

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 5.

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## Hood River Glacier.

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## Late News.

F. H. Lowell, a fruit grower near Los Angeles, has failed for \$120,000, with assets of \$8,500.

Yuma, A. T., has elected a Republican municipal ticket for the first time in twenty years.

The Good Hope mine in Riverside county, Cal., has been sold for \$500,000 to Eastern mining men.

The new schedule of wages at Mare Island went into effect January 1. The same reductions were made in the navy yards in the East.

It now turns out that the story of the burning to death of a Mojave squaw by her tribe near Needles, Cal., because she gave birth to twins, was a hoax.

Since Rogue river in Oregon has deepened its normal stage of water, a reach channel is being cut straight out to sea, while the north spit has moved out to sea fully half a mile.

At low tide a low spit can be seen reaching out from the McCormack rock in a semi-circle to the mouth of the river, half a mile farther out than the former spit, and where the mouth of the river formerly was is now dead water.

The Scottish-American Investment Company has begun suit against the Portland Industrial Exposition for \$55,000 on a promissory note, and the appointment of a receiver and foreclosure of a mortgage on the exposition grounds as security for payment of the note are asked for. The amount sued for was loaned to the exposition last February, and was due in seven years, but the company defaulted its interest, and the whole sum is now due. The exposition last fall was a failure.

Suit was brought at Portland to recover \$22,000 damages on account of G. W. Hazen, cashier of the Portland National Bank, having given letters of recommendation to the Ainslie Lumber Company, whereby it secured credit to that amount at the Bank of Nevada.

This sum proved a total loss. It is alleged that at the time the letters were written the lumber company owed the Portland bank \$90,000 and was insolvent, which fact was known to the defendant. The defendant's demurrer was overruled by the Judge, who held the Nevada Bank had cause for action.

According to the report of the Bank Commissioners who are liquidating the affairs of the Pacific Bank of San Francisco the realization of the assets is likely to prove a long and troublesome affair. The estimated amount of assets is slightly over \$1,600,000, against total liabilities due all classes of creditors of \$1,592,000. Nearly all the large assets of the bank are complicated with all manner of entanglements, both legal and commercial, and in many instances are disputed. Efforts toward realization on notes and overdrafts have so far yielded but little, although a demand for payment has been made upon all debtors. In regard to the indebtedness of Mr. Gage, amounting to \$100,000, and that of the John Brown Colony, which owes the bank \$260,000, several actions have been instituted against the respective parties, but it will require much time and many suits to unravel the matters. The commissioners state that chances of a speedy dividend appear remote; that there is only a little more than \$32,000 at present in their hands in addition to the \$50,000 held by the Sheriff to secure judgments, and that their attempts to realize upon assets have thus far been most unsatisfactory and will necessitate long and tedious litigation to avail anything.

Charles Clark has been appointed receiver of the Oregon Pacific. He qualified the other day, and a capable and economical management is assured. After the resignation of Receiver Hadley it was generally believed that F. J. Miller, who had been named for the position by the employees, would be appointed, but some opposition was made to his selection. Mr. Clark is a practical railroad man, and has been with this company several years in the capacity of train dispatcher and acting superintendent in the absence of that official. As the position came to him unsolicited and without objections from any source, the appointment will no doubt meet with the approval of all interested in the road. No radical changes are anticipated. Many are of the opinion that an error was committed in asking for Mr. Hadley's removal. People are beginning to realize that whatever mistakes he may have made, if they could be called mistakes, were made under the promises of certain Eastern capitalists in whom he had placed confidence, but whom he has since learned to distrust; that his efforts on behalf of the road were for what he sincerely believed to be for the best, and that they would have proved such had the promises of New York parties been carried out.

### FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The pension office has decided that in view of the act of Congress of December 21, 1893, it no longer has the right to withhold the pension of Judge Long of Michigan, and has directed he be again placed on the pension rolls.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent a communication to Congress in which he estimates that an appropriation of \$7,280,053 will be necessary to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. At Port Townsend \$62,365 will be necessary to defray the expense of collection.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company after February 1 will form a once-a-week mail service between New York and Colon instead of thirty-six trips a year. A four years' contract with the government requires the company to make thirty-six trips a year during the first two years and fifty-two a year during the latter half of the period.

