

EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD.

CAMPBELL BROS., Proprietors.

EUGENE, OREGON.

We see nothing strange about the wall paper trust going to the wall.

It is a sign that a man is growing old when he begins to read the death notices regularly in the papers.

To anxious inquirer would say that the kissing bug is not related in any way to the old and familiar kissing bee.

Only an ignorant man would ever believe that the letters D. A. R. are the first syllable of the name "Darters of the Revolution."

A Tennessee man with seven wives is in jail. That's about the only place where a man with seven wives would feel reasonably safe.

Vertical writing may be only a fad, as the New York school directors say, but it is plain and legible and easily learned, and the other style of writing generally isn't.

Count von Zeppelin has invented an airship which will fly. As it is 400 feet long and will bear the weight of only five passengers the railway lines are not preparing to quit business just yet.

Somebody writes to an exchange: "Please explain the uses of the blue, red and black pencils as used in newspaper work." Apparently the inquirer is a graduate of one of the colleges of journalism.

One of the diversions of the society element at Newport is to give "codfish parties" and to eat the catch. It is to be hoped that something else is provided for luncheon against the not unusual feature of the fish failing to bite.

A man in Dakota, just recovered from a vicious snake bite, died upon being stung by a kissing bug. His physician, an expert on bites, says that the sting of the kissing bug is more dangerous than the bite of a rattlesnake. Look out, girls!

It is not so many years since the Obrenovitches, the royal family of Serbia, tended swine. At their present gait it will not be many years before they are back at their ancient and congenial occupation. Not even the support of Russia can much longer sustain the dead beats who are now sucking the lifeblood of the Serbian people.

Discussing the warfare of the future, Electrical Expert Nikola Tesla declares his belief that it will become far less bloody than at the present time. The future will see war machines, he says, manned by only a few men, causing but small loss of life, and in the end machines guided by outside power will do the fighting. Tesla says he is also working for the increase of human energy. He claims to see in great armies a fearful waste of that energy and he claims for this nation an advantage in its limited standing army, consequent upon which is vast added energy or "velocity," as he describes mobility.

The experiment in coeducation begun by Brown University in 1890 is proceeding with entire satisfaction to the women. In 1900 there are 152 women students who carried off 36 degrees out of 170. There were several women among the prize winners. The Gaspar historical prize was won by a Providence girl, while a premium for excellence in mathematics went to another. The Greek prize was tied between a man and a woman. The story is repeated at all commencements where women are allowed to compete on equal terms with men. It upsets some old-fashioned prejudices and notions, but there seems to be no help for it. Women have forced their way to the front in education and there seems to be no prospect of persuading them to be content with a less conspicuous and honorable place.

That the number of killed and injured on American railways in 1890 was greater than the entire British casualties in the Boer war should suggest that a great deal more can be done towards safeguarding life and limb in this branch of transportation than has been accomplished. The doubling of tracks and adoption of the block signal system should be expected of every railway company. Legislatures should hasten these improvements whenever possible. The labor unions and others who are working for the adoption of the automatic coupler on all rolling stock should not relax their efforts. Profit being the first consideration with railroad managers, they must be kept up to the mark by constant watchfulness on the part of those interested in making the railway system safer for themselves and the traveling public. As for the record of over 10,000 persons killed or injured by being run over at crossings or while standing on railroad tracks, this can be diminished by abolishing grade crossings and by the enforcement of laws and regulations against trespassing on railway tracks. We have too little regard for the sacredness of human life. We need to copy European methods in fencing the public off from railway lines. Until we do this, the annual killing and maiming will continue.

In an article in the Homiletic Review Joseph Parker draws the line sharply between the preacher and the essayist who reads his pulpit address. According to the London clergyman the effective preacher is not the one who delivers a set oration. The reader stands at a distance from his hearers, while the preacher appeals to them personally. Mr. Parker considers Beecher, Spurgeon and Moody the three best preachers he has heard, ranking them in that order. Beecher used the fewest possible notes, which would be unintelligible to any one else and gave no hint of the store of eloquence which they would suggest to him. Spurgeon wrote down catch words and a few beginnings of sentences. Both Beecher and Spurgeon trusted almost entirely to the inspiration of the moment to secure fit words in which to clothe their

thoughts. Either could expand a slight idea into an indefinite number of charming words, while either was also a master of short and pregnant sentences, some of Beecher's aphorisms being among the best in any literature. Moody used no notes at all. "Can any one imagine Moody standing up in the pulpit, taking out a sheet of paper, putting on his spectacles, holding down his head, and reading a sermon?" Instead, he spoke extemporaneously and passionately, appealing to "sinful human nature."

