spied from a Memphis paper: In the crowd at one of the Mem us the other day was a trainer and horse or whose name is well known all over the stry. He had named four winners and stuffing a portly wad of bills into his inby the right name," said the veteran, with a said of bitterness in his tone. "People that don't know what they are talkin' about might call it how sense. I might ha' been jest as life a numekull before the Kentucky Derby, but that race learnt me a little. Judgment that the call it form of homes is somethin'. won't make you cash any tickets, an' that's what talks." "What did the Derby do to you?" asked the other. "It done this much— it showed me that a sure thing is as dangercarth. To cut a long story short, you know I used to train for Milt Young, and Milt had of confidence in me, same as I had in sit, will that race come off. He had Once Again an' Bootmaker in it, an' it struck him that he wanted my judgment on their chances. So a few days before the Derby he wrote me to come on to Louisville an' try the colts. He

"Well, I went to Louisville an' took the oits out, with a couple of good boys up. It was all on the dead quiet, an' I held the ratch on 'em myself. I told the boys to go he Darby road and make the coits do whate Derby road and make the coits do whater was in 'em. They took me at my word done just what I told 'em. They hadn't me more'n half the distance before Bootaker begins to draw away from his half other. At the mile and a furlong he had see Again in trouble, and blank me if he dn't beat him out over fifty yards. What as the time? Hold still while I tell you. It as \$:30, a second and a half faster than others won the race in. Bootmaker pulled all right so far as I could see. The boy id he run the last furlong as strong an' raight as the first. Now, what was I to inh—what could I think but what Bootaker had the Derby at his mercy! You ight know what I done. I told Milt his it had an air tight cinch, an' put up all my ad on him. That wam't enough to satisfy a. I sold two of my houses an' put up what got for 'em, so I stood to win \$16,000 on the

"I wouldn't have sold my tickets for \$15,100 when the homes went to the post. It jest
peared to me like Bootmaker couldn't lose.
Of course I told Milt an' he plunged on him,
shewise my friends, an' they done the same.
Well, you know how it turned out. Boot
maker broke down in the race, an' the prospost is he'll never face the starter again. He of there, an' the trial jest done him up. But or that he would either ha' won or made pokane do the distance in better'n 2:34. Here was a good many people wondered thy some of us backed Young's entry agin knott so lively, but the fact was we had the nee won—till it was run. My son, I've got to name a lot of winners on the board before I git my Derby experience straightened out."

We made the suggestion recently that pame is exarch of a flower for the national
makes would find all the requirements in
the bloom of the cotton plant. It has merits
that may well be enlarged upon. The flower
makes on all the hues that constitute the national colors; it is pretty and, though not
bragrant, is inodorous. But it possesses in
the utility what it may lack in fragrance.
The product clothes the civilized world and
prese employment to millions of its most usemal and industrious people, not only in its culmere, but also in its manufacture.

The pure white is emblematic of pence, but Beauties of the Cotton Flower. pure white is emblematic of peace, but

the most powerful warlike projectiles and plosives yet known to science—both emmatic of the peaceful policy of the United lates and its military power when roused to ar. Without it the commerce as well as a industry of the world would greatly suffer. It is the chief money bringing commody of export of this country—always in eady demand abroad and good as gold in the making of international exchanges. Thout it the agriculture of the south would again and many thousands of spindles and some at the north would cease their merry and

Is there any other flower of the country whose product is so essential to the thrift of allilions of people, and which is every way so sell fitted for Uncle Sam to wear in his but on bole!—Atlanta Journal.

In scientific matters one cannot always trust the evidence of his own senses. A little awe struck admiration, the progress of an electric car. As it finally disappeared in the distance, and they turned to walk away, the boy inadvertently stepped upon the rails forming the track. Instantly his father pull

Don' you know no better 'a dat." cred.
"You might ha' had a shock, an' died in

tracka."

Sho, dad! dat cyar's a mile away by dis a," said the lad, scornfully, but his father sed at him with an expression of pitying

"Ef you don' learn no mo'n dat at school." time you stayed at home," said he. "Don' oy sand 'lectricity way over to England on

'Don' folks get killed when lightning comes wn outen de clouds, millions ob miles!" "Sartain sure!" "And yet you say de cyar's more 'n a mile away, and dere ain't no danger! 'Lige Bloesom, you jee' keep off'n dem rails!"

And the boy, overawed by paternal wisdom, gave the tleath dealing track a wide both.—Youth's Companion.

The Elixir of Life Found. seed by the eminent scientist, M Brown-uard, to the French Academy of Medi it appears that he has prepared a con-on warranted to infuse fresh doses of vial energy into constitutions shattered by age or illness. As yet, for there is no public record of its trial as a recuperative and revitaling agent, all that can be said is that it is

told me that he regarded among the most important of his duties that of playing with his boys at their hours of recreation, and so that the always insisted in following methods of the sound of the sou be always insisted in joining in their games men then as it is with women now to have of ball and marbles and other pastimes in their hair curied. The fashion of having the of ball and marbles and other pastimes in some capacity that should, as it were, bring them to a common social level at least once in the twenty-four hours; that thus he had an opportunity to know and love them free from the restraints of official position, and that they were drawn nearer together in heart for their work. "Yes," he said, as his mind reverted to those days, "had I to choose between the two I think I would have let an other man hear their lessons, but I would have insisted on my right to play with them: I could have thus done more good, and the lessons would have come out all right."—Bose Trevers.