Representative Maguire has introduced a postal telegraph bill providing for an issue of \$25,000,000 in bonds to be expended in the erection of telegraph lines, starting at thirty-two of the largest cities in the country. The tolls are fixed at 10 cents for ten words, and the Postmaster-General is authorized to arrange for a rate of 20 cents per 100 words for news dispatches.

The report on the mining resources of the country, prepared by Chief Day of the division of mining statistics of the geological survey, shows that the high-water mark in mineral production was reached in 1892, both in this and every other country. The total value of all the mineral products of that year was \$854,778,768. This is \$20,000,000 greater than for any previous year.

The monthly issue of a pilot chart of the Pacific Ocean, similar in general character to the chart of the North Atlantic, is in contemplation by the naval hydrographic office. At present there are no means of distributing information to mariners of the Pacific Ocean, and the demand has been so general not only among American mariners, but among foreigners, that the hydrographic officers believe there is as much reason for publishing a Pacific pilot chart as there is a chart of the Atlantic Ocean. Congress will therefore be urged to authorize the publication, which is attended with very slight expense.

The Secretary of State and the British Ambassador are pursuing negotiations for an agreement upon the regulations to police Behring Sea. It is important that these regulations shall be agreed upon before the opening of the sealing season. The formalities to be gone through between the two governments will consume much time. The Navy Department is apprehending some embarrassment in supplying sufficient vessels of the small class required to do the work of patrolling the territory designated by the tribunal at Paris. When found necessary to police Behring Sea before the Treasury Department had to be called upon for revenue cutters to aid in the work temporarily. They cannot well be spared for permanent use in that work. No active steps have as yet been taken toward the preparation of a patrol fleet.

Secretary Morton has expressed surprise at the utter misapprehension on the part of the public of his position in regard to the agricultural experiment stations appropriations and of the motive which induced him to omit this sum from the estimates of expense in his department for the ensuing fiscal year. He said: "As a matter of fact I have taken the same course in this respect as was adopted by my predecessor, General Rusk, and (as I understand from George William Hill, to whom Secretary Rusk expressed himself on the subject) on precisely the same grounds. The reading of the sixth page of my report to the President shows clearly what the grounds for my action are. The fact is plain to any one who takes the pains to review the only official utterance I have expressed on the subject, that no suggestion of the abolition of a State station was suggested by me."

It is generally agreed among Democratic Senators that the financial question will remain untouched in Congress until the tariff bill is disposed of. "Forbes that no effort whatever would be made to press his silver bill until the tariff is out of the way. When reached, however, he thought it would prove a solution of the problem. Bland also announces that he will not try to get his free coinage up in the House till the tariff bill is passed. Carlisle's bond issue proposition will probably give way to the tariff, as the latter is considered a matter of primary importance, and its decision may put matters in such a condition as to make issuance of bonds unnecessary. Furthermore, it is known that the silver men approve of bonds and are prepared to vote for their issue against any man who does not favor free silver. Hence there need be no cause for surprise if the taking up of the bond proposition may be delayed so long as to render it impolitic to take it up at all.

It has been decided to increase the whisky tax 10 cents a gallon, from 90 cents to \$1, to be levied against whisky in as well as out of bond. Upon a representation that this increase would work undue hardship to the owners of whisky in bond it was decided to extend the bonded period from three to eight years. The tax on playing cards, at one time fixed at 6 cents a pack, was reduced 2 cents and the contemplated tax on perfumes and cosmetics discarded. No increase was made in the tax on cigars, but the increase on cigarettes of 1 per 1,000 was allowed to stand. The committee estimates that the tax on incomes from corporations and individuals (corporations being treated as individuals) will raise \$30,000,000 revenue—\$12,000,000 from corporations and \$18,000,000 from individuals. The increase in the whisky tax, it is estimated, will give an additional revenue of \$10,000,000. The tax on inheritances, which was to be introduced in case the proposition for the individual income tax failed, is not deemed necessary.

### THE MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

(Weekly Circular Letter—No. 8.)