It is well known that Mrs. Emmons Blaine has made magnificent provisions for establishing the Chicago Institute with the twofold object of providing ideal educational conditions from kindergarten to college and offering to teachers the best advantages for professional training. One feature of the enterprise which is not often mentioned is of much importance. After the staff of instruction was appointed, the twenty-six men and women who comprise the staff were placed under salaries and were allowed a year for maturing their own qualifications before being called to their respective chairs. Most of them are now pursuing special studies at universities, or are traveling on tours of observation in the rich Old World. This faculty elect is composed of persons already well educated. Many of them have already proved their fitness for the work for which they now seek fresh preparation. Such a fact emphasizes the modern urgency for higher educational standards. The teacher must ever be a learner. The same impulse reaches downward to the preparatory schools. The conditions of admission to the best colleges are not growing easier. And for those who seek a real education the regular course leads to a real "commencement;" because the bachelor's degree marks the first step, the lowest round on the ladder of that higher learning which is to be the joyous pursuit and passion of a lifetime. Postgraduate studies are also growing in fashion, because every profession, like that of the instructor, demands a superior equipment, with broader and deeper grounding. In all departments of skilled labor—in art and artisan work, in business management and the conduct of human affairs along every line—there is the same demand for higher standards, as if civilization were trying to throw off the curse of bad work. As the late James T. Fields once remarked: "There is everywhere a demand for what is first class. Nobody wants 'a pretty good egg.'"

RIGHT AND LEFT FACES.

Physiognomies Which Are Stumbling Blocks to Photographers.

"One of the principal obstacles in the way of successful portrait photography," said an old-time local expert, "is the asymmetry of the average human face. The features of ninety-nine people out of a hundred are decidedly asymmetrical—in other words, the right and left sides are different in size, shape and general contour. We don't notice this variation unless our attention is attracted to it, but it is there all the same, and for some reason that I am not able to explain it is generally emphasized by the camera. What I say applies, of course, to head-face pictures only, for when the face is turned slightly the deviations are scarcely ever discernible.

"Among men asymmetry often lends great strength to a countenance. Bismarck was a striking example of that fact, and so was Gladstone. If you are skeptical take a full-face picture of either and cover one-half of it with a card. Then reverse the process and examine the other side. You will be surprised. In fact, you will discover four different men, all distinct types."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

RAILWAYS OF CHINA.

They Are Few in Number and Mostly Controlled by Foreigners.

China has few railways, the policy of foreign exclusion so long in vogue having prevented their construction. Most of the lines in existence are in the region which is now the scene of military operations and of the depredations of the "Boxers." A railway, eighty miles long, belonging to an English company, extends from the port of Tien-Tsin north to Pekin. At Fengtai, five miles south of Pekin on this line, begins the Belgian "Lu Han" railway, which extends southwest seventy-eight miles to Paoingfu, where the "Boxers" have been particularly active. Both the English and the Belgian lines have been largely destroyed by the rioters. From Tien-Tsin a railway extends 287 miles eastward to Chenchoo, and there are branches aggregating fifty miles. Altogether the English system has 407 miles and the Belgian eighty-eight. It is the former that is to be ultimately connected with Moukden, in the Russian sphere, where it will connect with the Siberian railway. About sixty miles of the American Hankan-Pekin line has been graded, but work is now stopped.

The World's Largest Diamond. The Rajah of Matlan owns the largest reliable diamond in the world. It weighs 307 carats, and is shaped like an egg, with a queer little dent below marking the smaller end. Some notion of the value of the stone can be formed from the fact that when the King of Borneo wished to add it to his treasures some years ago he offered in exchange for it \$500,000 in cash, supplemented by the gift of two "warships" fully equipped, a number of cannon and a large quantity of powder and shot.

