MONOTONOUS LIVES.

FOLLOWED BY THOSE WHO TEND THE LIGHTHOUSES.

Qualifications and Remuneration-Regulations Which Must Be Observed to the Letter-Provisions Made For the Comfort of These Useful Servants.

A lighthouse keeper is appointed by the secretary of the treasury on the recommendation of the lighthouse board, and at first receives only an acting appointment. At the end of three mouths, if he passes an examination by the naval officer who is the inspector of the district, he receives a full appointment; if he does not pass, he is dropped from the service. A keeper must be able to read and write, keep accounts, sail and pull a boat and have enough mechanical ability to make the necessary minor repairs about the station and keep it in order. There is only one grade of kceper recognized by law, but the custom of the service has divided the keepers into different grades, with different pay and duties and with promotion from one grade to another. A man may be appointed to the service and assigned to a particular station, but he may be moved at any time if promoted or if the interests of the service demand it. At stations requiring but one keeper a retired seafaring man, with a family, is usually selected, and in general men of the seafaring class are most wanted. At stations where there is a fog signal one of the assistants is a man who has an engineer's license and is something of a

Keepers are paid on an average about \$800 a year, but the individual sums paid vary from \$100 to \$1,000 a year, according to the importance of the station and the amount of service rendered. The principal keeper at Minot's Ledge light, just outside of Boston, receives \$1,000 a year for his services, and this furnishes the only instance where the pay of a keeper is specified by law.

The keepers who live at isolated lighthouses and on the offshore lightships lead a very monotonous life, broken only by the sight of passing vessels and the quarterly visit of the lighthouse

supply boat. These keepers get considerable leave, about two weeks in three months, during which time they visit their families on full pay. A lighthouse on an outlying reef, for instance, is on the same status as a lightship, except that it cannot be blown away and the keepers cannot leave it except when they are relieved, as a storm-might come up and

prevent their return. Much is done by the lighthouse board to further the comfort of all its employees, but most is done for those who endure the solitary life at the isolated tectural and other monuments. He was lights and on the lightships. Libraries are furnished the keepers and their umes of works of history, science and poetry, with a fair supply of good novels. This complete library is left at a station for three months, and is then transferred to another station by an inspector on his quarterly visit. There are nearly 1,000 of these libraries in circulation, each in its little portable case, and, by their judicious interchange, the keepers of stations where they are furpished see about 200 volumes a year.

Keepers are forbidden to engage in any business which will prevent their presence at their stations or interfere with the proper performance of their duties. Many have useful and profitable occupations which they carry on at the stations, while some fill pulpits, are justices of the peace or teach school. All keepers are furnished with quarters for themselves and in some cases for their families. In some cases they are furnished with food and rations. Other stations have barns furnished for cattle and horses, and boats are furnished all

stations inaccessible by land. The discipline of the service has been where negligence or inefficiency may mean the loss of many lives and much valuable property.

Dismissal instantly follows in two cases-where a keeper is found intoxicated and where he allows his light to go out. Keepers are trained to consider the care of the light and the lighthouse property above any and all personal considerations, and it is rare indeed when they fail to realize this high ideal. There have been a number of instances illustrating the esprit de corps Minot's Ledge light first built went down with the light and died at their posts, how one keeper saved his lens and let his family look out for themselves, and instances where they have

Fortunately the service is not hampered by any question of politics, and this fact, coupled with the excellent discipline maintained, accounts for the fine class of men now in the service- sweetness or see the light of the highest men who take an honest pride in their civilization, but he has a good healthy work, and whose interest makes the efficiency of the service what it is It is lautic. unfortunate that the navy has no retiring laws for its seamen which would allow men after 20, 25 or 30 years' service, depending on the physical condition of the man, to be retired and placed in the lighthouse service for the rest of their lives. A valuable class of ruen would thus be added, and the nation would be paying a debt which now goes unpaid. -Philadelphia Ledger.

Warriors and Uniforms. "Who is that rather plainly dressed man with the iron gray hair sitting in

that box?' That is Colonel Blank. He is an old campaigner who has won considerable Century. celebrity as an Indian fighter."

"I have heard of him. Who is that fierce looking man in the gorgeous uniform, with epaulets, cocked bat and

'That's Colonel van Cleave." "Whom has be ever fought?"
"Mesquitors."—Chicago Tribune. CONSUMPTION.

MONASTERILS OF METEORA.