I could have come out all right. "—Bose the restraints of ball and marbles and other pastimes in the with which they short, except on top, where it is left quite long, is called the Pompadour, and is only ten or twelve years old, though the clippers with which the work is done were invented three years earlier. The practice of brushing the hair by machinery run by steam started about twenty-five years ago, and was given up about ten years ago on account of the fancy of Cleopatra and the late thing of Bavaria for being drawn about by swans. It seems that M. Marx's podo-scapher that also is an English dictionary word, having started with twenty ducks, some burner invented three years ago, and was given up about ten years ago on account of the fancy of Cleopatra and the late thing of Bavaria for being drawn about by swans. It seems that M. Marx's podo-scapher that also is an English dictionary word, having started with twenty ducks, shows what a healthy pastime podoscaphy must be.—London Globe.

The Popular Thing.

Father—What does your college course in case of the accidents that occurred inflicting injury on the customers—Sidewalk Stroller in Chicago Journal.

An extensive assortment of lady's and gentlemen's shoes and boots, direct from Boston, at J. M. McCall's.

SHOT AT A PHANTOM SHIP.

It Brings to Light the Record of a Lost Vessel-The Specter Ship Had Silver Salls, Silken Ropes and Shrouds of Gold. Sunk by the Swivel Gun.

The members of the Ananias club were plying their fans vigorously, and in language quite emphatic were finding fault with the reather Sergeant Al Taffe passed his hand wearily across his brow and remarked: "This, my lads, is the anniversary of an event so deeply burned in my memory that it can never be effaced."

"A story! Let's have it!" shouted the "All right, my hearties," continued the sergeant, indicating that a tale of the sea was in his mind, "I will tell it to you, and as I have done a thousand times, you will wonder

THE SPECTER SHIP SIGHTED "Forty-two years ago I was in command giance. of the brig Three Jacks, as stanch a craft as ever plowed the raging main. We had a crew of forty men, all experienced sailors who had spent the greater part of their lives on the deep. The Three Jacks was engaged in the Boston and Liverpool trade, and a voyage in those days sometimes occupied an entire month. Pirates were not unknown about solved it. The last pig is nearing the then on the high seas, and for protection we carried three six pound howitzers and a ous movement—there, four came out again.

swivel gun, the latter being mounted on the fo'castle. On the lst of June we sailed from now. He does humanity the favor to step Boston with a load of merchandise for John aside and find a quiet nook under a stairway, Boston with a load of merchandise for John ny Bull's market, and for the first time in my life I felt as if I ought not to attempt to make the trip. You know, my lads, I am not full grown man ought to master that "blasted came mere specks, and I realized that I was leaving the grandest country that ever lay out of doors, I did feel a little blue, and something awful hard to swallow came up in my throat. But after a week had gone

"One night just forty years ago I was lying in a hammock swung on the deck. Two bells had just struck and the watch had been changed I was smoking my pipe and gazing up at the stars, wondering if dear ones I had left on the far off shores of America were looking at the same stars and thinking of me. The wind was just strong enough to fill the sails, and it sung low and sweet through the cordage as the ship rose and fell on the waves

ded like a mother rocking the cradle

'Sail ho!' " 'Where away? I asked. " 'East of nor'east by east.'
" 'East of nor'east by east?

" 'Aye, aye, sir!' " 'Can you speak her? "To meet a ship in mid-ocean is nothing un common, and I lay down again to draw pic-tures on the moon. But I had not been long engaged in the pleasant occupation when again the lookout shouted:

"'Hard on the larboard quarter, sir, and aring down on us "In an instant I sprang from my couch, and with a single bound was in the main shrouds, trumpet in hand. Sure enough, on the port quarter was a full rigged ship, and a beauti-ful sight she was, my lads. Her sails were of silver and her rigging was silken ropes of many hues and colors. The shrouds were strings of gold interwoven and her decks in-

'Three Jacks, of Boston, for Liverpool, with liver and tripe.'
"'Hard aport there with your helm or you will run into us,' I shouted, for the strange

vessel was coming right at us, bows on, and was but a few hundred feet away. A collision seemed certain, and she was so much larger than the Three Jacks that I knew we ald get the worst of the smash.

"'Ahoy there! ahoy! ahoy!' I shouted.
"'Your names are Dennis.'
"'Avast there, you lubbers,' I shrieked.
Bear away, or shiver my towlights if I don't end you all to Davy Jones' locker.

"A low, mocking laugh was the only re-ponse I received, and I waited no longer, for what I must do must be done quickly. I dropped from the shrouds, ran for ard like ightning, unlashed the swivel gun on the o'castle, turned her upon the strange ship boom! bang! The night air was thick with moke, there were screams of agony and ries of pain. When the smoke lifted that strange ship was gone Not a sign of her was left save the spanker boom, which slow ly descended as if from the sky Astride the boom was one of the white robed figures I shall never forget its look of agony

"It was a year after that I was at Balti more and told the story of the phantom ship to a friend. We looked up the records and found that the Big Casino sailed from Balti more about 100 years ago and never was heard of after she sailed. The ship we met in mid-ocean was her ghost that had been tramping over the Atlantic for so many years." Indianapolis News.