With the single exception of the Administration building, which needs a full week's work before it will be completed, the five main buildings of the California Midwinter International Exposition are practically finished. Still, it has been found impossible to open the Exposition in all its departments on Jan. 1. When the projectors of this industrial enterprise took advantage of the glorious midwinter weather in California they did not expect that the wintry winds on the shore of Lake Michigan, and the mountains of snow between that point and this, would array themselves in opposition to their plans. This, however, has proven to be the case, and hundreds of carloads of exhibits which were to come from the Columbian Exposition to stand on dress parade in Golden Gate park have been seriously delayed by the weather. There has been great difficulty experienced in getting cars to load goods on at Chicago as fast as they were ready, and when they had once been started westward, a series of obstacles had to be overcome until, even though the buildings in San Francisco are practically ready for their reception, the bulk of the exhibits which are to be made by foreign nations have not yet arrived.

It has been found necessary, therefore, to postpone the formal ceremonies of opening the Exposition for a few days, or until everything is in place. On the first day of January, however, an informal opening occurs. The flags of all nations will fly from the flag poles on the Exposition buildings and in the grounds, there will be music and general gala day effects, but the "day of days," the day when San Francisco shall be a perfect sea of bunting, when her people shall turn out en masse, when an extra legal holiday shall be declared and when all California shall join in the great ceremony of the opening of this great midwinter festival—that day will come a little later on.

Quite a number of the concessional features of the Exposition are all in readiness and will be in full blast on Jan. 1. The great Firth wheel begins its revolutions with the New Year; the lions and tigers in the wild animal arena will roar to New Year audiences; the Santa Barbara sea lions will roll and roar in the great tanks that have been provided for them; the forty-nine mining camp will receive calls in true frontier fashion; beer and pleasure will flow at the Heidelberg castle; the Hawaiian cyclorama will be open to the public; the curious ones can do down into the Colorado gold mine; and even the great electric tower will be almost completed. But this word "almost" will be changed into "quite" in its application to everything projected in connection with the Exposition before the grand opening day comes on, and when that day comes there will be spread out before the visiting multitude the most complete and most picturesque exposition that the western sun has ever shone upon.

Speaking of the great Firth wheel suggests mention of a very interesting incident which took place in connection with its construction the other day. During a temporary lull in the work of putting up the spiderlike spokes of this wheel, a man was observed to clamber up in the mass of timbers surrounding the base of the superstructure. He was at first supposed to be a workman, and no special attention was paid him. Presently, however, he clambered out on one of the lower spokes. The superintendent of construction, catching sight of him, asked what he wanted up there. The adventurer made no response, but continued his ascent, working his way inside the periphery with catlike agility. The superintendent ordered him down. The only answer he got was an invitation to come and fetch him. He kept on climbing, and where the periphery has not been placed he had to slide down the big spokes until he reached the channel irons. Crossing on these to the next spoke, he worked out to the periphery, and proceeded as before.

By this time quite a crowd had gathered, watching the progress of this daring fellow, 120 feet from the ground. He was repeatedly warned to look out for himself, but showed himself abundantly able to do so. Finally he reached the highest point, and, standing at full length, gave an exulting yell, which was answered by a group of friends near the volcano building. Of course he came down the other way, and thus made the first revolution of the great Firth wheel. On reaching the ground he disclosed his identity, and was recognized as a sailor and rigger. He said he had made the trip to settle a bet that he would make the first trip around this great rotary construction.

One of the sensations of the Exposition will be the famous diver, Kohana Maka, whose record as a long-distance swimmer, deep diver and shark hunter surpasses that of all aquatic wonders of the great Pacific. It is Kohana Maka who has kept alive the old shark-hunting custom of the early kings of Hawaii. In former days it was the custom of royal sportsmen to go to sea in their war canoes or catamaran, taking along a large bowl of chopped enemies. This bowl was placed over the water, and fragments of hashed Kanaka were thrust through a hole in the bottom of the bowl, thus attracting schools of man-eating sharks. When the sharks be-

came thick around the boats a native king would dive in among them, knife in hand, and, coming up under the school, would stab one as he arose. This is one of the things that Kohana Maka does in these days. There will be no sharks in the little lake within the Hawaiian enclosure at the Midwinter Exposition, but there will be ample room for diving and for Kohana and other great swimmers to exercise. Four women and three men, all experts, form the little company of swimmers, headed by Kohana Maka. They will not only illustrate the wonderful aquatic feats for which the islanders are famous, but they announce themselves as ready to meet all comers in any form of aquatic sports.

### FOREIGN FLASHES.

A famine prevails in Central Asia. Paris is to have a World's Cook Congress.