Exports of Scientific Instruments. The exports of scientific instruments from the United States to foreign countries during the past nine months amounted to nearly \$5,000,000, being an increase of 54 per cent. over the corresponding period of the previous year and larger per cent. increase than for any other class of exports. This is a notable showing of the increasing appreciation which our scientific apparatus is receiving abroad.

It seems to be a man's duty to keep the wolf from his own door, and his wife's to scare off the wolf in front of her church.

Troubles and thunder clouds usually seem very black in the distance, but grow lighter as they approach.

PEST OF THE FARMER.

THE CANADA THISTLE DEFIES LAW AND SCIENCE.

All Other Forms of Vegetation Are Smothered by Its Presence—Eradication Is Difficult Because of Its Being So Extremely Hardy.

Of all the weeds hated and denounced by the farmer the worst hated and the most denounced is the Canada thistle. Carduus arvensis, familiar along country roadsides in thick patches and in vacant lots in cities where it springs up without apparent cause, thrives without encouragement and perseveres against any but the most determined and unrelenting efforts to root it out. In the city its presence is not important, but to the farmer it is a serious matter, for its dense patches smother all other forms of vegetation and warfare against it is without glory, but never without wounds. Weeding out a thistle patch is one of the bugbears of country boyhood.

In a recent circular the division of botany of the United States Department of Agriculture treats of the Canada thistle historically, scientifically and practically throughout its troublesome career. It appears in this pamphlet that the thistle may be found to be a matter of concern to persons who have never been in the slightest degree interested in it and this through the process of law. It will doubtless be a matter of great surprise to the suburbanite to learn that though he may let the prickly plant flourish upon his borders, if he allows it to go to seed and scatter its propagating material abroad the majesty of the law may step in and fine him. No fewer than twenty-four states proscribe the Canada thistle, and most of them prescribe penalties for permitting the weed to produce seeds.

The Canada thistle can't prove its arrival in the Mayflower, but it is a pretty old American nevertheless. Early botanists held that it was indigenous in western Canada, but the best specific opinion at present holds that it was probably never indigenous on this continent, but was introduced into the French settlements in Canada early in the seventeenth century. At present the weed holds sway from Maine to Virginia and westward to North Dakota and Kansas, and on the Pacific coast from Washington to northern California. From the Mississippi to the Rockies it is not luxuriant enough to be troublesome and the Southern States are practically free from it and likely to remain so, as it does not thrive in that region.

There is danger of its introduction into the northern prairie states and the Rocky Mountain region, as the climate and agricultural conditions are suitable for its growth and it is now abundant and troublesome in Manitoba and along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad from Winnipeg to the coast. The great hindrance in the way of eradicating the Canada thistle when it has once got a start are its hardiness and the pertinacity of the traveling roots. These run along underground sometimes at a depth of three feet and thrust forth shoots into the upper air with the greatest vigor, when the plant itself has been destroyed. As showing the vitality and power of these shoots a case in Washington is cited where in vacant lots the thistle had been cut down and, as was supposed, rooted out and the places where it grew were covered over with soil from excavations, packed hard by the passage of many carts, so that the running roots must have been at least a yard beneath the surface. Nevertheless its shoots penetrated this soil and started new patches of the plant.

Various methods of eradication are advocated by different authorities, but all are slow and involve considerable labor. Where the running roots can be reached and turned up by plowing this method, if frequently repeated, is effective, but in light, rich soil, which is permeable by the air, plowing is always ineffective. Where a dense sod can be formed this will choke out the thistle. Hoeing out, burning, salting and treatment with kerosene and other destructive chemical agencies are successful in many cases and some farmers commend the practice of covering small patches of the plant with tan bark or straw, but it has been found that thistles will lie dormant for as long as three years in porous soil and pop out as live and ready for damage as ever when the straw or tan bark is removed.—New York Sun.

Pay Parties.

