

METENPSYCHOSIS.

If I were a poor little tipple drink. I think that of all kind fates it would seem the best To rest Round the slender white throat of sweet Marie. Ah, me!

Tyndall's Imagination.

This instructive imagination—for we are not concerned with mere reminiscent imagination—here resulting in the creations of the poet and there in the discoveries of the man of science, is the highest of human faculties. With this faculty Professor Tyndall was largely endowed. In common with successful investigators in general, he displayed it in forming true conceptions of physical processes previously misinterpreted or uninterpreted, and again in conceiving modes by which the actual relations of the phenomena could be demonstrated, and again in devising fit appliances to this end.

He was an excellent expositor, and good exposition implies much constructive imagination. A prerequisite is the forming of true ideas of the mental states of those who are to be taught, and a further prerequisite is the imagining of methods by which, beginning with conceptions they possess, there may be built up in their minds the conceptions they do not possess. Of constructive imagination as displayed in this sphere men at large appear to be almost devoid, as witness the absurd systems of teaching which in past times, and in large measure at present, have stifled and still stifle children by presenting abstract ideas before they have any concrete ideas from which they can be drawn.

Smokeless Fireplaces.

Next to the man who invented or discovered fire, the greatest benefactor of the human race will be the man who abolishes smoke. Nothing else will so change the conditions of life in our great cities. Without saying that this result is already at hand, a great step toward it is made by the new invention in fireplaces. By this system a fire can undoubtedly be produced without smoke, and though at present a special fireplace must be employed for the purpose there is no reason why every one who benefactor fits up a kitchen range or a furnace should not have a smokeless one. I expect to see the time when every householder as well as every manufacturer will be compelled to consume his own smoke. In the meantime, however, there is the strongest inducement, short of compulsion, for doing so, for the system, like all which are based on perfecting the combustion of the fuel, gives a largely increased heat for a reduced consumption of coal.—London Truth.

Our Language.

The little leaflet called "Our Language" is well engaged in promoting the reform of spelling. Its scheme of a "digraf alphabet" is very well illustrated in the following extract: But a fonetik alfabet a chaid meil hit toat dhi aart ov riiding—not flouentli, but wel—boeth in fonetick and in cardinairi brooks, in thrii months, at oft in twenti aurt ov thuroe instrakshun—a taask whieh is raeli akomplish in thrii yairz ov tolt lai dhi old alfabet. Hwet faadhuar or tiihner hit nit gladli heil and earnestli wuark foar dhis greit baun tuo edynkeishun—dhis paarfnool maanshin foar dhi difozhan ov nole? Dhis paraagraf konteins cal dhi saunds in dhi Ingglissh langgoetj.—New York Tribune.

Plucky Mrs. Bishop.

Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, the distinguished traveler who has started upon another journey, although she is now 60 years old, is at present crossing this country on her way to Vancouver, whence she is to sail for Japan. Whether she goes farther will depend upon her health. She owns a pretty cottage in Scotland, and there she spent last summer and autumn in thoroughly mastering the technique of photography in preparation for her journey. She will now be able to illustrate her own books.—Woman and Home.

A Decided Disadvantage.

Teacher—Now do you see the difference between animal instinct and human reason?

Bright Boy—Yes'm. If we had instinct, we'd know everything we needed to without learning it, but we've got reason and have to study ourselves most blind or be a fool.—Good News.

A single match requires from one two-hundredths to one one-hundredth of a grain of phosphorus for its production, yet the consumption of matches is so large that it is estimated that the total of 1,300 tons is less than the amount consumed in Europe in their manufacture.

The title colonel comes from the word almost the same in several languages, signifying a column. The colonel was so called because he led or commanded the column.

With the exception of the Indians two languages furnish the keys to missionary work in South America—Portuguese, Spanish and Spanish to all the other republics.

As a leaper the kangaroo is ahead of all. It readily jumps from 60 to 70 feet. A horse has jumped 87 feet and a man 52 feet 6 1/2 inches.

"THEM WAS HIS SENTIMENTS."

And the Old Unreconstructed Confederate Took Pains to Make Them Known.

Very many of the early settlers of Montana were natives of Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas and the border states of the war. They came by the Missouri river to Fort Benton or by coach from Omaha and for many years were in the majority at elections, when they held the flag of Democracy to the masthead.