The Argentine navy now comprises fifty-four first-class vessels. It is confidently predicted that a Congo boom is about to commence.

A German company is said to be after the Nicaragua canal franchise. The drought in the Argentine Republic is causing serious damage to crops.

The annual cost of the British army is £17,000,000; of the navy £14,000,000. Tin-plate workers of Meath, Wales, have had their wages cut 10 per cent.

It is reported that Italy is negotiating a loan of 600,000,000 lire in Germany. The Shah of Persia will visit Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris and Vienna next spring.

The Kaiser has ordered that aluminum cooking utensils be used in the German army.

The Barcelona police have hit upon another factory containing forty pear-shaped bombs.

Two thousand new books will be put on the market by London publishers alone this year.

England, it is said, will spend more than £100,000,000 on her navy within the next five years.

Greece will probably be forced by the creditor powers to reduce her army and navy and pay her debts.

Morocco ought to pay Spain \$12,000,000 indemnity for the Melilla troubles, says a Madrid newspaper.

The Prussian government has demonstrated that petroleum is a reliable scale preventer in steam boilers.

It is announced that a charter for a university for Wales has been signed by the Queen, and consequently has become law.

A committee of the London Stock Exchange is at present elaborating a plan to abolish or at least cripple the bucket-shop business.

France intends to abandon her demand for the extradition of Dr. Herz, because it is alleged she is averse to reviving the Panama scandal.

The annual returns of the Clyde ship-building industry show that the total output for 1893 was 208,000 tons, against 336,000 last year.

Japanese feeling against foreigners continues to increase. The chaplain of the British legation was recently assaulted in Tokio's streets.

Seven persons have been arrested at Odessa, Russia, charged with having formed a combine for the purpose of robbing the famine-stricken peasantry.

A Buenos Ayres paper says that the agricultural products of Argentina have tripled in the last ten years. The value of this year's crop amounted to \$87,000,000.

The Royal Commission reports that in Scotland, as elsewhere, the supply of agricultural laborers is much less than twenty years ago. They have gone to town.

The electric railway has penetrated even the fastnesses of the Tyrolean Mountains, a road twenty-seven miles long being projected between Riva and Pinzolo.

Paris is to have a mahogany roadway. A part of Rue La Fayette is being paved with that wood. It is only an experiment, but it sounds like a very expensive one.

The Cairo correspondent of the London News says that the native Egyptian press is renewing its violent attacks on the British and inciting the people to rebellion.

A significant sign of the hard times is seen in the fact that the Scotland Yard authorities have after much discussion voted to allow the London police to carry pistols for this winter only.

The British government has decided to expend a large sum on strengthening the defenses at Portland. Half a million sterling will be required, and the works are expected to occupy ten years.

Mr. Holinsworth has given to Birmingham some rentable houses, simply as an endowment for a city. The Town Council accepted, with the hope that this "will be the first of a long line of such gifts."

In Holland women and persons of either sex under the age of 16 are now forbidden to begin work earlier than 5 A. M. or to continue work after 7 P. M., nor can their work exceed eleven hours a day in all.

A British old fogey laments that what was once "I thank you, sir," long ago lost the "I" and became "Thank you, sir." Then the "sir" was dropped, and soon "Thank you" became "Thanks," and then "Thanks, awfully," and finally has disappeared.

The German War Minister, Von Asch, has given a semi-sanction to dueling in a speech in Parliament. Under the present circumstances of society, he said, dueling cannot be abolished in spite of the law. The speech raised a storm of protests in the Diet.

### EASTERN ITEMS.

Chicago has a deficit of over \$3,000,000. Pittsburg's relief fund amounts to \$600,000.

Chicago is now claiming a population of 2,000,000. Philadelphia is to try water-gas making on its own account.

The Indians are costing the government \$7,000,000 per year. Reports from the winter-wheat sections show a much smaller average than last year.

Another wonderfully rich streak of gold quartz has been struck at Cripple Creek, Col.

The health department of New York proposes to make war against the use of bituminous coal.

Speaker Crisp says that the Wilson bill will pass the House of Representatives by January 31.

The Colorado Farmers' Alliance wants Congress to issue legal-tender notes to the amount of \$200,000,000.

Bishop Coxe at Buffalo has again denounced the position of the Catholic Church on the public-school question in this country.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri each reports a smaller acreage sown to winter wheat this season than in 1892.

