LEBANON EXPRESS.

He who thinks to please the World is dullest of his kind; for let him face which way he will, one-half is yet behind.

VOL. IV. LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1891. NO. 49.

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10:23 P.M.	Lv	Albany	Ar	6:15 A. M.
10:15 A.M.	Ar	San Francisco	Lv	9:00 P. M.

Above trains stop only at the following stations north of Roseburg: East Portland, Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Albany, Tangent, Shedds, Halsey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving and Eugene.

Roseburg Mail—Daily.

8:00 A. M.	Lv	Portland	Ar	4:00 P. M.
12:20 P. M.	Lv	Albany	Ar	12:00 M.
5:40 P. M.	Ar	Roseburg	Lv	6:20 A. M.

Albany Local Daily (Except Sunday.)

5:00 P. M.	Lv	Portland	Ar	9:00 A. M.
9:00 P. M.	Ar	Albany	Lv	5:00 A. M

Local Passenger Trains—Daily Except Sunday.

2:35 P. M.	Lv	Albany	Ar	9:25 A. M.
3:25 P. M.	Ar	Lebanon	Lv	8:40 A. M.
7:30 A. M.	Lv	Albany	Ar	4:26 P. M.
8:22 A. M.	Ar	Lebanon	Lv	3:40 P. M.

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For accommodation of Second-Class Passengers, attached to Express trains.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train Daily (Except Sunday.)

7:30 A. M.	Lv	Portland	Ar	5:30 P. M.
12:10 P. M.	Ar	Corvallis	Lv	12:55 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific Railroad.

(Express Train Daily Except Sunday.)

4:40 P. M.	Lv	Portland	Ar	8:20 A. M.
7:25 P. M.	Ar	McMinnville	Lv	5:45 A. M.

☞ Through tickets to all points East and South. For tickets and full information regarding rates, maps, etc., call on Co's agent at Lebanon.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Agt

THE TRICK LIONS.

An Interview With Mr. Darling, the Lion Tamer.

The lion tamer is a highly intelligent young man, who, born in the United States, went to Germany in his youth. In Hamburg he associated with a leading firm, the Jamrach, of Germany, and so, having animals in his charge, became familiar with handling them. Travelling for the business, he made frequent visits to Africa and Asia, collecting animals. In a commercial sense, considering lions and tigers as cattle to be bought and sold, he became thoroughly acquainted with their ways and instincts. Certainly it was the only school where such quiet mastery over savage animals could be acquired.

"It is a very long business," said Mr. Darling; "all my animals have been two years in training. Why, it takes all of two months to make a lion sit in a chair, and stay there. I cannot vaunt general intelligence in lions; it is rather individual. I have had some fine young lions, superb in body, that had no brains. Not wicked or cross, but simply stupid. It was a tendency to forget to-morrow all that had been acquired for months before. But I can't always tell. Leo is my best pupil. He never was ugly, but once I gave him up and sent him off, he was so dull; then took him to school again; and I know no lion second to him now in intelligence and docility. This is the point. A lion doesn't want to do things. He just doesn't want to. Now you must make him. Punish him, and you make him your enemy; afraid of you, and he gets worse, not better. I coax him and talk to him in English, for English is the best language for command. The seesaw and the velocipede are difficult tricks. Not one lion in a thousand can be taught to keep his balance. They mostly tumbled off. Perhaps in that performance their highest intelligence is called into play. The velocipede requires a careful lion, and I have just the right one. It is nice work to get the exact pose and to keep it; but what gave me the most trouble is the chariot performance. A lion must have had an original contempt for that kind of business. You see I am busy harnessing up one lion while the others are perfectly free. The art has been to make the rest of them come up of their own accord. For months I had one lion tearing round alone, and the rest scattered about. Now they all come up to time. They don't want to, but they must. It is patience, kindness, making them not afraid of me—for I am not afraid of them—that has done the business. I have rehearsals all the time, for the animals must be constantly at work so as not to forget. The whelps are coming on fast; one, I think, shows great intelligence. I feed them eight pounds of beef a day for the big ones and six for the smaller ones, and they take their supper after the performance."

