

CALLS GEN. MILES A LIAR

Vehemently Denounced by General Eagan.

COARSE AND BRUTAL LANGUAGE

The Reported Criticisms of the Commanding General Have Hotly Inflamed the Commissary-General.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Commissary-General Charles H. Eagan today reappeared before the war investigation committee to answer the charges of General Nelson A. Miles concerning the commissary supplies furnished the army during the recent war.

General Eagan's statement furnished the sensation of the war commission's history, and was regarded by old army officers as one of the most remarkable attacks ever made in the history of the service.

General Eagan's statement to the commission was a bitter personal attack upon General Miles, so entirely unqualified as to scope and language that the war commission on hearing its conclusion ordered a brief executive session, after which the doors were opened, the witness was recalled and business resumed in the usual way.

The subject in controversy was General Miles' already famous "embalmed beef" testimony, and the letters and documents supporting it. General Miles had charged that the canned and refrigerated meats sent to the army in Cuba and Porto Rico were unfit for use.

He denied numerous statements of Miles, charged that the latter's testimony constituted severe reflections on commanding generals of the expeditions, and referred to him as "this same Commanding-General Nelson A. Miles," and said "whoever called beef 'embalmed beef' is a liar."

W. B. Miles, in charge of Armour & Co.'s plant, appeared for the packing house. He testified as to the quality of the canned meats and methods of inspection.

Commissary-General Eagan, in the course of his testimony, called Major-General Miles, commanding the army, "A liar, who lied in every part of his body," who perpetrated a gross scandal, and who should be drummed out of the service and imprisoned.

Beals presented a petition from engineers and steam users of Skagit and Snohomish counties for a law compelling inspection of boilers.

A resolution prevailed, offered by Gunderson, calling upon the state land commissioner's office for information concerning value of the state's granted canal lands.

A memorial was offered by Daniels, praying for the pensioning of Indian war veterans.

The N. Y. K. steamship Riojun Maru sailed from Seattle last week for the Orient, with one of the heaviest cargoes ever taken from that port.

The Tacoma & Roche Harbor Lime Company, which is the chief lime works in the Northwest, shipped 100,000 barrels last year, against 90,000 in 1907.

The county commissioners of Galatin county, Mont., received bids last Monday for the purchase of funding bonds to the amount of \$137,000.

A result of recent agitation throughout Oregon for the cultivation of flax, as a commercial commodity, is the sowing of a considerable acreage this fall to flaxseed.

A new bank, the second in the town, is a new project now being planned for Lewiston, Mont. The capital is expected to be \$100,000.

A fire destroyed half of Bridgewater, a prosperous shipping and mill town on La Have river, entailing a loss of \$250,000.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator Perkins, of California, today introduced a bill for the construction of a revenue cutter of the first class, to be used on the Pacific coast, cost not to exceed \$250,000.

VETO MESSAGES RETURNED.

Governor Rogers Sends the Wanted Documents to the Senate. Olympia, Wash., Jan. 13.—Immediately after the reading of the minutes of the senate, Lieutenant-Governor Daniels announced the standing committee.

Plummer called for a committee of five to group the committees and recommend the number of clerks. Carried. High presented a memorial from Clark county settlers. He asked that the memorial be referred to the committee on memorials, but that, inasmuch as a similar document had been introduced in the house, he did not desire the state put to the expense of printing the memorial.

On motion of Yeend, W. C. Gray, of Stevens county, who is contesting the seat of Senator C. A. Manta, was allowed the privilege of the floor of the senate.

The committee on the compensation of senate employees reported as follows: Secretary, \$5; assistant secretary, \$4.50; sergeant-at-arms, \$5; assistant sergeant-at-arms, \$4; minute, journal and enrolling, engrossing and assistant engrossing, bill and docket clerks and stenographer, \$4 each; judiciary clerk, \$4.50; pages, \$3; all other employees, including committee clerks, \$3.50.

The vetoes of Governor Rogers on bills acted upon since the adjournment of the last legislature were presented, together with the names of the appointees of the governor. The confirmation of appointments was made a special order for January 20, at 11 A. M.