Last year an idea was originated in London which promises this season to take much wider scope. Certain popular members of society, whose friends are legion and whose presence invariably secures the success of an entertainment, started the "pay party." It is thus arranged: The popular proposer says, for example, "Let us make up a party to go to dinner at Prince's, the theater afterward, and supper elsewhere when the play is over." The suggestion is voted delightful, and each member of the proposed party agrees to pay his or her expenses. The same idea is carried out for Ascot, for Hurlingham, for a water picnic, for an afternoon and dinner at Hurlingham. Last year it was but the few who were admitted to take part in these co-operative entertainments; this season rumor declares that they will be organized on a more extensive scale. Trips to the Paris exhibition, coaching tours, Saturday-to-Monday jaunts here, there and everywhere will be planned.—London Express.

Sanitary Telegraphing.

In Vienna telephone booths are furnished with napkins bearing the inscription, "Wipe, if you please." The napkins are changed frequently, and this undoubtedly serves to keep the mouthpiece of the transmitters in good sanitary condition.

Her Simile.

Professor "Observe this interesting photograph of the solar corona, Miss Myrilla." "Oh, yes! Isn't it funny. It looks just like a ragged batter cake."—Indianapolis Journal.

LING CHEE.

Oriental Pastime that Brings Out the Highest Form of Executioner's Art.

Executing is a favorite amusement in China, and the ceremony of ling chee is the height of the executioner's art. First, the criminal is bound to a cross, as the wretch with bulging eyes looks upon the scene in horror, the gentleman upon whom develops the principal work advances with drawn sword. Possibly the offense was a light one, or it may be that the wretch has obtained partial remission, in which case he will have the felicity of being killed in eight strokes instead of twenty-four or possibly seventy-two. At the first stroke the executioner simply whisks off one of the eyebrows—so neatly as scarcely to draw blood. Hey, presto! off comes the other. With a light horizontal sweep he slashes a shoulder clean from the body, performing a like operation on the other side a moment later. Then the breasts are similarly treated, and with a lunge forward quick as lightning the executioner plunges his weapon into the victim's heart. After that all that remains is to decapitate the lifeless and maybe still quivering body, and the execution is complete.

This is the lightest form of ling chee. When, however, full ling chee is performed it is a lengthened business, and the various operations of the executioners are watched as keenly by the onlookers as a great actor in a new part on a first night. He rises to the occasion feeling that much is required of him. When he has removed the breasts as in the first method he has still a long and expert carving operation before him till the moment when he shall dispatch the wretch; each forearm, then each upper arm, then a slash from each thigh, followed by dexterous slashes at each calf, and finally after the heart has been pierced, the hands, feet and other parts all come under distinct operations.

Minor offenders guilty of rebellion or murder may get off with strangulation. Crucifixion takes place, but the victim is left to die with a string tied tightly around his throat.

OVER STORIES.

The British empire is forty times larger than the German empire and sixteen times larger than all the French dominions.

Ostriches are often unruly, and when they are shipped each of them has a lady's stocking drawn over the head and neck, and in that condition they can be led like lambs.

To the Academy of Sciences (Paris), M. Batelli reports that when the heart of animals has ceased to beat, or a quarter of an hour, it has been reanimated by abdominal massage.

There are a number of deep places in the Hudson, as every one is aware, and few know that spots ranging from a depth of twenty to twenty-four fathoms are frequently met with south of the Highlands.

There are 6,750,000 volumes in the libraries of the American colleges and universities. Harvard has five hundred thousand volumes, Chicago university 350,000, Columbia 275,000 and Cornell 225,000.

Because of the multiplication of governments in Chicago due to the existence of seven townships in Cook County the per cent. cost of collecting taxes is 6.66 as compared with .57 in New York proper, .97 in St. Paul and 1.12 in Boston.

In order to facilitate traffic along the shores of the Dead Sea it has been decided to establish regular intercourse by means of small steamers, and the first steamer has been purchased. It will certainly be a shock to many to hear of a steamer on this historic body of water.

In olden days, when tea was a rare and precious luxury, silver strainers were used, into which the exhausted leaves were put when they had been well watered and drained. They were afterward eaten with sugar on bread and butter. This fact is recorded by Sir Walter Scott in "St. Ronan's Well."