"You cannot reward your lions for good behavior, like you would a horse, with a lump of sugar or a carrot?"

"No; they despise sugar, but love beef tea. But if they behave very well, I give them during the performance a little tidbit of meat, and Nero would think I was not doing the right thing with him if he didn't get his morsel. My whips indicate the positions for the animals. You could not hurt a lion, who has a tough hide, with a lash, but a whip acts as a protection. You might belabor a lion with a big stick, and he would not feel it. But he does not fancy a stick, the point of which, like a spear, is held in his direction; so if one threatened me, I could keep him off. An act I had to give up was where a lion rose and put his forepaws on my shoulders. The claws are very sharp, and any display of endearment would cut through my coat, and wound my shoulders, and a new coat every night was too expensive. All the lions are fond of me, and we respect one another.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Profitable Industry.

Pecan nut growing is one of the rising industries of the Gulf States. After the trees begin to bear they involve no labor or expense and yield, it is said, an income of $500 to $1,000 per acre, according to the quality of the nut.

Steam Heat And Pianos.

Steam heat is the worst for a piano, and in time shrinks both case and action, so that the former cracks, and the latter rattles. When one lives where that handy mode of heating the room obtains, a dish of water should be kept constantly upon the radiator; it increases humidity, and in a measure [illegible] shrinking.—*Good Housekeep-*

Farm Notes.

Roup—Its Cause and Cure.

Roup is a disease of the lining membrane of the beak, extending however, o the whole head and throat, through t e tear-duct to the eye, and finally affecting the whole constitution. If the throat be examined, there will be indicated the formation of a membrane covered with a whitish tissue. In fatal cases death ensues in from three to ten days after the specific roup symptoms show themselves; and cases not treated are generally fatal whenever the malady appears as an epidemic in its severe form. An autopsy will reveal the gall-bladder and liver full of pus. The flesh has a bad color and is soft, slimy and spongy, especially about the lungs. This is the worst disease to which fowls are liable in California simply because people will not provide proper protection for their birds. This malady is known under different names, such as swelled eyes, diphtheria, sore head, hoarseness, canker, bronchitis, sore throat, asthma, snuffles, influenza, quinsy, etc., all of which are merely different phases of the same disease. The causes of roup are many, but do not all need enumeration here. Anything that lowers the tone of the fowl—bad food, bad housing, impure water, bad ventilation, lice, filthiness, etc., etc., will of course bring on this disease. The most common cause on the Pacific coast is being compelled to sit all night in drafts. So prominent is this, and so marked is the commencement of this disease, that it might almost be called malignant catarrh. When the people of southern California learn that fowls must have tight houses, free from all drafts, to roost in, roup will not be the terror it is now, and "sick chickens" will be the exception rather than the rule, for no portion of the United States is naturally as healthful for fowls as this. Roup is to fowls what heavy colds are to human individuals; and as we may have cold in the head, cold on the lungs, sore throat and other disturbances from cold, the term "roup" covers them all. Roup in some forms is contagious, while in other cases it may excite that effect in those of weak constitution. We have had, individually, a great deal of experience with this disease, but have never felt any fear of it. If it is taken in time and handled judiciously no person need ever be afraid of what is known as "roup" taking hold of his fowls. It is in its last stage very destructive, but in the first stage no poultry-breeder need ever tremble with dread of this malady. Proper treatment at the commencement of the disease will prevent any serious consequences. It can be brought into contact with the human eye, or with a wound or an abraded surface on the hand, and cause serious inflammation, so that caution is needed in handling those affected. It has never been found, so far as we know, in any kind of wild fowls. On this coast it is very prevalent, many turkeys, ducks and geese being affected; in fact ninety-nine one-hundreths of the turkeys, both old and young, that die on this coast are killed by roup. This is not as it should be, for roup can undoubtedly be prevented if the proper means are employed. A turkey is much more difficult to cure when the disease is fairly started than a chicken.