On motion of Megler, the vetoes were made a special order for January 17. The vetoes cover, among others, the general appropriation bill. The exceptions were: "The appropriation of \$25,000 for the Cheney normal school, \$17,500 for the maintenance of the Whatcom normal school, and \$20,000 for the equipment and improving the grounds of the said Whatcom normal school are hereby objected to and disapproved, the reason for such disapproval being such appropriations are opposed to a just public policy at the present time.

The first business of the day in the house after invocation by Rev. Henry L. Badger, rector of St. John's, was upon the special order involving the adoption of the committee report scheduling salaries of employees. Mr. Bellows submitted an amendment horizontally reducing the schedule 50 cents on each employee, but allowing the proposed \$3 extra compensation to the speaker to stand.

Beals presented a petition from engineers and steam users of Skagit and Snohomish counties for a law compelling inspection of boilers.

A resolution prevailed, offered by Gunderson, calling upon the state land commissioner's office for information concerning value of the state's granted canal lands.

A memorial was offered by Daniels, praying for the pensioning of Indian war veterans.

The N. Y. K. steamship Riojun Maru sailed from Seattle last week for the Orient, with one of the heaviest cargoes ever taken from that port.

The Tacoma & Roche Harbor Lime Company, which is the chief lime works in the Northwest, shipped 100,000 barrels last year, against 90,000 in 1907.

The county commissioners of Galatin county, Mont., received bids last Monday for the purchase of funding bonds to the amount of \$137,000.

A result of recent agitation throughout Oregon for the cultivation of flax, as a commercial commodity, is the sowing of a considerable acreage this fall to flaxseed.

A new bank, the second in the town, is a new project now being planned for Lewiston, Mont. The capital is expected to be \$100,000.

A fire destroyed half of Bridgewater, a prosperous shipping and mill town on La Have river, entailing a loss of \$250,000.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator Perkins, of California, today introduced a bill for the construction of a revenue cutter of the first class, to be used on the Pacific coast, cost not to exceed \$250,000.

NEWS OF NORTHWEST

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

A Wheat Producer. Uniontown, Wash., claims for the southeastern corner of the Palouse country the distinction of being the greatest wheat-producing section of the world. Within a radius of six miles of that thriving town there were raised this year upwards of 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, with good crops of barley, oats, hay, vegetables, etc.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company will soon connect Hailey, Idaho, with all prominent places by long distance telephone. A line will be constructed from Boise to Canons Prairie, thence to Hailey by the Gold Belt, and then to Blackfoot. Hailey will be the headquarters of the 300-mile line between the Utah & Northern and Boise. Telephone lines are being extended over the principal parts of Burns, Or., and the Prineville Telephone Company is making extensive improvements.

A contract to sell 12,000 pounds of the 1899 hops to 10 cents per pound has been made by Daniel Cavanaugh to Faber & Neis, of Albany. Prospects for fair prices for this year's crop are very flattering. Hop men in Oregon who held their crops and thus obtained better prices are now out of debt for the first time in several years.

Eggs are worth 50 cents a dozen at Colfax, Whitman county. It would seem policy for the Whitman farmers to raise a million or two bushels less wheat and put in a few acres of hens. It is much cheaper to raise a dozen eggs than a bushel of wheat, yet Whitman and other Eastern Washington counties, who produced nearly 15,000,000 bushels of wheat last year, import thousands of dollars' worth of dairy and hog products and eggs every year.

The growing and shipping of fruit in the vicinity of Canyonville is now so far advanced as to bring in considerable amount of a revenue. Prunes to the amount of 1,500,000 pounds have been sold at the average rate of over three cents per pound, bringing in over \$48,000. Shippers are now getting ready to load large consignments of winter apples, and the prevailing price for turkeys is from 9 to 10 cents gross. Lime, sulphur and salt for spraying purposes are now in demand.

An innovation in mining that will be of the greatest value to the people of Eastern Oregon is the establishment at Baker City of a bromine-chlorine plant, for the working of refractory ores, which have hitherto been considered as worthless. The Golconda plant, being erected by J. G. English and others, and which is expected to be in operation very soon, will increase to a great extent the business of the Baker City merchants.