From data that seem reliable we learn that the first building association in this country was organized in a suburb of the city of Phil adelphia, called Frankford, Jan. 3, 1831, and named the "Oxford Provident Building as sociation." The scheme was simple. There was a single series of stock, entrance fee of \$5, monthly dues on each share of stock \$3, and matured value of shares \$500. The shares reached their maturity in ten years and six months, and the association was dissolved. A new association of the same name was

the same place in 1845, called the "Franklin Building association," in which the matured value of the shares was placed at \$200 and monthly dues at \$1. In 1847 an association similar to the Franklin was organized in the Kensington district of Philadelphia. The number of shares was limited to five hundred the matured value of shares \$200, and monthly dues of \$1.—Ouce a Week.

Styles in Whiskers. I learned my trade forty years ago in Bos ton, said a leading barber to me yesterday as he trimmed my hair, and it is surprising how long a fashion in hair or whiskers will sing agent, all that can be said is that it is atrinsically compounded of revolting materials. The physiologist, it stated, cuts out sertain parts of living animals, such as gainen pigs, and the pieces of quivering flesh counded together by the pestle and mortar of pharmaceutical commerce are made into a kind of paste with water. The essence of this compound is then injected under the

s, was early in life a schoolmaster. He in long hair went out. Before that every body

VICTIMS OF THE PUZZLE.

Asylum-The Greatest Puzzle.

son may be assigned as well as another. has simply to let go his hold on the sensible things of life, and the first crotchet of his wandering fancy is liable to be the method of his mania throughout. Industrious men seldom lose their reason. The majority of

mbeciles were formerly indolents. There is something about a puzzle which has a peculiar attraction for an idle man has found mental effort irksome, and bodily activity quite out of the question, but he sees some other wreck busy with a circular box, in which pasteboard fences and cheap marbles alone engross attention, and be gives it a passing, baif contemptuous

Little things like that oughtn't to stall a door of the pen, a little turn, a tilt, a dextermake the trip. You know, my lads, I am not chicken hearted or given to love poetry, but the steeples sink away and the 'He fails once or twice, and then, feeling that hills grow smaller and smaller, until they became mere specks, and I realized that I here is a foeman worthy of his steel, he lays down the package he was taking home, finds a seat on a door step, pushes back his hat and

swears he will conquer the thing.

When he has done so, he feels his pride appealed to. The pesky thing worried him a while, but he has learned the sleight now and can do it without any trouble. Instead of throwing the thing into the lake as too trivial for use, he conceives a violent aversion to "downed by any such fool thing as

able requirements of existence, and can only be occupied with puzzles. He feels a strong dislike for a man who mentions a new puzzle; knows he could solve that; looks at it, tries it once or twice, fails, and then falls s victim. He is just as far gone on the second as he was on the first. When he hears any one talk about the first puzzle he flies into a passion "Any one can solve that," he says, contemptu ously. Sometimes it is marbles in a box; at others it is a lot of square blocks on a plane surface which he must push this way and that. Then it is a cluster of bent wires on a ring, and at last it is anything which will challenge solution. However, no problem in business, no questión of what he shall eat or what he shall drink, or wherewithal he shall be clothed, can fix his wandering mind for a

Down on La Salle street, just below Mon-roe, stands a tail and bearded individual intensely busy with a handful of wire puzzles, which are stated to be on sale. He bends over them with great hands that could so easily earn "bread and cheese and kisses," and works away. A boy happens along, bearing a message in haste, stops to see if the riddle is solved. Another boy sees the halted messenger and stands beside him. A couple of men drift along and pause a moment, and a woman with a baby carriage pushes up to "Her figurehead—a golden statue of Melpomene—with ruby eyes radiated in the moonlight, and on her bow I could read the name, 'Big Casino, of Baltimore.' Standing on the fo'castle was a white robed figure. In the maintop, foretop and mizzentop were clustered a lot of people, all clad in white, and one, whom I took to be the captain, sat astride the bowsprit. So close to us was she that I could hear the swish of the waves as they fell away from her bows.

THEIR NAMES WERE NOT "DENNIS."

"Ship, ahoy! I shouted through my trumpet.

"Ahoy! ahoy! was the response carried back on the wind.

"What ship is that and where are you bound?"

"Big Casino, of Baltimore, bound for Baltimore with artificial oysters. What ship is that?"

"Three Jacks, of Boston, for Liverpool,

"I'm going to spring my breastpin puzzle on the train some day. I sold one to old — the other day, and he laughed himself hourse

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences M. D. Malarco, speaking of the metric system of weights and measures, gave some interesting figures. In 1887 the aggregate population of the countries in which the metric system was compulsory was over 302, 000,000, being an increase of 53,000,000 in ten years. In 1887, in countries with a population of close on 97,000,000, the use of the system was contonal and the countries where

tion of close on 97,000,000, the use of the sys-tem was optional, and the countries where the metric system is legally admitted in principle and partially applied as in Russia, Turkey and British India) had in 1887 a pop-ulation of 395,000,000, being an increase of 54,000,000 in ten years. The increase is due

The sporting column of The Paris Figaro waxes enthusiastic over the podoscaph. France has not, generally speaking, much to teach us in the way of equatics; and yet, though the word has found its way into rethough the word has found its way into recent English dictionaries, it is impossible to
feel warranted in assuming that the podescaph is a matter of common knowledge. For
the benefit of the ignorant, then, a pode
scaph, as described by M. Adrean Marx, is a
flat board, just big enough for a single adventurer, nailed upon a pair of small skiffs,
a minute raft upon which any one who has
the knack of self balance may voyage up and
down rivers and along canals, either crouch
ing, kneeling or standing. If the wind be
well behind him, he may open an umbrella,
and is then carried along at the rate of steam.
Nor do these things exhaust the podoscaph's this compound is then injected under the skin of the patient with a syringe similar to that employed by the votaries of morphine. The Boston clergyman, the Rev. E. M. P. Wells, was early in life a schoolmaster. H. lessened his labor, but supplied him with a roast duck for supper whenever, in his river voyages, he came to a halting place insufficiently provided—a very practical adapta-tion of the fancy of Cleopatra and the late king of Bavaria for being drawn about by

HURTFUL OCCUPATIONS.