As stated above it is highly contagious in some cases. Hence, the first thing to do is to thoroughly clean out the quarters and disinfect them. The best disinfectant is carbolic acid. An ounce of acid (the crude, worth 40 cents a pound, is the best) in a gallon of water may be sprinkled over every post and everything in the poultry house. This should be repeated twice a week until the disease disappears. The walls should be whitewashed. Add an ounce of acid to each gallon of whitewash. Filth, dampness, and roosting in drafts are the true causes of roup. A hen well fed and kept in warm, clean quarters will never take up your time treating her roup.—Cor. Petaluma Courier.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

A fruitgrowers' union has been formed at Los Angeles to throw off the yoke of the shippers' union and buy, sell and ship oranges and other fruits wthout regard to the rules adopted by the old shippers' organization. There is an enormous difference between the price the grower receives and that which the consumers pay, and the new organization proposes, if possible, to reduce it. If it can find a way to reach the consumer without the mediation of the commission man it can accomplish its object. At the initial meeting $4000 of stock was subscribed for.

We give a good deal of space in this department to the subject of poultry. It may seem to the casual observer a subject of small importance, but it is not. The poultry products of the United States stand in aggregate value away up near the top of the list. In California, where eggs and chickens are so high that they are pouring in in a steady stream from places thousands of miles distant, at a heavy expense for freight, the poultry business is one of the most profitable. Novices will not succeed at first. The trade must be learned, as must that of blacksmithing, but it pays better, and with less labor, when mastered.

The State Horticultural society could not take up a subject of more importance than that which was brought up at its meeting in San Francisco Jan. 30, the sale of inferior eastern fruit by eastern retailers as the California product. Boxes which have contained fine California dried fruit are emptied and refilled with trash which disgusts consumers with what they suppose to be California fruit and destroys our best market. Some means should be devised to counteract the work of these swindlers, and money would be well spent that would [illegible] the publication of their tru[illegible] the towns where [illegible] by subsc[illegible]

Current News.

Silk Culture.

The California exhibit at the Chicago world's fair will include silk worms, silk cocoons and samples of silk from the state, and the silk culturists are already taking steps to make the exhibit a satisfactory one. It is not generally known that in San Francisco there is an organization known as the Ladies' Silk Culture society, one of the officers of which is Mrs. L. E. Pratt of 1102 Eddy street. The society is busily engaged in sending mulberry slips and young two-year-old trees to various sections of the state. Recently the ladies interested themselves in a party of Japanese who arrived here from Tokio for the purpose of engaging extensively in the silk culture industry in California. The Japanese purchased a large tract of land in San Diego county and will endeavor to cultivate silk on a scale never before attempted in California.

Imported Song Birds Thrive.

Large flocks of goldfinches, bullfinches, European robins and other birds, descendants of those imported by the Portland Society for the Importation of Song Birds, have returned from their winter migration and are making the orchards in the vicinity of the city vocal with their songs. Linnets and some other birds have remained there all winter and are perfectly at home in the gardens about the town.

The society is so well pleased with the success of its experiment that it has ordered another $1000 worth of nightingales, black thrushes, song thrushes, black starlings, linnets, skylarks, European red-breasted robins, American mocking-birds, etc., which will arrive there about the middle of March, and after being exhibited a few days will be turned loose. All these birds are insectivorous, and will be useful in destroying orchards pests as well as in furnishing melody. The egislature has passed an act providing for the protection of both imported and native song birds and their nests and eggs.

The Farmers' Alliance.

The annual national convention of the Farmers' Alliance at Omaha Jan. 28 voted down a constitutional amendment denying women the right to sit as delegates.

An amendment to make all laboring men eligible to membership was voted down.

It was resolved that one delegate from each state meet Feb. 22, 1892, to call a convention to nominate candidates for president and vice-president of the United States; that the national banks ought to be abolished and money loaned direct to individuals by the government; that the Australian ballot law should be adopted; that the government mortgages on railroads ought to be foreclosed; that the president, vice-president and United States senators ought to be elected by popular vote; that the Alliance shall never affiliate with the Republicans or Democrats; that the coinage of silver should be free and unlimited, and that women be allowed the right of suffrage.