Between the curve of the Macedo-

nian frontier of the mountains of Khas-

sia and the open town of Kalabaka,

which terminates the long western plain of Thessaly, lie the monasteries

of Meteora. A casual glance gives the

idea of the whole space being occupied

by lines of bare hills, but on a nearcr

inspection a curious amphitheater is

found, carved out among the moun-

tains, and this is occupied by a most

the acrial monasteries of Meteora. In

one place a huge monolith is found lit-

another a group of jagged rocks will

have one point capped by a monastery,

as is seen in St. Nicholas. The most

striking feature about these monaster-

ies is the method by which they are

reached, either by loose ladders banging

outside the perpendicular rocks or by

being wound up by means of a windlass

and the fair preservation of its build-

ings the monastery of Haglos Barlaam

is a very good specimen of these fifteenth

century monasteries, but what makes

this one of especial interest is that

the rope is said to be the longest used for the purpose—340 feet. The ladders

to climb as some, but inasmuch as they

oscillate frightfully it is pleasanter to

The monastery of Haglos Nikolaos

appeared to be in a totally dilapidated

condition and entirely deserted when

we visited Meteora, while the ladders,

which rise from a neighboring peak and

hang from the bare rock, are impractica-

the archimandrite, a man of command-

ing presence and saintly countenance.

The village of Kastraki is jammed in

between the outer rocks of this curious

amphitheater, and in the slit of this

rocky wall at the back of the village

stands a most peculiar hourglass look-

which in the fourteenth century were

inhabited by the monks of St. Anthony

GRANT AS A PEACEMAKER.

Settled With Infinite Tact Feuds Which

chose a prominent and beautiful resi-

dence for his headquarters, and Gener-

al McPherson chose the same, and a

quarrel thr atened to involve divisions

Grant He heard the schemes of each,

and his staff officers looked with dismay

Grant turned to Logan with a smile

and said he was sorry that the general

had placed his heart on any headquar-

ters in Vicksburg, because he had just

written an order sending the whole di-

vision on a special expedition to look

after the retreating rebels. Logan glow-

ered until Grant, turning to McPherson,

said: "I am sorry to disarrange your

plans, general, but I have just written

an order sending your division on an

important expedition. I appreciate the

feelings of the men who would like to

march through Vicksburg, but it will

be impossible. Duty comes first." Gen-

eral Logan's face cleared and McPher-

son smiled. Each went to his command

and there was no further trouble. They

possibly suspected that Grant had in-

vented the expeditions to get rid of the

quarrel, but they recognized the fine

stratezy of his maneuver, the fairness

Vassar "Female" College.

to Dr. Parkburst's expression, "female

that subject. They had a "female" col-

lege once, but if there is a female col-

lege still it goes by another name. The

An institution once there was
Of learning and of knowledge
Which had upon its high brick front
A "Vassar Female College."
The matdens fair could not enjoy
Their bread and milk and porridge,
For graven on the forks and speons
Was "Vassar Female College."

Was "Vassar Female College." Tra la, la, la! Tra la, la, la! "Twas "Vassar Female College."

A strong east wind at last came by.
A wind that blew from "forwich.
It tore the "Female" from the sign
Lat was upon the college
And as the faculty progressed
In wisdom and in knowledge
They took the "Female" off the spoons
As well as off the college.
Tra, la, la, la! Tra la, la, la!
It now is "Vassar College."

New York Times.

The Sacredness of Prayer Rugs.

sages considered sacred are generally

stamped on the fabrics used as prayer

rugs by the Mohammedans, and it is,

criminal in criental law to export such

pieces. This is doubtless because use by

the occidentals means the treating of

the sacred words under infidel feet, and

when you think it over it is not to be

wondered at. A few years ago an Amer-

ican succeeded in getting two such

pieces as near home as Paris, but the

inducements offered to him to retern

Lismore castle, the Irish seat of the

Duke of Devoushire, is beautifully situ-

ated on the Blackwater. The town is of

India's pearl fisheries have been fa-

for its university and its monasteries.

from the days of the Macedonians.

them to the oriental dealer were potent

enough to effect their purpose

Verses from the Koran and other pas-

-New York Times.

change is celebrated in verse:

An institution once there was

The Vassar girls will take exception

of his decision.

After hearing both sides General

Arose Among His Officers.

After the capture of Vicksburg Logan

-London Illustrated News.

perforated with strange holes,

All these monasteries are under

From its beautiful position, its size

in a net at the end of a rope.

risk the net.

The Conditions Which Invite a Fouthold An Extraordinary Scene on the Macedo of This Dread Disease.