Employments Which Injure the Eyes, Lungs or Other Organs. There are many occupations in which the eyes have to suffer, as very small objects must be critically scrutinized, frequently by artificial light. The objects, in order to be distinctly seen, must be brought quite near the eye: this necessitates great straining of the eye. The eyeball being compressed some what by the muscles, causes congestion, which is increased by artificial light in which

there is excessive heat. Rays of yellow color

Engravers, lapidaries, watchmakers and wing girls are subject to affections of the

are very trying to the eyes.

eyes, due to the above mentioned causes. They lead a sedentary life, sitting at work in constrained attitude, with the body bent orward and shoulders rounded, so that the noracic movements are interfered with This produces consumption, the cases of this disease among engravers and seamstresses being very numerous. Engravers are also subject to spasms in their fingers, with dis-ease of the skin on the hands and forearms. Watchmakers who do the repairing have e nail on the right thumb thickened and scaly from their manner of opening watches. The nails on the thumb and index finger of he left hand show at the point where they approach each other "in order to hold delicate pieces" a worn appearance, and almost complete destruction is produced by the con-stant rubbing of the file. Seamstresses are sometimes poisoned by the stuffs they work Many instances have occurred of ar enical poisoning in those who sewed green oods, which is colored with arsenical salta physician of Boston found 8.21 grains of it in one square foot of goods. An itching, eczematous eruption has been produced by

ead to increase its weight, and persons who pass it through the mouth in threading needles, then bite it off with the teeth, have uffered with lead poisoning. The influence of sewing machines on

eminent men, with conflicting arguments and evidence. The most elaborate investigation is by Duchesne. He found that women suffered from muscular pains and great fatigue of the lower limbs, with dyspepsia and other evils; while other writers agree that moderate work on the sewing machine is rather beneficial for health than otherwise, and that only where women work from eight to ter. hours at the treadle evil results are apparent. hours at the treadle evil results are apparent. It seems clear, therefore, that the chief source of their troubles is fatigue, which, with their habits of life, food, associations, etc., fully account for the symptoms. As the health of women is vastly more important to the national vigor than that of men, special care should ever be taken to guard it. While here are many workrooms where the ma-

chines are run by steam or water power, there are many where the machines are run by the muscles of women.

Persons performing delicate operations with their fingers, requiring long practice to learn and frequently repeated, sometimes suffer from what is called "writers" cramp," because it was first noticed in penmen. It occurs in all classes of writers, planists, vioinists, telegraph operators and others.

Musicians who play on wind instrume

contract emphysenia on account of the strain brought to bear on the lungs by thoracic muscles, while the expulsion of air is hin-dered. Those who use their voices a great dered Those who use their voices a great deal and are obliged to speak in loud tones for a long time, often in an impure atmosphere, suffer greatly from the constant strain of the vocal organs. Such is the case among sectors, teachers, singers and speakers. The most common discovery are affianced—for she was en gaged to a young lawyer—came in to chat with her a few moments. He was a bright young fellow, and they were to be married in the fall. He had been coaxing her to leave the business, but she would not do it. Well, this was a delightful June day, and as he left most common disease among them is pharyngitis, known to all as "clergyman's sore throat." This is due largely to improper breathing and want of knowledge in giving forth the voice. Such persons cannot know too much about that beautiful organ, the voice, and should study with those who make it a great consideration. This is the best way of warding off disease of the throat and loss

People run away with the idea that gymnasts, athletes, wrestlers, are perfect Hercules, and cannot know disease. Tis a mistake. They undergo very universally at times severe tests of muscular exertion, and as a result of these efforts, combined with their irregular manner of living, are usually short lived men, dying of phthisis and heart disease.

Railroad employes are exposed to accidents, as well as various disorders of the nervous and circulatory systems, produced by the constant jarring to which they are subjected. In the case of engineers and fire the sudden changes of weather, ac the jargon of puzzle fiends is a language of its own.

"Did you work that new French contrivance?"

"Yes, it's nothing. That Brown scheme with seven blocks beats the French business."

"I have a new thing in brass rings that no man on earth can down unless you tell him how."

"I'll bet a dollar I can down it. Let's see her."

"Where did you get that rolla-bolla business I saw you trying to sell?"

"Oh, that's made here in town, and it's a seller. Fellow thinks he can do it every time until he buys it and tries it. Then he finds it don't do as he thought it would."

"I'm going to spring my breastpin puzzle

by the constant jarring to which they are subjected. In the case of engineers and fire men, by the sudden changes of weather, ac cording to Duchesne, their health for the first few years improves and some gain flesh but, to use his expression, they are, as a rule tired out at trn years' service, sufferers at the end of fifteen, and after twenty years rarely are able to continue in the service. Many less their eyesight, their hearing becomes dull and pains in the lower limbs render walking or standing upright tiresome and difficult He attributes these symptoms to an affection of the spinal cord, produced by long stand ing and constant vibration of the locomo tives.—Boston Globa.