The financial and commercial depression existing in Canada at the present time is being more severely felt than any depression since 1867.

There is considerable force in the assertion of Governor Fishback of Arkansas that the Indian Territory is being rapidly converted into a school of crime.

A shooting scrape at a ball at Cedar, eight miles from Columbia, Tex., resulted in the death of three, the fatal wounding of four and slight injury to several.

A recent decision of the Indiana Supreme Court admitted women to practice before the Indiana bar. Miss Stella Colby was the first to take advantage of that decision.

A project is on foot in Mississippi and elsewhere in the South to purchase Jefferson Davis' house at Beauvoir for a home for indigent ex-Confederate soldiers and widows of soldiers.

It is a good sign of Mexico's credit in the markets of the world that Finance Minister Lamantour has completed negotiations with a Berlin house for a loan of \$15,000,000 upon favorable terms.

The Iron Age thinks that the extremely easy money market and low cost of material will induce very considerable extension of electric railways in various parts of the country during this year.

Many people living in Rochester, N. Y., who would and could work, are deterred from so doing because of insufficient clothing. Children, too, are unable to go to school because they have no shoes.

The State Department is dissatisfied with the reports of Minister Thompson at Rio. It is thought he is enjoying himself in the neighborhood and is not keeping himself well posted as to the condition at Rio. His reports are directly the opposite of Captain Picking, and favor the insurgents.

The hydrographic office of the Navy Department has started the new year with the issue of the first number of a pilot chart of the North Pacific Ocean for January, 1894. Its purpose is to illustrate the character of the monthly publication which has been planned by the hydrographic office for the benefit of the maritime people of the Pacific Coast.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy for the next fiscal year contain an item of \$10,000 for the publication of the chart, and if Congress should grant this sum, it is proposed to issue the first day of each month an edition showing graphically such information of timely interest and warning to mariners as can be collected from reports of incoming navigators.

Of the 47,000,000 acres of land granted to the Northern Pacific railroad by the act of Congress July 2, 1864, only 5,363,423 acres had been patented to the company at the close of the last fiscal year. The records of the general land office also show that 8,945,400 acres of indemnity lands located in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon have been restored to the public domain. By a decision of the Commissioner in 1886 32,400 acres of the grant located in Washington have also been restored. Over 20,000,000 acres more of government land have been certified to the company, and it has sold for cash since the grant was first made down to the present time 8,386,588 acres. The total cash receipts from all sales have amounted to \$32,719,974, and there remains outstanding on account of time sales \$5,079,651, principal and interest. The receipts of the land department of the Northern Pacific Company for the past year were \$1,660,224.66 and its expenses \$577,643.82.

The indications are that the stockholders of the Columbian Exposition Company will soon receive 10 per cent dividend on their stock. According to the report of Auditor Harrington there was December 1 \$10,000,000 in capital stock. Of this amount \$3,000,000 was subscribed by the city of Chicago and the other \$5,000,000 by individuals. In the December reports there was an estimate that the net assets of the exposition company would be about \$1,705,858. Allowing for the closing up of the exposition affairs, it would appear that not more than 10 cents on the dollar could be returned to the stockholders. One of the considerations which deterred the Finance Committee from making a recommendation was the fact that, if a dividend of any amount were paid now, it would interfere with the donations of stock to the Columbian Museum. In accordance with the conditions of Marshall Field's gift of \$1,000,000 to the museum there should be donated to the trustees of that institution \$2,000,000 of exposition stock and \$500,000 cash subscriptions. The condition is not fulfilled.

### BABY AND HIS CAT.

The Unwonted Sight Which Attracted All Eyes on a Crowded Street.

The sidewalk was filled with hurrying people. Three peddlers stood on the curb—one with shoelaces, another with candy, another with gold paint. Neither looked as if he expected to sell anything. Nobody paid the slightest attention to them. A man without legs came stamping over the sidewalk. People merely hurried out of his way. A man passed, dressed in outlandish garments, advertising a patent medicine. Nobody looked twice at him. An old woman whose tangled gray hairs were blown in the wind shuffled feebly along, and nobody saw her. A pair of Chinese, an Italian woman dressed as for a fete, a negro nearly 7 feet in height, a Turk swaddled in turban and baggy trousers, a drunken woman, a man with locomotor ataxia—all passed within a few minutes, and nobody stopped even for a moment to look at anybody else, except the beggars, and they were utterly disregarded.