The result of this immigration was a strong sentiment for the confederacy in the early days, and in 1873, when General Phil Sheridan and staff made an official visit to the northwestern posts, the sentiment had not disappeared. Helena, Mont., was just emerging from the garb of a mining camp, but a few enterprising citizens with ex-Governor Hauser at the head determined to give a fitting reception to the visitors. A delegation met Sheridan and his party in a stagecoach several miles from the town and escorted them to the leading hotel. On the following afternoon a banquet was given in the First National bank, located then in the present gambling district.

The menu consisted mostly of canned goods, jack rabbit meat and fresh game, because the town was remote from civilization. There was, however, plenty of champagne, since that wine is usually found in mining camps even when nothing in the way of food is left but flour. The gathering was very democratic. Everybody in town was invited to see "Little Phil," though there was much grumbling among the unreconstructed Confederates over the display made for a Union general. There were lawyers and mining camp politicians mingled with gamblers, miners and ex-road agents, many of whom wore six shooters at their belts. Among them was one old time Confederate soldier, who had turned his talents from the chivalry of war to dealing "bank." He was restless and uncomfortable during the feast, and when the toasts began this restlessness increased. His face darkened and his eyes flamed with anger as various toasts were given to the United States, the president of the United States and the army of the United States.

Finally he could stand it no longer. He arose with a wineglass in one hand and a six shooter in the other, and in a voice hoarse with rage shouted:

"Here's to all mankind, so that no d—d fool will be overlooked."

With that he dashed the wineglass on the floor and emptied the six shooter into the ceiling so that the room was filled with smoke. The guests reached for their revolvers, but the gambler, with a look of contempt, returned his "gun" to his pocket and walked out.

General Sheridan afterward said that it was one of the most dramatic and suggestive scenes in all his experience.—New York Sun.

The Man Who Tired Carlyle.

There is a story of Carlyle in his old age having taken the following farewell in his broadest Scotch of a young friend who had had him in charge for walks, and who while almost always adapting himself to Carlyle's mood had on a single occasion ventured to disagree with him, "I would have you to know, young man, that you have the capacity of being the greatest bore in Christendom." The bore had consisted solely in the rather negative sin of not having been convinced of the truth of one of Carlyle's dogmas, a sin all the more heinous because, instead of standing boldly up to Carlyle and declaring his doctrine utterly perverse, the companion had betrayed his weakness by an apologetic tone.

Now, Carlyle liked disciples, and he respected antagonists, but he could not endure being merely thwarted without being thoroughly roused. He felt in that case that he had made no impression at all on his interlocutor; that he had neither won him nor excited him to resistance. And nothing bored him so much as that. Of course it is only exceptionally despotic minds that are bored in this way.—London Spectator.

A Clever Girl's Trick.

Some of the enormous bunches of violets on the corage of the Lenten girl will bear studying. She has learned a trick or two which preserve appearance and shillings at the same time. The artificial violets are a wonderful imitation of the real ones. It takes more than a passing glance to detect the difference between them; but, as mademoiselle well knows, there is no counterfeiting the fresh delicate perfume of the real flower. So the clever creature buys every day a 10 cent bunch of nature's production, which she judiciously interperes through a large cluster of the handiwork of art. The little leaves of fragrance is sufficient, and by this simple and ingenious means is secured a maximum of effect at a minimum of expenditure.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

An International Women's Congress.

The Hon. Ettore Soci, a member of the Italian parliament, through the pages of The Humanitarian asks if it would not be possible to hold an international women's congress in Rome in 1895 in order to give prominence to the women's movement, which is spreading its ramifications throughout the world. He is an ardent advocate of the movement. The emancipation and higher education of women, he declares, would not destroy in her the feeling of wife and mother, and still less would it determine family life.

A Sympathetic Burglar.

A Marshall county (Ala.) man discovered a burglar in his room one night. He watched the man ransack every drawer and trunk in the house, knowing that he would find nothing. Then, when the disappointed burglar was about to depart, he called to him and asked him to lend him a dollar. The burglar, though taken by surprise, threw him a dollar and left the house.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HUMAN DEFECTIVES.

Methods of Treatment Suggested For Certain Classes of Public Dependents.