From a lecture delivered in the Sorbonne by M. Mangin, it would appear that Paris possesses about eighty thousand trees in the streets and public places in the city. It is calculated there are twenty-six thousand plane trees, seventeen thousand chestnuts and fifteen thousand elms, the remainder consisting of sycamores, maples, lindens, etc. Apparently, there is only one oak and one mulberry.

Searchlights.

Modern science greatly modifies many forms of danger. By means of electric lights the interior of a burning building is made as plain as daylight, and firemen can tell at a glance from the window ledge whether their presence is needed inside, says Harper's Weekly. The lights are made detachable, so they can be taken from the engine and set up on standards. They are also provided with two hundred feet of flexible conducting cables, which enables the firemen to run the searchlights out on a pier, or even into a building. One of the great fields for usefulness of this apparatus is in lighting up the interior of boats when on fire. When a ship at the pier gets on fire the darkness in the hold makes it difficult for the firemen to control the flames. Dense volumes of smoke further obscure the point where the fire is burning, and sometimes ship and cargo are lost simply because the firemen are unable to locate the exact place of the fire.

Refractory.

Mrs. Peterkin—Without exception, you are the most obstinate, perverse man I ever saw.

Peterkin—What have I done now? Mrs. Peterkin—Why, I have had that new couch mixture in the house a month and you haven't once caught cold.—Harper's Bazar.

"Sparkling Buggy."

A carriage dealer in Linn County, Kansas, announces that "counting made easy by the use of the celebrated new 'sparkling buggy,'" for the sale of which he is sole agent in that locality.

A great deal is said by the elderly women returning from a wedding to the effect that "she is happy now, but just wait!"

"SHANTY-BOAT FOLKS."

The People Who Live on the Great Rivers of the West.

One cannot travel along any of the larger interior waterways, either by steamboat or rail, without catching sight of the water denizens' queer ark-like habitations. Contemptuous references to them as "shanty-boat folks" are to be seen in the newspapers of all river towns, and heard in the conversation of all river-bank dwellers, and no State watered by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Missouri, or any of their larger branches, is ever clear of them. Steamboat men say they number from 10,000 to 12,000; some of the more intelligent water folk themselves place the total at from 12,000 to 15,000 at least, while all agree that, instead of becoming fewer, they are increasing as the years roll round. This, notwithstanding the adverse ordinances of certain municipalities and the repressive effect of unpopulated statutes of two or three States. It is forbidden any shanty-boat man to "lie up" within the boundaries of the municipalities referred to, excepting in cases of dire emergency; the States in question prohibit the existence of "shanty-boat folks" at all.

Dry land supports no corresponding class. In truth, they cannot be treated properly as a single class, for they are split up into almost as many subdivisions as those who live on shore. Frequently these subdivisions are not sharply defined, however, and, indeed, it would not be easy to draw an exact line, separating river from land dwellers in all cases. But, in some respects, the water folk are a unit. They return to the contemplation of the "shore people" with interest. Without exception, they are infatuated with "the river," as they naively term the entire system, and, no matter how much they may differ among themselves, they hang together when in trouble with outsiders. They call themselves "the river people," and will disdainfully when that title is applied to steamboat men, pilotabots, or even the raftsmen who row past fields of timber and logs down the mighty streams.

YANKEE AND SOUTHERN GIRLS.

Naval Officer Mixed Them Up, but Made No Enemies.

Among the visitors to the Kearsarge were two young women, dressed handsomely. One, in a patterned rose-color dress, had black hair, the complexion of a creole and bright brown eyes. She reminded one of the song, "She Was Bred in Old Kentucky, Take Her, Boy, You're Mighty Lucky." She was a Connecticut Yankee.

The other girl, in a plain gray skirt and white waist, had brown hair, light complexion and hazel eyes. She looked like a "stunning" New Englander. She was a Kentuckian.

The officer of the deck was presented to them on board. He took the Yankee for the Kentuckian, and, speaking to the girl with black hair, recalled the Kearsarge and Alabama fight, saying a good word by courtesy for the Southern boat. The Yankee girl didn't understand—couldn't understand. The Southern girl smiled as she listened, and suddenly broke in with a suggestion that she'd like to see the magazines and the engines of the "latest thing, named for the ship that whipped the Southerner." The officer of the deck turned and looked sharply at the brown-haired girl with the hazel eyes.

