold blood, and the war was resumed. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis compelled Captain Jack to surrender after a long and stubborn resistance. Jack and three other Mooocs were hanged at Fort Klamath, Oct. 3, 1873. The rest of the band was moved to the Indian Territory. 1873—Yellowstone expedition, Dakota, June 4 to Oct. 4, 1873. 1874-1875—Campaign against Kiowas, Cheyennes and Comanche Indians, Indian Territory, Aug. 1, 1874, to Feb. 10, 1875. 1874—Sioux expedition, Wyoming and Nebraska, Feb. 13 to Aug. 19, 1874. 1874—Black Hills expedition, Dakota, June 20 to Aug. 30, 1874. 1874—Big Horn expedition, Wyoming, Aug. 13, 1874, to Oct. 19, 1874. 1875—Expedition against Indians in eastern Nevada, Sept. 7 to 27, 1875. 1875—Powder river expedition, Wyoming, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1875. 1876-1877—Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, Wyoming and Montana, Feb. 17, 1876, to June 13, 1877. Three converging expeditions under Gens. Giltie, Custer and Terry were sent against the Sioux, who had previously repulsed Gen. Crook in the Little Big Horn country. Custer divided his command when in the vicinity of the Indians, and he with 250 of his men was surrounded and massacred to a man by at least 3,000 Sioux warriors. The bands of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and other hostiles afterward fled into Canada, from whence they did not return for some years. Eventually all came into the agencies. 1876-1879—War with Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, Indian Territory, Kansas, Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska and Montana. 1877—Labor strikes in Pennsylvania and Maryland, July to October, 1877. 1877—Nez Percé campaign, June 14 to Oct. 5, 1877. 1878—Hannock campaign, May 30 to Sept. 4, 1878. 1878—Pine Indian troubles in Nevada and Idaho. 1878—Ute expedition, Colorado, April 3 to Sept. 9, 1878. 1879—Snake or Sheepster Indian troubles, Oregon and Washington. 1879-1884—Disturbances of settlers in Indian and Oklahoma Territories, Oklahoma boomers, and the Cherokee strip disturbances. 1879-1880—Ute Indian campaign, Colorado and Utah, Sept. 21, 1879, to Nov. 8, 1880. 1885—Chinese miners and labor troubles in Wyoming, September and October, 1885. 1880-1881—Sioux Indian disturbances in South Dakota, November, 1880, to January, 1881. 1881-1883—Garcia troubles, Mexican border disturbances. 1882—Miners' disturbances in Idaho, July to November, 1882. 1884—Industrial army, commonwealters, Coxwyttes and labor disturbances. 1884—Railroad, Pullman and labor strikes, from Illinois to the Pacific coast, June to August, 1884. 1885—Hannock Indian troubles, July and August, 1885. 1888—Spanish-Cuban war. 1888—Leech Lake and Pillager Indian troubles, October. 1888-1889—Philippine war (still in progress). Our Indian wars are apparently a thing of the past, but the record shows that they were going on pretty constantly for one hundred years.

LET US ALL LAUGH.

JOKES FROM THE PENS OF VARIOUS HUMORISTS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that You Will Enjoy. "The kind of drummer we want is a convincing talker who has a large circle of friends." "You'll not find him." "Why not?" "Convincing talkers never have a large circle of friends."—Indianapolis Journal. Wise Precaution. "What on earth are you bringing all those umbrellas in here for?" asked Mrs. Van Fashion, as Mr. Van Fashion puffed into their bed room with an armful of rain interceptors. "Why, I thought that reception was due to-night." "Yes, and you are afraid the guests will steal them, are you?" "Not at all; I am afraid they will recognize them."—Life. No Dummies. "Oh, I wouldn't call Chollic a dummy," said the young woman who has a kind heart. "What else is he?" asked the caustic young woman. "I do not know that he is anything at all. But all the dummies I have seen were ready-made clothes, and Chollic would rather die than do that."—Indianapolis Journal. He Spoke Too Late. Unwelcome Suitor—That's a lovely song. It always carries me away. She—If I had known how much pleasure it could give us both I would have sung it earlier in the evening.—Harlem Life. The 20th Century Hotel. "Here, front, take one day's rations and go to the top floor and find out what that man in 10000000000 wants." New York Journal. Her Knowledge of It. The young woman had been typewriting to the Chairman of the Finance Committee for about a month and had made a mistake in one of his circular letters. "Here," he said angrily, "don't you know anything about the money question at all?" "No, indeed; the laboring classes are not mentioned in the book at all."—Indianapolis Journal. Resenting a Slander. Guest—Insomnia kept me awake all night last night. Landlord (indignantly)—I'll give you \$5 to find one in the house!—Baltimore News. High Life Fiction. "Does that new novel call a spade a spade?" "No, indeed; the laboring classes are not mentioned in the book at all."—Indianapolis Journal. A Definition. He—What is a flirtation? She—Attention without intention.—Chicago News. Fragrant Weed. Visitor—What a dreadful smell of smoke! Hostess—Oh, it is only George burning his weeds, as he calls it. Visitor—I didn't know he went in for gardening. Hostess—Neither does he. He has been smoking some cigars I gave him last Christmas.—Judy. Retained with Difficulty. "Bligh started for Europe full of a big business scheme." "Did it succeed?" "Well, yes; but he says that for one spell going over he thought he should have to throw the whole thing up."—Philadelphia Bulletin. Forewarned Is Forearmed. "Going to the Paris Exposition next summer, Horrocks?" "Yes." "Good. So am I. I hope I shall see you often." "I hope you will, Varnum." "We ought to begin saving money for it, oughtn't we?" "Yes. That is, you ought. I am going to run an American boarding house." Appreciative. "I suppose you think I insist on having my own way a great deal," said Mr. Meekleson's wife, in a rather reluctant tone. "Of course I do, dearie. You wouldn't be doing your duty by me otherwise. You might let me make some mistakes."—Washington Star. It Is Reality. Charley Spooner—I hope you will write me the very often while I am away, darling. I shall live on your letters. Maude—Dear boy, I didn't know you were fond of a note-meal diet.