The germs of this disease cannot obtain a foothold until the resistive powers of the tissues have been reduced. There must be not only the seed, but the soil. This impaired power of resistance may be the result of heredity, and this

influence in the causation of disease is seldom shown to better advantage than to the history of consumption. There have been instances in which a single ease introduced into a long and sound extraordinary collection of rocks, on ancestry has vitiated the stock forever. How unfortunate that such matters which are perched, like storks' nests are so little considered in marrying and or the turbau on a Turkish tombstone, giving in marriage! It is not that the disease is inherited, but the vulnerable erally crowned with buildings, as in the tissues, the feeble resistive powers, render the offspring an easy prey to the case of the monastery of All Saints, ubiquitous bacillus. This weakness often popularly known as Haglos Barlaam; in shows itself by a tendency to become ill from slight causes, a sickliness not by any means to be confounded with merely

a lack of robustness or strength. One

organ or part of the body, frequently

the mucous membrane, is usually more

prone to become affected, and the begin-

ning of the disease can often be traced to an attack of some slight ailment. Not only the children of consumptive parents may show these characteristics, but also those of parents generally enfeebled, or whose ages are widely separated, or who are closely related by blood, or of a mother who has previously borne a number in quick succession. Even when heredity is sound the same condition is sometimes induced by coddling, to this monastery are not so difficult by improper feeding, by attacks of acute lisease or by want and distress. In pull out every time you grip them and growing children a bad carriage of body may act injuriously by contracting and deforming the chest. The stooped position which boys sometimes assume in bicycle riding should be discouraged for this reason. -- William L. Russell, M. D., in Popular Science Monthly.

THE LONGFELLOW STATUE.

A Fitting Memorial of the Poet at Portland, His Birthplace.

One of the best instances of what the statue of any great man should be-at any rate, in the respect of its situation, its perspective with regard to other memorials and the local estimation in ing monolith. The rocks on either side which it is held-is the statue of Longfellow at Portland, by Mr. Franklin Simmons. It is a dignified seated figure of the poet in bronze, occupying a couspicuous site in the best part of the town, in the middle of a square which is now known as Longfellow square. The statue was raised a few years ago by a fund solicited through a wide field, but chiefly obtained, I believe, in Portland. The sculptor was chosen through that curious local spirit which has affected unfavorably many of our archithis case seems to have been happy

statue has much beauty, and the likeness is said to be excellent. This statue stands in the poet's native at his quiet, bashful way of listening. town, as is entirely proper. It may appeal every day to the eyes of thousands of young people, born very much as he was born, who should see in it the suggestion of possibility for them. Poetically it makes the stranger fancy the genius or spirit of the man still lingering among the scenes of his youth, and it symbolizes the satisfaction which every man feels to have his name remembered in his pative town. -J. E. Chamberlin in Atlantic.

The South Carelinian.

The South Carolinian has always arrogated to himself the name Carolinian, and he has never been on very familiar terms with his northern neighbor. His feeling for his southern neighbor, the Georgian, is also one of mere tolerance, for the latter has long been called the southern Yankee and fairly deserves the appellation. He has much of the always rigid, as befitting a service shrewdness and push that mark the typical "down easter," and he has a considerable share of that worthy's moral earnestness. In addition he has a good deal of the Virginian's geniality and love of comfort, of the North Carolinian's unpretending democracy and of the South Carolinian's tendency to exhibitions of flery temper.

But over and above everything else he has an honest and hearty and not unfounded pride in Georgia, and a sort of Masonic affiliation with every person, animal, institution, custom-in short, of the service-how the keepers of the thing-that can be called Georgian He may not always stand for culture, but he does always stand for patriotism, state and national. He loves success, strength, straightforwardness and the solid virtues generally-neither is he saved public property and lost their averse to the showy ones-but above all he loves virtue in action. Though possessed of a strong, clear intellect, he is more particularly a man of five senses, of which he makes as good use as he can. He may not always taste the appetite for life .- W. P. Trent in At-

General Grant's Two Tunes. A drum corps in passing caught sight of the general and at once struck up a then popular negro camp meeting air. Every one began to laugh, and Rawlins "Good for the drummers!" "What's the fun?" inquired the general. 'Why," was the reply, "they are playing "Ain't I glad to get out ob de wil-The general smiled at the ready wit of the musicians and said: "Well, with me a musical joke always requires explanation. I know only two tunes-one is 'Yankee Doodle,' and the other isn't."-General Horace Porter in

The southern entrance of the I-d sea great antiquity and was once famous is commanded by the fortress c . i.cu and the fort on the little isa na of Perim, in the strait of Babel-Manuel, mous from the remotest time. In the Persian gulf the industry has existed the guns of the latter completely covering the narrow channel and the fortress dominating the entrance to the sea.