A Simple Scientific Trick.

In a large factory one of the workmen carelessly allowed his hammer to alip from his hand. It flew half way across the room over it."

And so they go. Anything to avoid hard work. Yet they exhaust more brain tissue studying their valueless schemes than would be required in earning a week's salary. Little by little the victim gets wilder and less of an ornament to society. Little by little his mental forces fail, until he leaps from irritation to maudlin rage, and goes galloping off to an insane asylum, the wildest, most hope less of imbeciles.

It puzzles a fellow to know why puzzles were made.—Chicago Herald.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences M. D. Malarce, speaking of the

with green ink. Then the plaintiff was or dered to put on a pair of spectacles with two different glasses, the one for the right eye be-ing red and the one for the left eye consisting of ordinary glass. Then the card was handed him and he was ordered to read the writing on it. This he did without hesitation, and the cheat was at once exposed. The sound right eye, fitted with the red glass, was unable to distinguish the green writing on the black surface of the card, while the left eye, which he pretended was sightless, was the one with which the reading had to be done.

to the growth of population in the countries which had already adopted the system and to its adoption by new countries. The system of China, Japan and Mexico is decimal, but uot metric. The metric system is thus legally recognized by 794,000,000 of people, and the three last named countries have a population of about 474,000,000, so that only about 42,000,000 of the civilized world have systems which are neither metric nor decimal.—London Standard.

Coin Statistics.

The weight and bulk of the gold and silver coin now held by the United States treasury forms the subject of inquiry by a correspondent of a mathematical turn of mind, and he finds that the weight of the gold is 601 tons of 2,000 pounds and the silver 8,000 tons. Packing it along the highway as cordwood is packed, the gold would make a barricade 4 feet high, 4 feet thick for a distance of 335 don Standard. feet, and the silver, if similarly packed, would extend 4,248 feet, or five-sixths of a mile. If distance the gold bearing carts would cover 2½ miles and the silver a fraction over 30½ miles.—New York Telegram

of translating electrical energy into mechan-ical energy; in other words, it will become About this time ther an electric motor, and may be employed at age before Quebec a certain bold Capt. Mc-any other prime motor would be. Since the Lellan, of Falmouth, Me., in his fast brigan-

STRANGE AND GHASTLY.

Why He Found Pleasure in the Pursuit. Telltale Countenances-A Young Lady Assistant Who Fell in Love with a Dead

One of the oldest undertakers in San Francisco recently told an Examiner reporter that he would not exchange occupations with any man in the state. Said he: "I tell you there is a singular fas

ministering to the wants of the dead, in placing over them garlands of flowers, nicely ranging their white faces, and laying their ale bodies in the last casket." The old veteran went on portraying the easures of his pursuit, and as he gave the tails of his weird vocation be grew into an

estasy not unlike the reveries of an opium

Continuing, the undertaker said: "Experience has taught me that familiarity My business puts death in a less terrifying light than the pictures which the imagina-tion draws where the actual is seldom witnessed. I have put so many in their last homes that I no longer look upon death with the old fear. I agree with the man who said: 'Tired of the heat and glamour of the day, we hear with joy the rustling garments of the night.' I look upon every new face that comes into my quiet sleeping apartments over there as one more lucky traveler who has reached at last his journey's end."

SOME STRANGE IDEAS. "Do you ever have favorites among those whom you did not know during life?"
"Very often, indeed. I have had people come here and I felt from the first glance that would love them for their winning ways." "Look here! What do you mean by speaking of the winning ways of the dead?"
"Well, sir, I like modest people with frank countenances, whether in life or death. Some

corpses have mean countenances. I would have declined an introduction in life, and so I seem to stare at me, while others look like sneaks. A dead man's face is a good photograph of what he was in life, and it has the dvantage that no trick of an assumed exression can deceive the eye of the observer. "There are levely men and women who come here, and when they leave us we miss them and we feel lonely. It gives me great pleasure to pin a little bouquet upon their garments, or to adjust their heads upon their sillers." pillows. They often need these little attentions, and they seem pleased when we are kind to them. Of course, they never speak, but there is golden eloquence in their silence. Different positions of their quiet faces give a language to them, and a slight change in at-titude makes the contour and whole effect dif

"Let me tell you about a young woman who used to assist me where I formerly lived. She made handsome bouquets and garlands during her leisure, and she also kept the en

osophy on the subject of death. She liked to read about the old Greeks who dressed their dead in white, sang odes to immortality, and placed floral decorations on their tombs. "I often noticed that she spent many idle hours among the coffins after the bodies were prepared and properly clothed. I of course thought that she was simply studying the business and trying to learn how to make what we call artistic settings, for she was all ways in love with the business.