A Sycarite. "James, wake me to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock." "Yes, sir, but isn't that a bit early for you to get up, sir?" "I have no idea of getting up. I want to turn over on the other side and sleep some more." A Double Life. "Just learned to-day," said Mrs. Woderly, "that my husband is leading a double life." "Well, I don't blame him much," replied her spinster cousin. "A single life is awfully tiresome."—Baltimore American. True Genius. The Philistine—is it true that genius is only a capacity for taking pains? The Poet—No. True genius is the ability to write fly-time poetry in the middle of winter.—Indianapolis Journal. Very Near It. Governness—What were the names of Noah's sons? Kitty (after a pause)—Shem—(pause)—Ham, and—(long pause)—Bacon—Ally Sloper. Made Her Laugh. Patience—There's something about Tom's moustache that makes me laugh. Patrice—Is that so? It tickles me, too.—Yonkers Statesman. Wished Him Success. A burglar who had entered a minister's house at midnight was disturbed by the awakening of the occupant of the room he was in. Drawing his knife, he said: "If you stir you are a dead man. I'm hunting for money." "Let me get up and strike a light," said the minister, "and I'll hunt with you."—Universalist. Questions and Answers. An inspector was once giving an object lesson on an umbrella. To illustrate his subject he took his own umbrella, which happened to have a small hole in it. "What is this, boy?" "An umbrella, sir." "And what is this?" "The stick, sir." "And these?" "The ribs, sir." "With what is it covered?" Silence. "Surely you know. What kind of an umbrella would you call it?" "An old 'un, sir.—Good Words. Diamond Cut Diamond. Downtown—Here comes Jackson. He's got a new baby, and he'll talk a death. Uptown—Well, here comes a neighbor of mine who has a new settler dog. Let's introduce them to each other and leave them to their fate. Not Worth Solving. She—You are a conundrum. He—Indeed! She—Yes, and I'm going to give you up. A Timely Question. It was an Irishman who went to buy a clock, and when shown one that "would go eight days without winding," asked: "Be jabbers, how long would it run if ye wound it?" Precocious. Mrs. Nettleson—The dentist's baby seems to be young to have teeth. The Nurse (confidentially)—Don't say anything, but the child's father made him the set.—Brooklyn Life. Colors Too Loud. Mrs. Porcine—What a lovely rainbow that is! Mrs. Chipbeef—Do you think so? Mrs. Porcine—Why, don't you? Mrs. Chipbeef—Oh, I darsay it's a very well, but the colors are too loud for my taste.—Melbourne World Times. Extravagant Man. She—Do you want to drive your wife and children to beggary? That makes the second package of tobacco that you've bought in a month. The First Monument. The oldest monument in Westminster Abbey is that erected to Edward the Confessor. The first Abbey church of Westminster was built by King Edward the Confessor, who died in the opening days of 1066, when his church had just been consecrated in the presence of Edith, his Queen. He was buried before the high altar, to be crowned upon his head, a golden chain and a crucifix around his neck, and his pilgrim's ring upon his finger. When Henry III. rebuilt the Abbey in 1269 he built the chapel of Edward the Confessor as a monument to him, at the rear of the high altar, placing at the shrine in the center of the chapel, and there they remain to the present day. The coffin containing the incorrupt body of the Confessor was carried on the shoulders of the Royal Plantagenet princes (whose own sepulchres were afterward to cluster around it) and deposited in the shrine of marble and mosaic. Newspapers. In the year 1700 there was only one newspaper in the United States. Now there are more than in England, France and Germany put together.