At a conference with the Farmers' Mutual Benevolent association the representatives decided that the two organizations could affiliate, but not consolidate.

A Terrific Storm.

The severest storm of snow and wind in eighteen years visited New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and a portion of New England Jan. 26. It lasted nine hours and laid low nearly every telegraph or telephone pole, blockaded trains and played havoc generally. The fire alarm signal systems of New York and Boston were completely tied up, and in New York the Western Union had not a single line working out of 1500 running into the city. The Metropolitan telephone company had absolutely lost 3231 of its 10,000 wires, and 1300 more were crippled. This company paid linemen $10 a day to work restoring order out of chaos, and the Western Union had to import linemen from the west.

Along the New Jersey coast the storm, as usual, made great inroads, cutting into the bluff and decreasing the size of the state. Houses were unroofed, wires blown down and trains felt their way without telegraphic orders. The damage was enormous, the telegraph and telephone service in Brooklyn alone suffering to the extent of $150,000.

Current Comment.

The great success which has attended the organization known as the "King's Daughters" is one of the most convincing proofs that could be given that woman has a sphere and that she can fill it. In California the circles have bound themselves together to found a home for incurables and an entertainment which they gave in San Francisco the last week in January was one of the grand successes of the season. They represented scenes from the "Arabian Nights" in the large Odd Fellows' Hall and gave a better entertainment than many a troupe of professionals could have done, and made much money. The home for incurables is sadly needed. The city and county hospitals are only for cases that may be cured, and when a needy patient is pronounced incurable in most of the county hospitals of California he is straightway bundled off to the almshouse to die.

The ladies of the Trinity church, San Francisco, have opened their home for friendless girls and women who may be left without protection in the city. It is at 300 Van Ness avenue and has been fitted up with bright carpets and handsome new furniture. Board and lodging are given for $3 a week and, as this [illegible] sufficient to meet the cost, [illegible]

Women's World.

Care of Goldfish.

Authorities differ greatly in regard to the goldfish according to Harper's Young People. There are those who maintain that it can stand any change of temperature; and instances have been recorded in which a goldfish found frozen in a solid piece of ice has so far recovered, on being gradually thawed, as to swim about a pond again as though nothing had happened. But hardy as, in its natural state, one of these little creatures may be, experience has proved that once transplanted to aquarium or globe much of this vigor is lost. It then becomes sensitive to almost any change. Too much sun or heat of any kind will kill it, and during a thunder storm a globe must be removed from the window, and the water changed almost immediately.

Not only after a storm, but every day as well, the water in the globe should be changed. While doing this the fish should be carefully removed with the hand and placed in a basin of water, a net being apt to injure the scales and so destroy their brilliancy of color. While in the basin—and the fish should remain there for half an hour in order that the globe may be thoroughly cleansed—they may be fed with bread crumbs or biscuit. In this way the danger of having the water in the globe made impure by the bread becoming sour is avoided.

It is altogether wrong to suppose that the water of the globe supplies all the nourishment necessary to goldfish. It must have something to eat once every day. It is quite satisfied with bits of bread and biscuit—though it is wise occasionally to vary this with duck-weed, lemma, aquatic plants and small fry.

A branch of box ought to be placed in every globe against which a fish may rub, and so rid itself of the slime that collects and clogs its gills. The globe should be large enough to allow free movement to the fish. In a globe of twelve inches in diameter only two fish each of four or five inches in length can live comfortably. For three fish of that size the globe snould be at least sixteen inches in diameter. A wide-mouthed globe is by all means best and a square or oblong tank is best of all. Efforts should be made to introduce a small jet of water into the globe or tank, thereby introducing a constant supply of fresh air, without which no fish can keep well; for water has the power to absorb a given amount of atmospheric air, and a current of fresh water is in reality then a current of fresh air. Without this air no fish can live. One that is healthy has power in its gills to extract this air while under the surface of the water. A sure indication of disease in a fish is its constantly rising to the surface to breathe.

Another symptom of disease is the languid undulating movement of the fish, the loss of brilliancy of color, and the lying motionless at the bottom of the globe. Such fish should be immediately removed from their fellows and placed in a basin of fresh running water. Generally a few days will effect a cure.

