RAILROADS.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.,

"COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE."

Trains for the East leave Portland at 9:30 P. M. and 7:45 A. M.

TICKETS to and from Principal Points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Elegant New Dining Palace Cars.

Free Family Sleeping Cars run through on Express Train to

OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS and KANSAS CITY.

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Close connection at Portland for San Francisco and Puget Sound points.

All iron Steamships leave Portland and San Francisco every four (4) days, making the trip in 60 hours.

Cabin.....$16 00 | Steerage.....$8.00

Round Trip—unlimited.....$30.00

For further particulars inquire of any agent of the Company or

A. L. MAXWELL, G. P. & T. A

C. J. SMITH, General Manager.

Portland, Oregon.

YAQUINA BAY ROUTE.

Oregon Pacific Railroad

Oregon Development Co.'s Steamers.

Short Line to California.

Freight and Fares the Lowest.

STEAMER SAILING DATES.

FROM YAQUINA.

Willamette Valley, Jan. 12, 21.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Willamette Valley, Jan. 8, 1,

The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

Trains connect with the S P. R. R. and river boats at Corvallis and Albany.

The Oregon Pacific Steamboats on the Willamette River Division will leave Portland, southbound, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m. Arrive at Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 p. m. Leave Corvallis, northbound, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m. Arrive at Portland Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 p. m. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday both north and south bound boats lie over night at Salem, leaving there at 6 a. m.

C. H. Hoswell, Jr., Gen. F. & P. Agt. O. D. Co. 34 Montgomery St., San Francisco

C. C. Hogue, Act. G. F. & P. A. O. P. R. R. Corvallis, Oregon.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific R.R.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY!

NO CHANGE OF CARS!

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO

And all points East, via

St Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific Railroad

Is the only line running

Passenger Trains,
Second-Class Sleeper (free of charge.)
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75 cts.)

From Portland to the East.

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 8:00 A. M. and 8:40 P. M. daily arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 6:05 P. M.

Pacific Division.—Trains leave Front and G street daily at 11:55 A. M. and 8:40 P. M.; arrive at New Tacoma at 7:10 P. M. and 4:20 A. M., connecting with Company's boats for all points on Puget Sound. A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, No. 121, First street, Portland, Oregon.

Depot, Cor. First and G streets.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Southern Pacific Company's Line,

The Mount Shasta Route!

TIME BETWEEN

Portland and San Francisco 39 Hours!

California Express Train runs Daily between Portland and San Francisco.

South.			North.
4:00 p. m.	Lv.	Portland	Ar. 10:45 a. m.
8:18 p. m.	Lv.	Albany	Ar. 6:45 a. m.
7:45 a. m.	Ar.	San Francisco	Lv. 7:00 p. m.

Local Passenger Daily, except Sunday.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	Eugene	2:40 P. M.
Eugene	9:00 A. M.	Portland	3:45 P. M.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

For accommodation of Second Class passengers attached to express trains.

The S. P. Co.'s Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Division from foot of F. Street.

West Side Division.

Bet. Portland and Corvallis.

Mail Train Daily, except Sunday.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Inde'dence	11:24 A. M.
Inde'dence	11:35 A. M.	Corvallis	12:35 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Inde'dence	2:30 P. M.
Inde'dence	2:31 P. M.	Portland	6:30 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains for Oregon Pacific R. R.

Express Train Daily, except Sunday.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Through Tickets to all Points South and East

Via California

TICKET OFFICES:

City office, No. 134, Corner First and Alder sts. Depot office, Corner F and Front sts., Portland.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. H. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Ag't.

FRANK BUTLER,

County Surveyor and Auctioneer.

Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

Will attend at office in the Court House each Wednesday and Thursday in County Court week.

MARKET REPORTS.

Ruling Prices of Poultry, Eggs and Dairy Produce.

FEED, FLOUR, GRAIN AND LUMBER.