The Tacoma & Roche Harbor Lime Company, which is the chief lime works in the Northwest, shipped 100,000 barrels last year, against 90,000 in 1907. The increase was both foreign and local, and the president, J. S. McMillin, says he expects an increase this year of at least 50 per cent, basing his estimates on trade conditions and orders now on hand. This business is a fair indicator of the demand for building material.

The N. Y. K. steamship Riojun Maru sailed from Seattle last week for the Orient, with one of the heaviest cargoes ever taken from that port. The freight included 4,000 bales of cotton, 13 carloads of pig lead, 14 cars of wool pulp, besides a great quantity of flour and miscellaneous goods. Another cargo soon to be shipped to the same port will contain 700 tons of salter salmon, brought over from the Fraser river.

The county commissioners of Galatin county, Mont., received bids last Monday for the purchase of funding bonds to the amount of \$137,000. These bonds are made payable in 20 years, and are to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of Bozeman. The county reserves the right to redeem any of the bonds after 10 years, by giving 60 days' notice.

A result of recent agitation throughout Oregon for the cultivation of flax, as a commercial commodity, is the sowing of a considerable acreage this fall to flaxseed. The Portland Linned Oil works is furnishing seed to farmers on application, agreeing to take their pay from proceeds of crops raised, for which crop they will contract at prices that mean handsome returns.

A new bank, the second in the town, is a new project now being planned for Lewiston, Mont. The capital is expected to be \$100,000, of which amount Fergus county people have already subscribed for \$60,000 worth. George Bach, formerly of Utica, will be cashier, and the principal promoters are H. Hodgson, David Hilger, Herman Otten and Louis Landt. The bank will open its doors in perhaps a week or two.

A fire destroyed half of Bridgewater, a prosperous shipping and mill town on La Have river, entailing a loss of \$250,000. Of 55 stores on Main street only two remain. Seventy buildings were burned.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator Perkins, of California, today introduced a bill for the construction of a revenue cutter of the first class, to be used on the Pacific coast, cost not to exceed \$250,000.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market. Wheat—Walla Walla, 60c; Valley, 62c; Blument, 63c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; Graham, \$2.60; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 40c; choice gray, 39c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$22.24; brewing, \$23.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$9.10; clover, \$7.00; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50c; seconds, 45c; dairy, 40c; 45c store, 25c per 100.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.25@3 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.00; spring, \$1.25@1.50; geese, \$3.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5.50 for young; ducks, \$5.00@6.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15c per pound. Potatoes—70c@85c per sack; sweets, 2c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.15 per 100 pounds; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery 70c per 100 pounds; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3c per 100 pounds.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@81c per sack. Hops—15c@17c; 1897 crop, 4c@6c. Wool—Valley, 10c@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8c@12c; mohair, 25c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 7c per lb. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5c@6c per pound. Veal—Large, 6c@6c; small, 7c@8c per pound.

Seattle Market. Onions, 85c@90c per 100 pounds. Potatoes, 20c@25c. Beets, per sack, 75c. Turnips, per sack, 50c@75c. Carrots, per sack, 45c@60c. Parsnips, per sack, \$1. Cauliflower, 50c@90c per doz. Celery, 85c@40c. Cabbage, native and California \$1.00@1.50 per 100 pounds. Apples, 35c@50c per box. Pears, 50c@1.50 per box. Oranges, 50c per box. Butter—Creamery, 27c per pound; dairy and ranch, 18c@22c per pound. Eggs, 27c. Cheese—Native, 12c@12c. Poultry—Old hens, 14c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c. Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6c@7c; cows, prime, 6c; mutton, 7c; pork, 6c@7c; veal, 6c@8c. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$24. Hay—Puguet Sound mixed, \$9.00@11; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15. Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$22. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$5.50; straight, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; Graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4. Milletstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16. Feed—Chopped feed, \$20@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$25.