Keep the globe not more than four-fifths full of water. Let it stand in the coolest part of the room, near an open window. Protect it from the sun. Of all things have plenty of pure water and room.

In purchasing fish the greatest care should be taken, not only in regard to their being absolutely healthy, but also that no fish from different localities should be compelled to live together; for fish, like almost all animals, dislike outsiders. The oldest inhabitant will always hunt a stranger, sometimes even to death, just as one that is strong will destroy another that is sick.

Woman and Social Evolution.

We can notice everywhere that man has taken the lead, on the whole, in the process of social evolution, but that sooner or later woman has followed in each step. Thus a woman can now go about the streets with a freedom which an unarmed man did not always enjoy. It is not three hundred years since the toilets of men implied as much elaboration, as much expense and as much time as did those of women at the same period, and far more than the toilets even of refined women now consume. Men have reduced all that magnificence to a simple working costume, varied by an evening dress of plain black, and the great mass of women now tend in the same direction. Even the daughter of luxury lays aside splendor for her tennis dress.

Women are no longer expected to be wholly absorbed in their home duties any more than they are expected to go veiled in the street. Indeed, a larger part of those home duties have been taken from them; they are not expected to do any more spinning or weaving, for instance, and the time which that once cost, if it is not to be wholly wasted, may well go the cultivation of their own minds and the healing of the world's sorrows. They have ceased to be mere dependents or appendages, and there is nothing left for them but to go on and be individuals.—T. W. Higginson, in Harper's Bazar.

A Chance For National Guardsmen.

Company G of the first regiment of the National Guard of Oregon has issued a challenge to any company on the coast for a competitive drill for $1000 a side and gate receipts, each company to drill thirty-two men, two guides and three officers in the school of the soldier and company, Upton [illegible] and official decisions to govern. [illegible] any officers are to judge, and [illegible] drill

General News.

UNITED STATES.

The Farmers' Alliance defeated Ingalls for federal senator from Kansas and elected William A. Pfeffer.

Several buildings at Bluefield, W. Va., have recently been destroyed with dynamite and a reign of terror exists.

S. A. Bradford of Wilkinson county, Miss., having been acquitted on trial for train robbery the people of the county held a mass meeting and adopted resolutions that he shall be put to death if he shows his face in the county again except in obedience to an order of court.

The Democratic legislature of Milwaukee has repealed the law requiring children to be instructed in the English language in school.

Tom Hetlund and Charles Thompson, ranchers, have been arrested for extensive cattle stealing practiced on Bad river, S. D., and heretofore attributed to Indians.

O. H. Hollingsworth, late receiver in the land office at Austin, Tex., is $12,000 short in his cash.

The supreme court has reversed the decision of the court of claims which gave the Central Pacific judgment for $198,021 against the government, and has decided that in estimating net earnings under the Thurman act money spent for improvements must not be deducted from the gross earnings.

Kentucky's anti-lottery law has been declared void because it specified certain lotteries and prohibited them without prohibiting others of the same class.

Texas has prohibited prize fights.

An attempted strike for higher wages of Armour's and Morris' butchers and sheep-shearers at Chicago Jan. 26 was a fizzle, only about sixty men going out. Their places were quickly filled.

At Milwaukee Jan. 26 Freddy Hackbrath and August Preise, aged 12, while skating were seized by three older boys who said they wanted to "make niggers out of them," and held their faces over a log fire until they were horribly burned. The boys will be disfigured for life.

Harris A. Smiler, a wife murderer, was electrocuted in New York Jan. 26. Whether he liked it or not, he was a Smiler to the last.

The Nebraska house has passed a resolution asking for the foreclosure of the government's mortgage on the Union Pacific.

Frank Patterson stopped Miss M. E. Wilmount on the street in Chicago Jan. 24 and tried to snatch her purse, containing $60, but she grabbed the purse with one hand and his hair with the other and called for the police. He tore away from her, but she held his hair so firmly that she tore off a large peice of his scalp and he was traced half a mile by the blood that dripped from his wound and arrested.