"Now, what does that mean?" he asked. "Am I confused? Which is the Kentuckian?"

The brown-haired girl smiled again and a little flush came to the cheek of the officer.

"I come from Kentucky," said the girl with the light complexion and the hazel eyes. She spoke softly, without resentment.

"You're on the wrong ship," said the officer. "What's the difference now, days? The Kearsarge and Kentucky are sister ships. We're all sisters now."—Boston Herald.

HISTORICAL CHARMS OF NEWPORT.

Fashionable Watering Place Was Famous in the Olden Days.

No watering place in the United States, not even Saratoga, approaches Newport in the fascination of historic charm. For more than two centuries and a half or as far back as the time of Roger Williams the little island on which it stands has been the scene of great ambitions. There it was that Bishop Berkeley saw in his prophetic and poetic vision how "Westward the course of empire takes its way"; there it was that the quakers, who had followed George Fox himself to Rhode Island, established a community which at one time promised to rival that of Penn; there the Portuguese and Dutch Jews so flourished that the Hebrew name of Touro is to-day the most familiar that greets the visitor.

Before the revolution the foreign and domestic trade of Newport was greater than New York's. Nowhere else was there a social life more elegant and scholarly. The Redwood library dates its name and origin to a quaker merchant of the eighteenth century, a temporary of that Col. Geoffrey Malbone who had a house as famous in his day as Marble House is in ours. When Belmont entourage is in ours. When it was destroyed by fire one summer afternoon, while his slaves were engaged in cooking a dinner for a brilliant company of his guests, the colonel immediately ordered the feast to be served on the lawn, amidst the illumination from the flames of the burning mansion. It was this fire and this feast that did a great deal to make Newport famous.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Sun Does the Cooking.

An inventor in India has constructed an apparatus for cooking by the heat of the sun. It consists of a box made of wood and lined with reflecting mirrors, at the bottom of the box being a small copper boiler, covered with glass to retain the heat of the rays concentrated by mirrors upon the boiler. In this contrivance any sort of food may be quickly cooked.

Vessels in Chinese Ports.

During the year 1898, 52,661 vessels, of 34,233,580 tons, entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these vessels, 743, of 239,192 tons, were American.

FROM STAGE TO FARM.

Jessie Bartlett Davis Has Become an Expert Agriculturist.

Jessie Bartlett Davis, once a leading contralto on the American stage, is now a full-fledged farmer. Willowdale farm, at Crown Point, Ind., is her pet project, and as owner and overseer of this beautiful country place, which she conducts after the latest improved methods in agriculture and stock raising, she has become widely known as a prosperous and influential member of rural society in the Hoosier State.

Willowdale, under Mrs. Davis' management, is an ideal farm. There is a big country house painted white, a cool spot in the midst of excellent meadows with yellow roads that meander through groves of willows and fruit orchards.

Dressed in a blue gingham gown, with a sunbonnet over her yellow head, her face scarlet with sunburn, Mrs. Davis whitewashes her coops, paints fences, bosses the stablemen and the farm hands, exercises the dogs, feeds the pigs and entertains her friends with inimitable cordiality. It is not a pose, either, this fad for farming. She puts her soul into the work, and enjoys it.

The most noticeable portion of the farm, and Mrs. Davis' pet spot, is the henhouse. No woman in the State has made a more enviable reputation as a chicken raiser. She calls the barnyard the White City. It is an endless village of coops and sheds, painted white and filled with an aggregation of about 500 white Leghorns and cotton-ball games, several hundred of which Mrs. Davis has raised this season. She is an authority on chicken raising, and the country folks for miles around look to her for information on the subject.

Another important adjunct to the farm is a herd of Jerseys, comprising fifty cows and helpers and two finely bred bulls. Mrs. Davis owns also 100 head of Poland China and Victoria swine, and a kennel of dogs.

The outhouses of the Davis farm are the finest in the State of Indiana. They

to be found in the Antarctic sea chiefly on Kerguelan Island—New England Grocer.