San Francisco Market. Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10c@12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10c@12c; Valley, 15c@17c; Northern, 9c@11c. Milletstuffs—Middlings, \$18@21.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50 per sack. Onions—Silverskin, 50c@75c per sack. Butter—Fancy creamery, 28c; do seconds, 25c@26c; fancy dairy, 26c; do seconds, 20c@23c per pound. Eggs—Store, 25c@30c; fancy ranch, 34c@37c. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2 @2.50; Mexican limes, \$6@6.50; California lemons, \$2.00@3.00; do choice, \$3.50@4.50; do box.

The Seven Devils. It is currently believed that the Northern Pacific is making strenuous efforts to establish a line to connect with the Seven Devils railroad, and thus tap a rich copper region. The Northwestern Railway Company has also three crews of surveyors in the field, and is preparing the way for graders from Huntington to the Ox-bend of Snake river, and from there to the Peacock mine. There are now 28 O. R. & N. surveyors working from Keating, on Lower Powder river, to Eagle valley, arranging for the construction work from Baker City to Seven Devils.

A Good Showing. The Whatcom creamery has turned out 32,340 pounds of butter, or over 76 tons since May 1, 1898. Patrons deliver their cream and receive 24 cents per pound for the butter yielded. The sum of \$6,802 has thus been paid out to Whatcom county residents since May. The creamery will continue in operation all winter.

It is said that the electric cars in New York city did a record business during the blizzard and proved their entire efficiency.

February 1 the citizens of Globe, Ariz., will celebrate the completion of that point of the Gila valley, Globe & Northern. The regulation golden spike will be driven, and the citizens of Globe will make the event an auspicious one. The probabilities are that the Southern Pacific will make special rates to Globe from all points between Los Angeles and El Paso, and that the inhabitants of that section of country will turn out in gala attire.

According to the Electrical Review, Prof Henry A. Rowland, the distinguished physicist of Johns Hopkins university, believes he has perfected a 12 message telegraphic system—a decidedly advance on the quadruplex so universally used.

According to a recent compilation, Germany has 711 miles of electric railways, equal to those of all the rest of Europe together. England is credited with only 98 miles. Most of the larger towns of Germany have electric lines, and the whole system of Berlin will by the year 1901 be converted to electricity.

WAITING.

The sun has slipped his tether And galloped down the west. (Oh, it's weary, weary waiting, love.) The little bird is sleeping In the softness of its nest. Night follows day, day follows dawn— And so the time has come and gone: And it's weary, weary waiting, love.

The cruel wind is rising With a whistle and a wail, (And it's weary, weary waiting, love.) My eyes are seaward straining For the coming of a sail: But void the sea, and void the beach Far and beyond where gaze can reach! And it's weary, weary waiting, love.

I heard the bell buoy ringing— How long ago it seems! (And it's weary, weary waiting, love.) And ever still, its knelling Crashes in upon my dreams. The banners were read, my frock was sewn, Since then two seasons' winds have blown: And it's weary, weary waiting, love.

The stretches of the ocean Are bare and bleak to-day. (Oh, it's weary, weary waiting, love.) My eyes are growing dimmer— As if tears or age, or spray? Strange ships come in across the foam! And it's weary, weary waiting, love. —Cosmopolitan.

THE BURGLAR AND THE BRIDEROOM. THE colonial express was just drawing out of New Haven late in the afternoon, when a young man with a dark mustache and glasses, who had evidently just boarded the train, walked down the car aisle and paused inquiringly at the vacant seat by my side. The train was well filled, and after pausing for an instant as if to see whether I objected to sharing my seat with him the stranger planted himself at my side.

Finally he leaned over to me, and, touching my arm, said: "I trust, sir, the arrangements will be satisfactory." "I beg your pardon, sir," I replied. "I am Miss Celeste's man. I was sent to meet you."

"I never neglected an opportunity to take advantage of circumstances, and I merely replied: "Indeed." "We are due at Providence at 7:22. The ceremony will take place at 8," he went on, ignoring my non-committal replies. "If you will please to give me your baggage checks," he continued, "I will have the servants attend to it when we arrive."