Wool, Grass Seeds, Clover Seeds, Miscellaneous Seeds, Etc., Etc.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.	
Oregon—	
Fancy creamery	30
Choice dairy	27½
Common	8 to 12½
Pickled (Cal.)	18@20
Eastern creamery fancy	25
Cal. fancy	25@27½
Cheese.	
Oregon full cream	15
Oregon Skims and old	10
Swiss Cheese, domestic	15 to 16
Young America Or.	14
Eggs.	
Oregon ₱ doz	40@45
Eastern do	32@35

FEED.

Bran per ton	$16@17 00
Hay " " baled	$15@16 00
Gr'd Barley, per ton	$22 50@24 00
Mill Chop per ton	$18@20 00
Oil Cake Meal per ton	$30@32 50
Shorts per ton	$21 00

FLOUR.

Portland Pat. Roller, p. bbl.	3 75
Salem do do	3 75
Dayton do do	3 65
Cascadia do do	3 65
Country Brands	3 50
McMinnville	3 75
Superfine	2 50
White Lily	3 75
Graham	3 25
Rye Flour	6 00

FRESH FRUITS.

Apples	1 00@1 50
Bananas, p. bunch	3 50@4 00
Currants	
Grapes ₱ box	
Lemons, Cal. p. bx.	4 50@5 00
do Sicily, p. bx. new	6 50@7 00
Limes per hun	1 50
Quinces per box	1 00@1 25
Pears per box	None.
Peaches per box	do
Plums per lb	do
Prunes per box	do
Watermelons ₱ doz	do

GRAIN.

Barley, whole, p. ctl	80@90
Corn, per 100 lbs	1 50
Oats, good, old, p. bu.	
do, new, per bu.	38@40
Rye, p. 100-lb nominal	1 22½@1 25
Wheat, Valley, p. 100 lbs	1 20@1 22½
do Eastern Ore.	1 12½@115

POULTRY.

Chickens, large young ₱ dz.	4 00@4 50
do broilers	3 75@4 00
do old	4 50@5 00
Ducks ₱ doz	7 00@8 50
Geese, young ₱ dz.	10 00@11 00
Turkeys, young, ₱ lb	15
Grouse and Pheasants	3 00

SEEDS.

Grass Seeds.	lb	℔
Timothy	6@6½	
Orchard Grass	11½@12½	
Red Top	7½@9	
blue Grass	12@14	
English Rye Grass	7½@8	
Italian do	9½@11	
Australian do	7½@9	
Mesquite	7@10	
Millet	5@6	
Hungarian do	5@6	
Mixed Lawn Grass	12@15	
Clover Seed.s		
Red Clover	10½@11½	
White Clover	16½@18½	
Alyske Clover	15½@17½	
Alfalfa	9½@10½	
Miscellaneous.		
Canary	4½@5	
Flax	4½@5	
Hemp	5@5½	
Rape imported	10	
Rape California	3@4	

LUMBER—ROUGH AND DRESSED

Rough	Per M $10 00
Edged	12 00
T. & G. Sheathing	13 00
No. 2 flooring	18 00
No. 2 ceiling	18 00
No. 2 rustic	18 00
Clear rough	20 00
Clear P. 48	22 50
No. 1 flooring	22 50
No. 1 ceiling	22 50
No. 1 rustic	22 50
Stepping	25 00
Over 12 inches wide (extra)	1 00
Lengths 40 to 50 "	2 00
Lengths 50 to 60 "	4 00
1¼ Lath	2 25
1½ Lath	2 50
hingles, cedar, per 1000	2 25
" red cedar, ₱ 1000	45 00@50 00

WOOL.

Eastern Oregon.	
According to shrinkage	10@14
Valley.	
Spring clip	16@18
Umpqua	19@20
" Lambs and fall	10@14

VEGETABLES (Fresh.)

Asparagus ₱ lb	
Beans ₱ lb	
Beets ₱ lb	
Cabbage ₱ lb	1¼
Carrots per sack	1 25
do young lb doz	15
Celery per doz	90@1 00
Cucumbers ₱ doz	
Green Peas ₱ lb	
Lettuce ₱ doz	12½
Onions ₱ 100 lbs	1 00@1 25
Potatoes per 100 lbs	1 25@1 50
do sweets, per lb	2½
Radishes per doz	12½
Spinach	
Turnips per sk	1 25
Tmoatoes per bx	

DRIED FRUITS.