"One day her affianced—for she was engaged to a young lawyer—came in to chall

this was a delightful June day, and as he left she pinned a neat little bouquet upon the lapel of his coat. Not noticing my presence he lightly kissed her on the brow, and departed. This did not seem to trouble her, although I noticed that she blushed as her sweetheart departed. I do not know whether that kiss of fended her, but I do know that she seemed troubled for several days, and after Lawyer Raife left her part Friday I noticed that her Range No. Raife left her next Friday I noticed that her eyes were moist. I believed they had gone through a little lovers' quarrel, and I thought no more about it. At least I did not have the slightest suspicion of the wonderful alienation of her affections that was taking place in her

"The next day the body of one of the hand "The next day the body of one of the hand somest young men I ever saw was brought into our parlors. He was unknown, but from papers found among his effects it was ascer tained that his family lived in London, England. He had been out hunting, and, getting separated from his companions, the gun was discharged, the charge entering his thigh He soon bled to death. Of course you know that he would be very pale.

that he would be very pale.
"Two efficient aids in the establishmen helped me to prepare the corpse for the cof fin. We dressed him nicely, combed his beau tiful hair, arranged his very handsome mus tache, gave his cheeks a few touches of color with the blender, and left instructions for our young lady assistant to have a fioral tribute made for the Elks, who were to manage the funeral. I then went home to din ner, and I was gone several hours. When returned the girl was working over the face. She made a handsome wreath and placed it over his brow. Then she fairly raved about beauty. When I came back in fifteen his beauty. When I came back in fifteen minutes she was still there, and she seemed to be talking to him. I heard her ask him if he still loved her. It was with delay that she heeded my request to come away and attend to some other work. The next day it was the same, and when I stopped by the corpse a moment she said she could marry a fellow that handsome. She seemed to blush and laugh a little, but I thought nothing of it. Toward evening the Elks and their band came after the corpse. Will you believe me when I tell you my pretty girl kissed that when I tell you my pretty girl kissed that cold face and burst into hysterics so that we could not calm her when it was removed That was twenty-five years ago, and she was then about 18 years old."

"And where is she now?" asked the reago. She looked well and hearty, and she was really handsome, although her hair was a little gray. She told me she had been married many years, and then she talked and laughed with her husband, but he made no reply, for he had been buried by the Elks nany years before. You don't understand

"When I left her gentle attendants led her away from the gaslit parlor into that part of the great insane asylum where for a quarter of a century she has lived and loved that young Englishman, whose body has rested beneath the mossy marble since we buried him there away back in the sixties. As I strolled away I could hear her voice echoing

wild beginning. Out a good old fashioned side of the procession would be nearly 33 miles long, of which distance the gold bearing carts would cover 2½ miles and the silver a fraction over 30½ miles.—New York Telegram

An Electric Motor.

It is plain, then, that we can set up an electro-motive force in a conductor by merely moving a magnet with reference to the conductor, and that we can determine the direction in which the electro-motive force shall act to produce its corresponding current of a conductor of the procession would be nearly 33 miles long, of which distance the good old fashioned ending.

In 1756 the eastern Indians were in a most warlike and ferocious mood. They massacred many of Brunswick's settlers, and one night made a raid on the house of Thomas Means, at "Flying Point." They battered in the door and dragged out Means and his family. The settler fought them manfully, but his fate was soaled. Two Indians held his arms while a third shot the brave man through the body with his own rifle. Meantime Mrs. Means ran back into the house with her infant and vainly tried to barricade the door. With fierce wells they burst into the

consequently that of the electrical current, is sold her to a farmer for \$6 in money and a also under our control.

bottle of strong water For a long time Mol bottle of strong water For a long time Mol If the current generated by a dynamic lie worked in this farmer's fields, but he sudmachine be made to traverse the circuit of denly became jealous of a young French another and similar one, the latter will be Canadian who was seen to pay her some set in rotation, and it will thus be a means marked attentious, and locked her in her

About this time there came to an anchorluctors which unite the machines may be time. He learned Mollie's story and secretly conductors which unite the machines may be as long as we piease, we have thus a means of transferring power from one point to another. Obviously, however, we cannot do this in defiance of the law of conservation of energy, and as there will always be some energy expended in heating the conductors, we can never develop at the distant station as much energy as we expend at the transmitting one.—Professor C. F. Brackett

tine. He learned Mollie's story and secretly arranged with her a plan for her escape.

One night he threw a rope to her window and she lowered herself to the ground. Be fore morning she and her rescuer were sailing rapidly down the St. Lawrence before a stiff breeze, bound for Falmouth. You can guess the sequel—how they fell in love and were married.—Lewiston Journal.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or., United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or., July 5th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada. and Washington Territory," Sarah E Savage, of Ashland, county of Jackson, state of Oregon has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. for the purchase of the NE¼ of Section No 34, in Township No 40 8 Range No 5 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at oseburg, Or. on Monday the 23 day of September, 1889.

She names as witnesses: John Kimberlin, C S Price, Jas S Rogers, Thos Mayhew, all of Ashland, Jackson county, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23 day of September, 1889.

CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Register.

J N Dolph John H Mitchell. Selinger Hermann Sylvester Pennoyer George W. McBride Go Williams of Woodland, county of Yolo, state of California, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. for the purchase of the NW¼ of sec to No. 22, in Township No. 40 S. Range No. 5 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1889.

He names as witnesses: Wm. Wallace, C. A. Miller, W. G. Ervin, G. E. Gregg, all of Woodland, Yolo county, Cal. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23 day of September, 1889.

CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Register.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office. Roseburg, Or. July 5th. 1889. (
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, eutitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory." Rosella Parker of Bly county of Klamath. state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. for the purchase of the X of see No 30, in Tp. No 39 S. range this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. for the purchase of the X of see No 30, in Tp. No 39 S. range the S. gand will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purps ses, and to establish her claim to said and before the egister and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Ogn. on Monday, he 23d day of September. 1889.