"I have nothing with me but this satchel," I replied. "Ah, you have sent it on ahead. That is good. But," he said, "you are perhaps wondering how I recognized you?" "I am not remarkably well known," I replied, "and my pictures—"

"Ah, you look just like him. Miss Celeste allowed me to look at one. I am gratified that you did not forget a suggestion I made to Miss Celeste that you wear a fedora and a pink rose."

"So that was your idea. Is it?" I said. The train commenced to slow up for Providence. My companion arose, and I followed him when he leaped upon the platform.

A carriage attended by two footmen was in waiting, and my companion guided me to it. I was in such a strange position that I would have preferred doing without the footmen at this particular time.

In a few moments the carriage drew up at the door of a large, well-lighted house with a broad veranda. From the parlor laughter and conversation indicated that a large company was present. As we alighted another carriage, which had been just ahead of us, turned from the curb and a military gentleman walked up to the house.

"Hi, cabby!"

"Hi, cabby!" I shouted to the Jehu. "A dollar if I get to New Haven depot in five minutes." I bought a copy of the Providence Journal next day at Boston to see how the ceremony had been performed. For a provincial paper the Journal really did well on that story.

I enjoyed reading the humorous account of how the bridegroom missed his train, and how the butler had mistaken another gentleman on the train for Mr. Mopart.

I disliked, however, to have the Journal make such open insinuations against the honesty of the person thus introduced in Mr. Mopart's stead. It stated that in all probability the butler had stumbled upon a clever rascal and crook in his search for the bridegroom, for a number of costly wedding presents which had been left in the room with the supposed Mr. Mopart had mysteriously disappeared, as he himself had done but a few minutes before the real Mr. Mopart had arrived.

He had left behind him a small hand satchel in which were found a number of Jimmies, skeleton keys, and other articles used only by a certain class of gentlemen. It was the discovery of these articles that first aroused suspicion.

As for the wedding, that had taken place in spite of the excitement.—Exchange. There are more than six thousand known languages and dialects. There are always 1,200,000 people afloat on the seas of the world.

The gun of largest calibre in the world is the British 17.72 inch one hundred ton gun. A map of Jerusalem in mosaic, over fifteen hundred years old, has been found in Palestine.

London has a population of 4,250,000, equaling the combined populations of Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Rome. The highest point of land in New York (Manhattan) is at Eleventh avenue and 150th street, 225 feet. In Brooklyn the highest point is Lookout Hill, in Prospect Park, 186 feet.

False teeth for horses, which were suggested by the president of a French humane society a few years ago, have actually been invented, and are gaining favor with owners of large stables. In Ecuador they sweeten coffee with crushed beetles; in Japan they give you gooseberry pie with roast duck; in Ceylon the richest people eat, and in London a man who refuses to tip a waiter runs a fair chance of getting arrested.

To "dance attendance" is an expression borrowed from the medieval custom, which compelled the bride at a wedding to dance with whosoever asked her. No matter how low the condition or how objectionable the person, the bride could not refuse.

Growth of the Language. "It seems to me, Henry," remarked the wife of a professor of English literature, after the guests who had attended one of their "evenings" had gone, "that you treated Mr. Scollips with marked discourtesy."

"Oh, I did, did I?" "Yes, you turned your back on him while he was talking to you, and walked deliberately out of the room, muttering to yourself." "I listened to him patiently enough," said the professor, "while he was telling me where he had 'Sundayed' the week before last. I stood it, even when he observed that it always 'entused' him to talk over old times, but when he asked me to come around some evening and 'reminisce' awhile"—and the professor walked to the window and cleared his throat vigorously—"it was all I could do, Hester, to keep from throwing him out of the house!"

The Pall Mall Gazette, having had access to the official archives of the custom house at Les Verrieres, publishes the following example of duly scheduled imports: A missionary was returning to Basel from Patagonia, bringing with him, as the fruits of his labors, but merely for the purposes of science, a collection of Patagonian skulls.

THE TARTARIAN LAMB.

A strange Plant that Closely Resembles an Animal. Among the strange stories to be found in the narratives of early travelers, few are stranger than that of the vegetable lamb of Tartary. This story, as believed by the reading public, and even by the naturalists of two centuries ago, is so marvellous, and so obviously absurd that we wonder how the most credulous could have believed it to be true.