The United States takes 28,000 bales of wool from Australia this year.

C. Perry Bryan, widely known as "the youngest soldier of the rebellion," and Henry Hart have been arrested at Chicago for selling a large number of parcels of land which they did not own. Bryan was exposed by a widow of St. Paul whom he promised to marry but who found when she followed him to Chicago that he already had a wife and children.

Miss Sarah Little of Saginaw, Mich., set her clothes on fire and was frightfully burned. Her sister Louise allowed eleven strips of skin each one inch wide and seven inches long to be taken from her body and grafted upon Sarah's, and both are doing well.

The town of Mitchell, Ind., a lawless place, has been changed to a peaceful community by a crusade of women. Many saloons, which were formerly very prosperous, are now doing no business.

T. A. Mann of Omaha became enraged at a cow and tied her and sawed her legs off. Then he had to fly to escape being lynched.

Secretary of the Treasury William Windom dropped dead from heart disease in New York Jan. 29 just after delivering a speech at a banquet of the board of trade and transportation.

Dave Cronin, with several aliases, who was with Jimmy Hope and Bigelow when they were caught in the act of breaking into the safe in Sather & Co.'s bank in San Francisco, but who escaped then, is in limbo in New York.

The national Farmers' Alliance reports the prospective wheat crop to be 10,000,000 bushels less than shown by the government report.

FOREIGN.

Members of the Salvation Army are jailed as vagrants in Finland. The czar is afraid they are teaching sedition.

It is rumored that Gladstone is about to retire from politics.

Manning of England and Gibbons of America are among the prominent candidates to succeed Pope Leo.

Burglars murdered John H. Estop, treasurer of Lancaster township, Ont., Jan. 27.

Sardou's new play, "Thermidor," which belittles the leaders of the French revolution, caused such rioting when produced in Paris that the government was forced to suppress it.

The Chilean rebels seem to be gaining ground.

Wolves have become so bold and fierce on lake Winnipeg that the Indians dare not venture abroad from their villages except in large numbers. One camp of hunters was recently attacked and every soul eaten except one who managed to climb a tree.

Masked strikers are assaulting non-union railway workmen at Glasgow.

England wants to control Hawaii.

Finland is rebellious under the czar's oppression and is in a state of siege.

An avalance at Athamana, Greece, destroyed eight houses and killed twenty persons and injured many.

It is reported that Abdurrahman Kahn, ameer of Afghanistan, is dead.

Charles Bradlaugh is dead.

An avalanche at Floresta, Italy, Jan. 26, destroyed eleven houses and killed nineteen persons.

The North British railway company has attached the funds of the Scotch Railway Servants' society in a suit for $100,000 damages for causing the late strike.

In a scrimmage between German and French soldiers with knives at Bordeaux, Jan. 26, several were wounded.

Much standing sugar cane in Cuba has been distroyed by fires believed to be incendiary.

Smokers should be smart enough to know that the genuine "Seal of North Caro[illegible]g Cut" costs them no more [illegible] which somedeal stry

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE STARTING IN BUSINESS LIFE.

Don't Aim too High, Study Your Business, Save Money and Lay it up for a Rainy Day.

The N. Y. *Herald* thus replies to the following letter:

I am a country boy. I came from a farm in New Hampshire to New York with the hope of making a name and a fortune. Either the fame or the fortune would satisfy me, but I prefer both if they are within reach.

Will you kindly tell me how I can carve out for myself a successful career?

The results of our experience and observation are entirely at your service, young man.

Suppose we begin our conversation by defining terms. What do you mean by "a successful career?"

If, as you say, you are ambitious to become a millionnaire two or three times over your chance is one in a thousand.

Possibly you may be that one. It depends on your natural gifts and your opportunities. But how about the other nine hundred and ninety-nine? Are their lives to be a failure, because they can't acquire an immense bulk of capital?

In other words, is a surplus of cash the prime factor in the problem of happiness, and is a citizen's usefulness to be measured by his bank account solely?