Apples, Peaches, etc.	
Apples sun dried qrs	4 to 5
do factory sliced, Cal.	6
do evap. 50 lb. bxs	9 to 10
do unblea	5 to 6½
Apricots	13 to 14
Blackberries 50 lb bxs	11½@13
Cherries pitted	40
Peaches hlvs unpeeld new	8@10
do evaporated	12@15
Pears mach dried	8@10
Plums pitted Oreg	3@4
" factory	6@7
Citron, Currants, c.	
Currants, in bxs bbls.	7½@8½
Dates in boxes	10@11
Far Dates, 15 lb bxs	11
Prunes.	
Oregon French Petite	5@6
do German	5½@6
do Italian	7@8
do Silver	8@10

THE NATION'S CONDITION.

A Comparison between the Rate of Wages and Population in 1850 and New.

What is the condition now in the United States as compared with that of 1850? The average rate of wages in this country from 1850 to 1880 has been increased 42 per cent. The population of this country from 1850 to 1880 increased 170 per cent, with the workers' ratio in 1850 45 per cent, of the whole, against 52 per cent, in 1880.

The value of our manufactures in 1850 was $1,later 000,000, employing 958,004 operatives, with a gross product of $1,105 each, against $5,585,000,000 in 1880, with 2,733,000 operatives, with a gross product each of $2,045, supporting and educating 13,665,000 of our population, or more than one-quarter of the whole. The wages of these operators in 1850 aggregated $225,000,000, averaging $235 each, against 1880, $990,000,000 wages paid to 2,793,000 operatives, or an average of $360 to each, an increase of $105 per capita. The domestic consumption of domestic manufactured articles in 1880 was more than $5,000,000,000; the wages for manufacturing supported more than one-quarter of the population, instead of supporting a like number of people in foreign countries.

The States of New York and New Jersey are large manufacturing States, the value of manufactures in these two States being in 1880, $1,335,076,982, with 32,248,000 acres area worth as much money in 1880 as 494,387,200 acres of land in twelve Southern States, all attributed to the fact that nearly one-fifth of the manufactures of the United States are in these two Northern States, while in 1880 in the twelve Southern States the manufactures were very small.

The aggregate wealth of the United States in 1850 was $7,420,000,000, with 23,192,000 population, against 1880, $45,385,000,000 aggregate wealth—more than Great Britain—the population numbering 50,156,000. The increase in wealth in thirty years has been $37,965,000,000. This increase comprised $10,180,000,000 in farms, $4,905,000,000 in railroads, $2,350,000,000 in factories and $20,520,000,000 in houses and sundries.

The population now is between 65,000,000 and 66,000,000, and is increasing about 2,000,000 yearly. The value of the manufactures of the country in 1890 will have probably increased from $5,585,000,000 in 1880 to between $8,000,000,000 and $9,000,000,000. The railway mileage will have increased from 88,000 miles in 1880 to nearly 169,000 miles in 1890. The country is annually producing about 3,000,000,000 bushels of grain, of which about 14-15 finds a market within the country, besides most of our $8,000,000,000 value of manufactures. The accumulated wealth of the country in 1890 will have reached, at the $1,265,000,000 previous annual increase, about $58,035,000,000, which will be at the least $10,000,000,000 more that the accumulated wealth of Great Britain.

THE BANG.

It Is Now Celebrating the Eighteenth Year of Its Reign.