The story is that in an elevated and cultivated soil plain of great extent, west of the river Volga, there may be found a creature half-animal, half-plant, to which the natives give the name of barometz, meaning "little lamb." To obtain it, the Tartars sow in the ground a seed like that of a melon, from which, in due time, rises the strange plant, having the figure of a lamb, with the feet, the hoofs, the ears, and the whole head, except the horns, of that animal, distinctly formed.

It grows on a stalk about three feet in height, being according to one version, rooted to the ground by its four feet, while another account raises the whole lamb, feet and all, from the ground on a single stem, on which it is able to turn, and also to bow itself downwards to the herbs on which it feeds. It lives as long as there is grass or herbage around it, but when it has consumed all within its reach, it dies, and withers away. Its skin is covered with a very white down, as fine as silk, and is greatly prized by the Tartars, who pull it off, and wear it as a cover for the head.

Inside, it is composed of flesh and bones, and when wounded it gives out a liquid resembling blood. Wolves are said to be the only animals that will eat it, and they are very fond of it. Specimens of this remarkable production were looked upon as the rarest treasures in the collections of the curious in days gone by. Two different specimens have been described in the "Philosophical Transactions," and a third has its portrait given in an engraving in Darwin's "Flower Garden" and its history told in the world version of that work.

The "lamb" is a natural production, greatly helped, in the development of the particulars in which it most resembles that creature, by the ingenuity of the natives. The body is a portion of the creeping stem of a species of fern which, generally barometz, is a native of Eastern Asia. It has been introduced into our conservatories, where it flourishes, producing, after a few years' growth, good specimens of the "lamb."

The silky hairs of this fern form a favorite remedy among the Chinese for checking the flow of blood by applying them to a wound, in the same way as felt or cottons are used by some people in this country. The more fibrous and elastic hairs of several species of the same group, natives of the Sandwich Islands, are largely exported from these islands to California and Australia for stuffing cushions and for similar purposes.—Philadelphia Times.

A Delightful Picture. A homelike picture of Mrs. Washington and her favorite granddaughter is given by Mrs. James Gibson, who frequently visited her when, as the President's wife, she resided in Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States. Mrs. Gibson's language is quoted by Miss Wharton in her "Martha Washington."

Mrs. Washington was in the habit of retiring at an early hour to her own room, unless detained by company, and there, no matter what the hour, Nellie (Miss Custis) attended her. One evening my father's carriage being late in coming for me, my dear young friend invited me to accompany her to grandmother's room. There, after some little chat, Mrs. Washington apologized to me for pursuing her usual preparations for the night, and Nellie entered upon her accustomed duty by reading a chapter and a psalm from the old family Bible, after which all present knelt in evening prayer.

Mrs. Washington's faithful maid then assisted her to disrobe and lay her head upon the pillow; Nellie then sang a verse of some sweetly soothing hymn, and then leaning down, received the parting blessing for the night, with some emphatic remarks on her duties, improvements, etc. The effect of these judicious habits and teachings appeared in the granddaughter's character through life.

Oklahoma. A sensational case with a funny side is reported from El Reno. A couple arrived at the principal hotel and registered themselves as man and wife. In fact, they were elopers, one having run away from a wife and the other a husband. In the course of a week the injured husband and the injured wife arrived from Kentucky and caused the arrest of the pair. The deserted man and woman had never seen each other before, but while waiting for requisition papers from Kentucky they stopped at the same hotel, and formed an acquaintance. Having a common grief, they became interested in each other, and on the day the requisition papers were to arrive they astonished the officers by eloping on their own account, going to Texas, where they are now supposed to be. The first pair of elopers were released from jail, and the second pair were released from home, after informing the local paper that they "hoped a rattlesnake would bite him if he ever traveled a thousand miles again to help a couple of men trade wives."—Kansas City Journal.

The good points of a great many people seem to have been broken off.

Clubs drive some men to matrimony and matrimony drives others to clubs.