SENDING SMALL PARCELS.

How a Woman Shopper Was Taught a Lesson.

"Of course, it is pure thoughtlessness," said a salesman in a big department store yesterday, "but many women cause us a great deal of unnecessary trouble in ordering small packages which they could easily carry in their pockets to be sent to their homes. It would be no trouble for a customer to carry home with her a spool of thread, a comb or a hundred and one other small articles that are purchased each day. On each of these small articles must be written the address of the purchaser and it must go in a wagon with hundreds of other packages, and there is constant danger of its being lost."

"I heard only the other day of a woman in a city not far from New York who was made to see how needless it is to have a small parcel sent home when it can be easily carried. She was a regular customer of the store, and her habit of having spools of thread, papers of pins and such like purchases delivered was generally known. She was well acquainted with the proprietor and visited his family in a social way."

"He determined to even things up. There came a time when she ordered just one spool of thread sent to her house. The proprietor of the store directed that the small spool of thread be wrapped in a paper box and that the box be placed in a great wooden one. Around the smaller package was placed enough paper to fill the big box, which was placed on a big truck. No other goods were placed on that truck."

"Two men accompanied the box and when they reached the woman's house they pretended to have great difficulty in handling it. They pulled and tugged at the box, while the purchaser of the thread looked on in amazement. 'What's all this?' she asked."



JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS IN HER ROLE OF FARMER

consist of a cow barn which is a model in point of construction and modern convenience. It is laid in vitrified brick, with drains. Then there is an ice house, a creamery, and an engine house with a 15-horse power engine, and a combination sheller, shredder and feed grinder. Next to the cow barn stands the heifer barn, the granaries, tool sheds and the henhouse. The horse barns, stabling thirty-five head of horses, and the colt sheds, are veritable little palaces of cleanliness and order. Six men and three women are employed on the place, and over all Mrs. Davis holds sway as if she were born for this atmosphere.

FISH SKIN LEATHER.

Many Articles Made Out of a Hitherto Unused Product.

The United States fish commission has been making a collection of leathers made from the skins of fish and other aquatic animals, especially of those which promise to be of practical utility. Several varieties of fishes have skins that make an excellent leather for some purposes. Salmon hide, for example, serves so well in this way that the Eskimoes of Alaska make waterproof shirts and boots out of it. They also cut jackets out of codfish skins, which are said to be very serviceable garments. In the United States frog skins are coming into use for the mounting of books, where an exceptionally delicate material for fine binding is required. There are certain tribes of savages who make breastplates out of garish skins, which will turn a knife or a spear. A bullet will pierce this breastplate, but it is said to be impossible to chop through the material with a hatchet at one blow. Together with such a breastplate, these savages wear a helmet of the skin of the porcupine fish, which is covered with formidable spines. Fastened over the head, this helmet serves not only as a protection, but in close encounters it is used to butt with.

The Gloucester Isinglass and Glue Company recently manufactured some shoes of the skins of the codfish and cusk. On the lower Yukon, in Alaska, overalls of tanned fish skins are commonly worn by the natives. Walp handles are made of shark skin, and instrument cases are commonly covered with the same material, it being known under the name of shagreen. Whale skins are said to make admirable leather for some purposes, while porpoise leather is considered a very superior material for razor straps. Seal leather dyed in a number of different colors is included in the collection of the fish commission. This leather is obtained from the hair seal, and not from the fur bearing species, and is used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of pocketbooks. The hair seals are still very plentiful in the North Atlantic ocean, and as it is not difficult to kill them they afford a very promising source of leather supply. Walrus leather has come into the market recently, but as the animals are being exterminated rapidly it will hardly amount to much commercially. Another kind of leather now seen on sale is that of the sea elephant. Up to within a few years a species of sea elephant was found on the Pacific coast ranging as far north as Lower California, but the animals have been so nearly exterminated that they are now rarely seen. Another species is

Dwarf's Giant Son. The Gazette Medicale de Paris, from the Presse Medicale the account of a giant, 17 years of age, 7 feet 6 inches high, whose father was a dwarf.