She names as witnesses: John Kimbertin, Thomas Mayhew and John F. Givans of Ashland, Jackson county Or. Squire Parker of Keno, Klamath county. Or. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above lescribed lands are requested to file their claims in this effice on or before said 23d day of September, 1889.

Cust W Lourston Register.

Chas W Johnston, Register.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or. Jon. 14th, 1889.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or. Jon. 14th, 1889.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or. Jon. 14th, 1889.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or. Jon. 14th, 1889.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or. Jone 14th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in complance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878 entitled Machiner.

Notice is hereby given that in complance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878 entitled of Congress of June 14th, 1889.

Notice is

day of September, 1889. Chas. W. Johnston. Register.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE. United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or.,) NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled An act for the sale of tink. 'An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," G. L. Matthews, of Jacksonville, county of Jackson, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No..., for the purchase of the SW ¼ of NE ¼ and W ¼ of NE ¼, and SE ¼ of Section No 34, in township No 32 S, Range No 2 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1889.

He names as witnesses: C F Wall and He names as witnesses: C F Wall and Thomas P. Kahler of Deskins, Jackson county, Oregon; Wilder Freel of Etna, Jackson county, Oregon; B. M. Gill of Henley, Siskiyou county, California. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of September, 1889. Chas. W. Johnston, Register.

of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California. Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Mary J Beebe, of Ashland, county of Jackson, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No... for the purchase of the SE ¼ of Section No 34, in Township No 40 S. Range No 5 E and will offer proof to show that the section No 34, in Township No 40 S. Range No 5 E and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg. Oregon. on Wednesday, the 14th day of August, 1889.

He names as witnesses: James Wyckoff. G. W. Griffin, A. Wikstrom, D. A. Motsinger, and Receiver of this office at Roseburg. Oregon on Wednesday, the 14th day of August, 1889.

He names as witnesses: James Wyckoff. G. W. Griffin, A. Wikstrom, D. A. Motsington, or Tuesday, the 24 day of September.

She names as witnesses: Thos Mayhew, Jas 8 Rogers, C 8 Price, John Kimberlin, all of Ashland, Jackson county, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24 day of September, 1889.

Chas. W. Johnston Register

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or., May 22, 1889. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Dregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," J W Kogers, of Ashland, County of ackson, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No..., or the purchase of the N W 1/4 of Sec No. 20, in Tp No. 40 S, Kange No. 5 E, and will be reproof to show that the land sought more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, pregon, on Thursday, the 8th day of Auuss, 1889.

He names as witnesses: Thos. Mayhew, D C Agler, L E Moe, of Ashland, Jackson county, Or.; C. A. Schibrede, of Roseburg,

CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Register.

Exchange Saloon. I. W. BURRISS, Proprietor.

This favorite resort is gaining in por rity every day. The very best of WINES, BRANDIES BEER and CIGARS, kept con-

stantly on hand. PORTER & ALE. Fine Billiard Table,

The very best beer of Anaheim, wine and Hennessy brandy, which will be sold by the quart or gallon.

Our tables are supplied with the latest papers. Come and see us and we will treat you as well as we know how.

ductor, and that we can determine the direction in which the electro-motive force shall act to produce its corresponding current of electricity by our choice of direction in which the movement shall be made. Moreover, it is quite a matter of indifference whether we move the magnet or the conductor, or both, so long as the two change their relation to one another, and experiment shows that the magnitude of the electro motive-force, and blanket to help cover her. At Quebec they From \$5 to \$25 Per Day.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

said 27th day of August, 1889. Chas. W Johnston, Register.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

United States Land ffice, Roseburg, Or., May 31, 1889.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of Calisale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," C. L. McPhetridge, of Woodland, county of Yolo, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn tatement No. . . , for the purchase of the SW ½ of Sec No. 14, in Tp No. 39 S, Range No. 5 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Wednesday the lath day of Angenst 1889

day of August, 1889.

He names as witnesses: James Wyckoff.
G. W. Griffin, A. Wikstrom, D. A. Motsinguer, all of Woodland, Yolo county, California. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are
requested to file their claims in this office
on or before said 14th day of August, 1889

Сиуз. W. Johnston, Register.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or., May 31, 1889. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," M. H. Torrance, of Woodland, county of Yolo, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No..., for the purchase of the SE 1/2 of Sec No. 8, in To No. 39 S, Range No. 5 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Rose-Notice is hereby given that in con-

to establish his claim to said land before the
Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg. Oregon, on Wednesday, the 14th day
of Angust 1889.
He names as witnesses: E. T. Lampton,
C. L. McPhetridge. Jas. Wyckoff, John L.
Spong, all of Woodland, Yolo county, Cali
fornia. Any and all persons claiming
adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office or property and 14th day of August, 1889.
Chas, W. Johnston, Register.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE. United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or.,

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or.,
June 14, 1889.

Kotice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Tarritory," C. H. Ervin of Woodland, county of Yolo, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No., for the purchase of the NW4 of sec No. 24, in Township No. 40 S, Range No. 5 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1889.

He names as witnesses: G. E. Gregg, C. A. Miller, Wm. Wallace, J. F. Kelly, all of Woodland, Yolo county, Cal. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of August, 1889.

Chas: W. Johnston, Register.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

trough the great corridors, for she was laughing and talking with her husband, the bodiles creation of ecstasy. Her eye was bent on vacancy, yet she was happy."—San Fraccisco Examiner.

A Brunswick Romance.

Perhaps the most romantic of all the talce of ancient Brunswick is that of Mollie Finney and bow she got a husband. It was a wild beginning, but a good old fashioned ending.