Dr. James W. Walk, in a lecture on "Defectives" before the University of Pennsylvania, defined the defectives as those members of society having serious mental or physical defects, either congenital or acquired. This group comprised six classes—first, the blind; second, the deaf mutes; third, insane; fourth, the feeble minded, or idiots; fifth, the inebriates—where drunkenness has become a disease—and sixth, the epileptics.

Dr. Walk took up each of these classes and stated what he believed to be the best way to deal with them. Of the blind and deaf he said: "Blind, deaf and feeble minded children have as much claim to an education as others, and since their defects prevent them from receiving it in the ordinary public schools it is only just that they should be instructed in schools especially adapted to their condition. Such schools are also a most economical investment of public money, for by means of the training they give the great majority of the blind and deaf mutes become self supporting in adult life.

"To fit blind children for self support it is necessary that their discipline while at school should be rigid, so as to impart thoroughness in the practice of the few industries, such as weaving and music, which are open to them. The managers of the best schools for the blind now insist upon this rigid training, and in this way sometimes incur unpopularity among those who do not understand their real motive.

"For those of the adult blind who cannot maintain themselves in open competition with normal workmen there should be founded in each state industrial homes where they may reside and labor, the deficiency in their earning being supplied by benevolence. Where such homes are well conducted they are nearly self supporting.

"Under the stimulus of the popular interest excited by the eloquent addresses of the great philanthropist, Dorothea Dix, Pennsylvania many years ago undertook to make adequate provision for the insane at public expense. The first institution for their care in the commonwealth was the insane department of the old Pennsylvania hospital. We have now many asylums for these people, but not enough yet to accommodate them all. Asylums should be so regulated that the inmates can work and be self supporting."

Dr. Walk thought that idiots, or the feeble minded, should not be permitted to marry. Of epileptics he thought the same, as their defects are hereditary. Inebriates should be confined for a long period, during which they would be forced to abstain totally. This treatment, he said, results often in permanent cure.—Philadelphia Press.

The Man in the Moon.

According to Pratorius, the man in the moon is the Patriarch Isaac, carrying the bundle of sticks which were to be lighted to sacrifice his own body on the mountain top. Dante believes him to be Cain, carrying a bundle of thorns, the meanness offering his lands afforded, as a present to God. In Iceland the people claim that they can see the face of Adam in the moon and that of Eve in the sun. Among the Frieburgers there is a superstition which says that the marks and spots on the moon's face are the outlines of the traitor, Judas Iscariot, holding his hand over his face while sneezing just prior to hanging himself. This last belief accords with the old Frankish legend, which says that there was no spot on Luna's bright face until after the time of the crucifixion of Christ. Still another story tells us that in the time of the creation God threw an offending angel against the face of the moon, while another is to the effect that the moon witnessed the creation of Adam and Eve and took an impress of their features on his surface, intending to people his own land with similar beings. When he essayed to imitate God's works, he made nothing but a slimy serpent, which since that day has continued to fold and unfold its mighty coils in full view of the descendants of the God-created beings.—St. Louis Republic.

Millepeda.

The little creature which possesses the distinction of having more legs than any other animal is that which belongs to the family of insects known as millepeda, or thousand footed. There are several different species of these, but they all possess the common characteristic of having segmented bodies, each segment of which is provided with its own pair of feet. These are set so closely along the body as to resemble hairs, and when they move one after another with perfect regularity the effect is precisely the same on a small scale as that of a foil of oats undulating under the influence of the wind. Some species of millepeda have as many as 550 separate and distinct legs. They are all perfectly harmless, unlike the centipeds, which frequently have the power of inflicting poisonous wounds.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Old and the New.

Powerful and large as are the greatest of modern United States warships, they are all of low stature compared with the towering structures of 60 or 70 years ago. The United States steamship Pennsylvania, built about 1826 and supposed at the time to be one of the largest warships ever launched, was 220 feet long and 58 broad. She carried 230 guns and towered aloft with five decks. Her complement of men was 1,400.—Detroit Free Press.

Hard to Distinguish.

Ample—Well, did Uncle George tell you an interesting story? Little Niece (from Boston)—Yes, auntie, it was full of delightful wonders, but some visitors called, and I hadn't time to inquire whether it was a fairy tale or a theological hypothesis.—Good News.

MIDWINTER FAIR LETTER.

CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

(Weekly Circular Letter—No. 23.)