You may also get the fame you wish. It depends on your education, on the quantity and quality of your brains and on your native genius. With these everything is possible; without them, you will everlastingly hunger for the unattainable, and in the end draw the coverlid of a wasted life over your head and die a disappointed man.

The number of those who achieve such greatness that the public build monuments to their memory is ve[illegible] few, but if your name happens to be [illegible] that list the *Herald* will gladly subscri[illegible] for the purpose.

Don't make any mistakes in this matter. If you wish to get out of life all there is in it—for you—there is a way to do it.

Real happiness consists of health, self-respect, the good will of the community and a sufficient income to gratify your reasonable wants. Everything else is trivial and not worth bothering about. The man who has steady work, fair wages, a cosey home, enough to eat, a thick overcoat, and the consciousness of personal integrity, is a mightily favored fellow, in possession of more than three-quarters of the best things which this world affords.

Now, you can have all this if you make certain rules the basis of your conduct.

First—Don't aim too high, but aim straight. Emerson's advice to "hitch your wagon to a star" is the merest buncombe of rhetoric. You will produce larger practical results if you hitch your wagon to a well fed mule.

"Longfellow's poem, "Excelsior," is another bit of exquisite trash. Of course it is beautiful, "and all like that, you know," but it is not adapted to a rough and tumble fight with circumstances.

"The young man in that poem shoulders a flag and starts for—well, for nowhere, so far as we can discover. He is one of the climbers—an explorer of the celestial Alps. When he gets to the top of a hill he turns back and screams out "Excelsior!" What for we can't say. This is a free country, however, and he can do as he pleases. Up he trudges until he gets to the snow-capped summit of the next ascent. Unreasonable boy! he seems to be just as dissatisfied as ever. Evidently he wants the earth. In spite of a chronic bronchitis and in constant danger of pneumonia, he waves his bunting, yells "Excelsior!" once more and strikes out for an altitude where the mercury freezes in the bulb.

He may be going yet, for aught we know. He has undertaken a tough job, though, and his flag by this time must be in tatters.

You want to get rid of a good deal of this "excelsior" folderol. It is a mighty poor investment of talent. Stay down below, and let the glaciers and the mountain peaks take care of themselves.

Second—Do your work well, no matter what it is. Study your business. Make yourself master of it by putting your head and heart into it. If it is bookkeeping, then keep books in such fashion that the Angel Gabriel will want to lend you his crown as a token of approval. If you are a mechanic, or artisan, or farmer, be proud of yourself, and the rest of the world will soon come to be proud of you. Nothing is needed so much in this generation as a man with skilled fingers. You may have a long pull, but the clock will strike an unexpected hour and the opportunity—which comes to everybody in turn, but which most people miss—will present itself. Study the bulldog, and when you get your teeth into a big thing, let them stay there.

Third—Save money. The coward runs in debt, the brave man has a five dollar surplus in his pocket. The world may laugh at you because you can't have a four-in-hand necktie. All right, let it laugh. You are your own world, and the people who sneer are simply outside barbarians. When they see that five dollar bill growing bigger they all want to shake hands with you and send you to Congress. Keep well within your income and you will save yourself from skulking round the corner like a kicked dog when the dun is on your track. The handiest thing on the planet is the penny laid up for a rainy day.

Now, young sir, get rid of the nonsense that you are a genius, settle down to the conclusion that you are just an average North American boy and start in. Keep yourself alert, look after your digestive apparatus, don't smoke cigarettes, get to bed early, be square toed in all your dealings, and we will wager a cookie that at sixty you will have to look backward for those who began the race when you did.

Are you ready? Then, Go!

An African Railroad.

Stanley says the railroad from Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza, the building of which has begun, will be about 600 miles long, and that its total cost will probably not exceed $5,000,000. It is to be a light narrow-gauge railroad. All the money required to build it has not yet been raised. The roc[illegible] can easily be completed in four yea[illegible] but it is not known yet how so[illegible] will be run through to the lake. [illegible]ley thinks it would begin to pay [illegible] on the investment as soon [illegible]pleted. He believes the [illegible]ernment should help buil[illegible] as it lies wholly in Brit[illegible] and [illegible]