A Vain Search. SEVERAL YEARS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS EXPENDED.

An Expert Accountant and Bookkeeper of Detroit Troubled with Hereditary Scrofula in its Worst Form—Spends a Small Fortune Seeking to Find a Cure.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

James H. Wallace, the well known expert accountant and bookkeeper, of Detroit, Mich., lately had a remarkable experience, and a reporter called at his pretty nome 240 Sixth Street, to interview him regar ing it. He found Mrs. Wallace in the midst of house cleaning, and after the reporter stated the object of his visit Mrs. Wallace said: "You had better see Mr. Wallace said: "You store for a box and took some that afternoon. I continued their use and before I had used on Orchard Street, and he will tell you of this experience much better than I." A visit was made to the office of the above concern where Mr. Wallace, "yet a young man, still I have suffered untold agonies and tortures. I was born with that awful hereditary disease known as scrofula, and what I suffered cannot be well described.

The first physicians that treated me said it was a constitutional blood these defects of the late of the pulls long aft r I was cured as I wanted to get my system 1.d of that awful disease.

"It I only had bought Dr. Williams' Pink Pills article in the news. I wanted to get my spain noticed the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills article in the news. I wanted to get my spain noticed the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills article in the news. I wanted to get my spain noticed the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills article in the news. I wanted to get my spain noticed the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

known as scrofula, and what I suffered cannot be well described.

The first physicians that treated me said it was a constitutional blood disorder and by constant treatment and diet it might be cured. The blood purifiers and spring remedies I used only made the eruptions more aggressive and painful. In 1888 I was a fearful looking sight and was in fact repulsive. On my limbs were large ulcers which were very painful, and from which there was a continual discharge. In three years I spent over \$3000 in medicine and medical services and grow worse instead of better. I tried the medical baths, and in 1893 went to Medicine Lake, Washing on, but was not benefited. I then tried some proprietary medicine, but did not receive any benefit.

WAYNE COUNTY, MICH.

benefit.

'One day in the fall of 1895 while reading the paper I noticed an article about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but did not give it much attention. That afternoon while moving some books I broke an ulcer while moving some books I broke an ulcer while moving some books I broke an ulcer six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

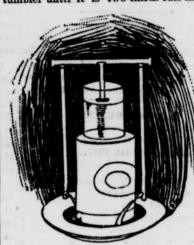
FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

WATER POWER.

A Simple Little Engine That Any Smart Boy Can Make.

The principle illustrated in the accompanying cut might readily serve to generate power without the use of machinery. We give it, however, merely as an interesting and easily made exper-

Pour water into a good sized glass tumbler until it is two-thirds full and



stand it upon a canister to give it the necessary elevation. Through the flat cork on the surface of the water is a and corps and gave the superior officers stout straw, which transversely supports "Maine man," though he had never great concern, according to the Chica- one of the same diameter. To the latter Each contains about 40 vol- seen the poet. However, the result in go Inter Ocean. Both McPherson and are attached two other straws of smaller straw about an inch in length attached to the end at an obtuse angle, with the outlets cut on the slant to facilitate the exit of the water.

All the joints are hollow and are made water tight with sealing wax. The ends of the transverse straw are likewise closed with the wax, but the ends of the depending straws are left open.

Now, to start this unique homemade apparatus in action, let two persons suck the open ends of the depending straws until the water begins to flow, and when they take their mouths away the device will begin to revolve, while the water pours steadily from the open ends.

This revolving siphon will scon empty the tumbler, but you may keep the action up as long as you please by pouring water in as fast as the straws let it pour out.

A Boy and a Banana Skin.

One day last week a white haired old gentleman was walking up Fifth avenue with his cane. Not far in front of him dawdled a key eating a big ripe banana. It was near the ncon hour, and the street was thronged with people hurrying off to lunch. Presently the boy, having finished the banana, dropped the skin on the sidewalk and went college." One of their glees treats of whistling up the street. The old gentleman stopped and lent over slowly, leaning heavily on his cane, and picked up the banana skin. Just then the boy locked over his shoulder and saw what the old man had done. He stopped, with his hands in his pockets, and watched curiously. Close to the curbing stood a for orn old dray horse, with its head hung down and one leg bowed out. He looked as if he hadn't had enough to eat in months.