Then appeared from somewhere, as if out of a hole in the ground, a child about 2 years old, ragged and smeared as to its hands with mud and as to its face with traces of bread and molasses, besides plain dirt. Its hair was tousled, and its large blue eyes were fixed straight ahead with all that sweet unconsciousness of childhood written of by poets. In its hands it carried a gray striped cat. One little fist grasped the loose skin at the nape; the other grabbed it firmly over the hind quarters. Each particular leg of the cat stuck out straight and rigid. Each claw showed its shining curve.

The cat did not appear to be uncomfortable, and the child was gloriously unconscious of everything but his own baby thoughts. The child was so young that it went unsteadily tottering down the middle of the sidewalk, with the cat held up in front of it like a drum major's staff.

There was not one hurrying wayfarer—man or woman—who did not pause and laugh. A number stopped short and followed the child as it staggered along. By the time the baby had traveled half a block it had an escort of 50 grown persons besides the swarm of boys. The baby tottered along, its magnificent gravity undisturbed, and when a breathless, bareheaded woman came running and snatched up the young explorer (still holding on bravely to the cat), each person in the crowd looked sheepish and hurried away.—New York Times.

### Devil's Lake.

Tanzago, the Chippewas, came from the north and pitched their tepees on the north shore of the lake. They had reason to believe that the Sioux were encamped on the southern shore, and they planned to cross to the south before daylight and surprise their traditional enemies. The Sioux had a similar thought and design, and each tribe proceeded to exterminate the other. They met in about the middle of the lake and fought, and all were lost. The time is not fixed except that the incident marks an epoch in the history of both tribes.

Another battle was fought afterward on the south shore between other contingents of those respective tribes. The Chippewas came in canoes from the north as before. This was in 1867. The Chippewa warriors were all slain but one man, who returned badly wounded and riddled. The fatalities connected with the lake and the apparatus gave rise to the name Minnewaukan, or spirit water, mysterious water, haunted water, fated water, and finally to Devil's lake as the only English equivalent for the Indian's idea as expressed in Minnewaukan.

The Chippewas came here in canoes. The Sioux also used canoes. With but few portages, the former could easily at that time, while the lake was so far above its present level, come from Lake Superior to Devil's lake. Since the fatalities related those Indians have a superstitious dread of canoes. Young people are getting over the dread, but old Indians will wade to their waists fishing while boats are within reach, but won't dare enter.—Minneapolis Tribune.

### A Pass That Was Honored.

Senator Stanford once had in his employ an old servant named Jane Wallace. After being with his family a number of years she had saved some money and went back to her old home in New York. But the climate did not agree with her. The doctors told her that if she came back to California she would get well. So she wrote to her old employer and asked him to furnish her with transportation. Without thinking much about it, but ready to oblige his old servant, he wrote on a sheet of note paper: "Please pass Jane from New York to San Francisco," signed it and sent it to her.

Jane never stopped to think of the peculiar form of the pass or that it might not be recognized by some of the railways over which she was to travel. She knew that her old master owned two or three railroads, and she had an idea that he owned one all the way to New York. So she got on the train, and when the conductor came round handed out the slip of paper. He looked at it, then at her, and didn't know what to do. There was Leland Stanford's signature, and he didn't like to dishonor that. So he telegraphed for instructions, and his superiors told him to send the woman right through, and she came.—San Francisco Examiner.

### How Often the Watch Ticks.

Many watches make 5 beats per second, 300 each minute, 18,000 every hour, or 432,000 per day. Thus it will be seen that a half dozen turns of the key once a day, taking up but a few seconds of time, stores up a modicum of power in the spring which is cut up into nearly a million of beats. If we multiply the daily beats by 365, if the number of days in a year, we find that the watch ticks 157,785,000 while the earth is making one annual trip around the sun.—St. Louis Republic.

### Luck About Shoes.

A Yorkshirer man spent in his right shoe before putting it on, when going out on important business, to bring luck, and many an English girl has been known to hang her boots out of the window on St. Valentine's night for love luck.—London "Tit-Bits."

### Matrimonial Note.

Wife—What do you suppose is the reason there are no marriages in heaven?  
Husband—You stupid goose, it is to offset the fact that there is no heaven in marriage.—Texas Sittings.