The hotels and boarding houses of San Francisco are full to overflowing. The influx of eastern visitors to the Midwinter Exposition during the present month has been very large. One train-load coming in over the Santa Fe route took three locomotives to draw it, and on the following day it was estimated that 3,000 strangers arrived in the city. The result is that the exposition grounds have presented livelier scenes on days when no special effort has been made to draw a crowd than on some of the special days earlier in the history of the exposition.

The attractions offered to visitors, aside from the standing attraction of the state and international exhibits, are being continually augmented. The fruit shows—at least those made in direct connection with the citrus fairs of the state of California—are now a thing of the past, though there are permanent exhibits of citrus fruits maintained in the Southern California building, in the Northern California building and in the exposition grounds. The flower shows are now beginning to play a prominent part in the exposition program. The first of these was "Almond Blossom Day," when the Alameda county building was turned into a perfect bower of almond blossoms; when one could not walk without the blossoms brushing against him, and when the air was almost heavy with the delicious spring fragrance. And now come the roses and all the other beautiful flowers which bloom in rose time. The town of Berkeley has prided itself for years upon the great variety and the general excellence of its roses, and on Wednesday, April 11, there was a "Berkeley Rose Day" in the Alameda county building, and the floral sensation created by the almond blossoms a month before was more than duplicated in this particular.

April 11 was also "State University Day," and it is worthy of mention in this connection that the entire day was celebrated without any literary exercises whatever. This was probably the first time that a university celebration utterly dispensed with the literary features. The university of the state of California is a wonderfully rich and a wonderfully comprehensive institution. It has the most magnificent exhibit in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building that was ever made by any university in any exposition in the history of the world. About the only feature of the university not displayed in the exhibit above referred to is the military feature, and perhaps this is the reason why the outdoor celebration of University Day partook so largely of a military character. About 500 of the students of the university make up the university battalion. This battalion paraded around the grand court of the exposition in the morning of their day, and had a grand drill and sham battle on the recreation grounds in the afternoon. Early in the evening there was a university banquet and later on a grand display of Pain's fireworks, with university features.

The same week also included a Grangers' Congress. This congress held the attention of a great many people in Festival Hall during four sittings, two each on Friday, April 12, and on Saturday, April 14. The exercises have consisted of addresses, literary exercises and music, with discussions of subjects particularly interesting to patrons of husbandry. This congress has elicited more attention from people outside of San Francisco than any other gathering thus far held in connection with the exposition. The people of California are growing more and more to like to think of themselves as a great agricultural state. Their gold and their fruits are better advertised than is their agriculture, and they seem to have seized upon this exposition as a means of emphasizing to the world their prowess in this regard.

The past week has been one of particular interest also to music lovers. Ever since the arrival of the Sousa Concert Band there has been more less friendly rivalry between that organization, which plays on a music pavilion out of doors, and the Vienna Prater orchestra, which plays afternoon and evening concerts in Franz Joseph hall. In the hall the audience sit around tables and drink and smoke as they see fit, yet the Sousa Band has more than held its own in popularity by virtue of the great excellence of its music. There has been a great desire, however on the part of the music lovers of San Francisco to hear these two musical organizations play in unison, and on Tuesday evening, April 10, this desire was realized. On that occasion there was given in Franz Joseph hall the grandest concert ever heard in San Francisco. The Sousa Band played three numbers of Mr. Sousa's selection, and the Prater Orchestra played three of its best pieces. The fluegelhorn soloist of the orchestra and the trombone soloist of Sousa's Band held up the solo ends of their organizations. In addition to these features two numbers were played by both bands in unison. Mr. Sousa leading one and Herr Scheel, director of the orchestra, led the other. The big band rendered the overtures "Tannhauser" and "Rienzi."

On Friday, April 14, there began, also in Franz Joseph hall, a three days' Seegerfest, in which more than a thousand singers, representing the German singing societies in and about San Francisco, took part. This was the largest gathering of the kind ever seen on the Pacific Coast and has been hailed on every hand as another one of the many grand events which have been rendered possible by the exposition. There are over attractions in preparation for production at and early date, and thus the ball will be kept rolling during the remaining two months and a half. The next thing immediately on the program is the grand carnival which begins on Tuesday, April 17. There are to be three days of this wonderful festivity.

BALD HEADS!



What is the condition of yours? Is your hair harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a heated condition? If these are some of your symptoms be warned in time or you will become bald.

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