The eld man held out the banana skin, and the discouraged old herse instantly pricked up his ears. He was evidently suspicious at first that a joke was being played on him, but it was only for a moment. He reached forward eagerly and nipped the banana skin with his soft lips. When it was gone, he locked up wistfully, but the white haired old man was walking on up the street with his cane. The boy stepped whistling. He was thinking, and so were a score of other people who saw the little

incident. - Chicago Record.

A Peculiar Dutch Custom. A peculiarity among Dutch farmer who live at a distance from a town is to have a coffin in readiness for their burial. it is by no means uncommon to see a still sturdy old patriarch going to an outhouse and gravely contemplating shuffles off this mortal coil. This char Kruger, who has recently imported a coffin, and at a cost, too, of £100.

Precautionary Measure.

Patient-Isn't it a little dangerous to administer anæsthetics? Must be terrible to have one die in your chair acter you have given him ether.

Dentist-Yes. It was for that reason anaesthetic is administered the patient must pay in advance. - Boston Tran-

WANTED-TRUSTWORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Oregon. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses.

Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago. She Considered the Lily. At a teachers' convention in Detroit a lady, speaking about the influence of beautiful objects upon the character and

Position steady. Reference. Enclose

self-addressed stamped envelope. The

conduct of young pupils, told a pretty story received by her from an eyewit-'Into a school made up chiefly of children from the slums the teacher one day carried a beautiful calla lily. Of

course the children gathered about the pure, waxy blossom in great delight. 'One of them was a little girl, a waif of the streets, who had no care bestowed upon her, as was evinced by the dirty. ragged condition she was always in.

Not only was her clothing dreadfully

soiled, but her face and hands seemed

totally unacquainted with soap and wa "As this little one drew near the lovely flower, she suddenly turned and ran away down stairs and out of the building. In a few minutes she returned with her hands washed perfectly clean, and pushed her way up to the flower, where she stood and admired it with in-

tense satisfaction. "It would seem," co tinued Miss Coffin, "that when the child saw the lily in its white purity, she suddenly realized that she was not fit to come into its atmosphere, and the little thing fied away to make herself suitable for such companiouship. Did not this have an elevating, refining effect on the child? Let us gather all the beauty we can into the schoolroom."-New York Tribune.

Some People.

I don't wonder that the carriages of the rich and noble so inflamed the passions of the peasantry that the result was the French revolution.

I am not a peasant, and I hire a cab whenever I want one, but I must say that my gorge rises at the sight of some of our fashionable equipages and their occupants.

It's a case of nose in the air all through.

The horses have their noses in the air because they are "checked up" for the purpose, while the coachman and footman are obliged to keep their proboscises "tip tilted" or they'd be discharged, but why need the haughty riders do the same?

They seem to be saying very often; 'Dear me! What can those creatures be who are actually walking? Don't run over them. James, for I'm afraid it will spoil the looks of the turnout."

Some people affect me just the same way when they enter a private box. They come in noisily, and turn around half a dozen times ere they can find a resting place, like a dog before the fire. and then they survey the rest of the audience with such a patronizing air of proprietorship that I almost hope they will fall out of the box or be dragged out by the irate populace.-Polly Pry in New York Recorder.

Mark Your Wheel.

John D. Carroll, chief detective of a wheelman's insurance company, said recently: "Every owner should have a private mark upon his or her wheel. By this I don't mean a simple mark upon the saddle post or on the saddle itself, as those are the very places where a thief will look for such a mark, and should they be there both saddle and post will be removed. If you want to make the private mark on any part of your frame, say on the underside of the top tube, turn your wheel upside down and remove a portion of the enamel, say 1 inch by 1 inch, and clean well till the metal is freed from any part of the enamel. Then cover the space so cleaned with a greasy material-candle grease, for instance-then take a pointed instrument of some kind and wet the point with carbolic acid. Proceed to write your initials or private mark on the tubing, being sure that you have sufficient acid on the pointed pen' before that which is to hold his body when he you begin After allowing the acid to icave its trace on the tubing, you can acteristic has also appeared in President rub off the grease, and one application of enamel will cover all trace of the mark you have made "-Philadelphia Ledger.

Spider Wort.

The Virginia spiderwort is apparently unable to endure a high temperature. During the day it is wilted and dejected. As the evening comes on it revives, that we adopted a rule that where an all its leaves assume a lively appearance, and the plant appears to flourish and enjoy its life until the morning light again returns,

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