In 1736 the eastern Indians wege in a most word many of Brunswick's settlers, and one night made a raid on the house of Thomas Means, at "Flying Point." They battered in the door and dragged out Means and his family. The settler fought them, manfully, but his fate was scaled. Two Indians held his arms while a third shoot rife.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or...

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the said of inther lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory." Join Mull of Woodland, county of Yolo, state of California, has this day of the NE½ of see No. 22, in Township No. 408, Range No. 5 E. and will be ginning.

In 1736 the eastern Indians wege in a most word with its compliance of "The Beautiful Story." "Sea and Land," "The World's Nonders." Etc.

It is a matchless work of ARI. Over 1...

200 magnilicent spirited engravings, designing the provisions of the braye man through the body with his own rifle. Mean the land sought excellent to wonder. In addition to this incomparable feature is suppliented many grand and beautiful YULI-pake COLORED ELEGGRAPH PLATES. The nine brilliant colors used in the pictures produce an almost dazzling effect, making them perturned for the purchase of the braye man through the body with his own rifle. Mean the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sacing and popular subscription book ever of the set and of timber lands in the states of California. has this day of the brilding of the brilding of the provisions of the act United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or. July 5th, 1889.)

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of From \$5 to \$25 Per Day.

It is acknowledged by all publishers and agents to be the handsomest, fastest selling and cheapest book ever published. Send immediately for illustrated circulars and terms free, or the pportunity will be lost. To save time and to secure it instantly, send \$1.00 for a complete canvassing outlit and name choice of territory. Extra Libertal terms and exclusive terms are coming money and you can do the same.

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For Jackson, Josephine, Lath counties Chas W Taylor County Clerk James G Birdsey

... Assessor perintendent

and before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of August, 1889.

He names as witnesses: M. H. Torrance. E. T. Lampton. John L. Spong, J. W. Gritfin, all of Woodland. Yolo county, California. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of August, 1889.

Chas. W. Johnston, Register.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or., May 31, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California. Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," B. S. J. Hiatt, of Kirksville. County of Sutter, State of California, has the States of California, County of Sutter, State of California, has the States of California, County of Sutter, State of California, has the States of California and t

SOCIETY DIRECTORIES. BURNSIDE POST NO. 23. Meets in Masonic Hall, on the 1st and 3d Saturday of each month. Visiting Com-rades cordially welcomed.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. GRANITE LODGE, NO. 23, Knights of Pythias, Ashland, Oregon, meets every Friday evening Visiting Knights in good standing are cordially invited to attend. G. F. McConnell, C. C. H. T. Chitwood, K. of R. & S.

MASONIC. SISKIYOU CHAPTER, NO. 21, R. A. M. Regular convocations on the Thursday ext after the full moon.

W H ATKINSON, H P. E B Myer, Secretary.

Stated communications on the Thursday of or before the full moon.
E V MILLS, W M. ALPHA CHAPTER, NO. 1, O. E. S. Stated meetings on 1st and 3d Tuesdays

ASHLAND LODGE, NO. 23, A. F. & A. M.

MRS. J D CROCKER, W M. Miss Kate Chitwood, Secretary. ASHLAND LODGE, NO. 45. Hold regular meetings every Saturday evening at their hall in Ashland. Brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

N. A. Jacom, N. A. Bobt. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PILOT ROCK ENCAMPMENT, NO. 16. Meets in Odd Fellows's Hall every 2d and 4th Monday in each month. Members in good standing cordially invited to attend.

N. A. Jacobs, Scribe.

HOPE REBECCA DEGREE LODGE, NO. 14. Meets on the 2d and 4th Tuesday in each month in Odd Fellows's Hall, Ashland. Mrs. Maggie Strait, N. G. Mrs. C. E. May, Secretary. A. O. U. W.

ASHLAND LODGE, NO. 66.

Meets in lodge room in Odd Fellows' Hal

every first and THIRD Wednesday in each month. All brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend. BS RADCLIFF, Recorder. W M.

CHOSEN FRIENDS. FIDELITY LODGE No. 1, OF OREGON Meets the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month in I. O. O. F. hall.

Members in good standing respectfully invited.

T. W. LYNCH,
Wm. PATTERSON, Sec'y. Councellor.

Timber Land Notice,

United States Land Office,

Roseburg, Oregon, July 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1872, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Sarah A. Rogers, of Ashland, county of Jackson, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement for the purchase of 8. E. 14 of Section No. 28, in Township No. 10 S. Range No. 5, E. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Tuesday the 24th lay of September 1889

She names as witnesses; C. S. Price, John Kimberlin, Thomas Mayhew, John F. Givans, all of Ashland, Jackson co., Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office am or before said 24th day of September, 1889.

Chas. W. Johnston Register. Timber Land Notice.

Timber Land Notice,

United States Land Office, Roseburg Ore., July 5, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 2, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Mary M. Price, of Ashland, county of Jackson, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement, for the purchase of the N E 14 of section 28, in Tp. No. 40 8 Range No. 5 E, and will offer poof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to raid land before the Register and Receiver of this office at neceburg, Oregon, on Tuesday the 24th day of September 1889.

She names as witnesses: John F. Givans, John Kimberlin, Themas Mayhew, all of Ashland, Jackson co., Oregon, and Squire Parker, of Keno, Klamath ea., Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversel the aboved-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of September, 1880.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,