Probably no fashion or fancy has taken so firm a hold on the feminine portion of the population as has the bang, which is now celebrating the eighteenth year of its reign, says the N. Y. *Truth*. In the face of ridicule and criticism it has held its own since 1871, when in some inexplicable manner it made its appearance upon certain fashionable brows. In a short time all classes had adopted the white fringe, as it was then styled by the newspapers. The general adaptibility to almost any type of face accounts for its popularity, and although decried and caricatured it has never lost its hold upon the female heart. First came the severely straight fringe across the forehead, becoming to so few maidens. Then the curled bang was introduced, not to take its place, but to share its popularity. Montague bangs came next, with their suggestion of soap, water, and bandoline. Then the "Langtry," introduced by the Jersey Lily, necessitated a sacrifice of all the long locks on the crown of the head, whereas heretofore only a short fringe had been worn on the forehead. The Russian bangs, short and sharp-pointed, vied with the saucer-shaped until Mrs. Cleveland changed the entire complexion of events by wearing the pompadour bang, made so popular by the first of her photographs, which were sent broadcast over the land. Girls with broad, clear foreheads at once brushed back their hair, retaining only the soft rings of hair on the side, a la Cleveland. Now that the fair young mistress of the white house has been deposed something new in the hair-dressing line has been brought into fashion. It is here, and evidently here to stay. If you should happen to meet a girl on the fashionable thoroughfare with a circular patch on her forehead think not she has been wounded in a pugilistic encounter, or if she be a brunet that she is carrying a small stove-lid directly over the bridge of her nose, but remember that this is the very latest fad in bangs.

Mothers in Fiction.

Here is an old reflection from the *Atlantic Monthly*: "No mothers in fiction—A sick youth was lying in bed, watching with quiet eyes his mother's form moving gently about the room where for weeks she had been ministering to him with the tenderest heart and hands. There had been stillness for a little while, when the boy spoke: 'I wonder why there are no mothers in fiction.' 'Why, there, dear; there must be,' the mother answered, quickly; but when she tried to name one she found that none came to call. When she related to me the little incident I, too, immediately said that our memory must be strangely at fault that it did not furnish us with examples in plenty. Maternal love? Why, art was filled with illustrations of it, and so was literature. And yet on making search I, too, have failed to find the typical mother where it seems she would be so easily found. I have no large acquaintance with the imaginative literature of any language but our own, and the fiction of other countries may afford examples in this kind of which I know nothing. But, recalling the work of our own finest and best known writers, their treatment of the subject appears both scant and slight. Calling the roll of them from Fielding and Scott to Hawthone and Hardy, it strikes one as singular that they all omitted to delineate with any peculiar force and beauty a human type which suggests itself so naturally as full of opportunity for artistic representation."

Little Helps.

Plants will not thrive in a draft.

Sponge a shiny coat with ammonia and water.

Soak machine oil stains in cold water before washing.

Butter is tainted by any strong smelling odor. Therefore it should be kept by itself.

Have coffee pulverized. A third less will be required, and the quality much improved.

There is no economy in cheap soap. Get the best, when half the quantity will be needed.

Clothes dry out much stiffer when powdered borax is put into the hot starch just before using.—*Good Housekeeping.*

The largest collection of coins, 125,000 in number is in the cabinet of antiquities at Vienna.

GENERAL NEWS.

Spanish Bull Fighters appear in Evening Dress.

A RIBBON MADE OF A COPPER CENT.

The Deeds for Property in South Sioux Falls are Liquor Proof.

Our vaseline is used in Japan to soothe the stings of tattooing.

A petrified alligator was recently found on the beach at Cutler, Me.

An Ohio youth of sixteen has developed a long and luxuriant mustache.

One of the patients in the insane hospital at Warren, Pa., is William Nye.

During the last twelve months, Joseph Sepp, a Reading newsboy, with one arm, has traveled 1,200 miles without paying a cent for railroad fare.

The sustaining power of the Forth bridge may be imagined from the statement that each cantalever would sustain six of the greatest iron-clads.

Somebody has taken the trouble to compute that the average consumption of salt petre adult capita in this country is nearly fifty pounds per annum.

Purchasers of old silver in London are very much disgusted at learning that they have been buying largely modern ware made from antique patterns.

Disease has ravaged some of the grouse preserves in Scotland to an alarming extent. On one moor recently out of 260 birds killed all had to be buried.

A small picture was lately sold at the Hotel Drouot, in Paris, for 100 francs, which, on being verified as his work by M. Meissonier, was immediately resold for 18,000 francs.

A woman living near the line of Jefferson and Walker counties, Georgia, is 7 feet 2 inches high, twenty-five years old, weighs 180 pounds and can whip any man in the neighborhood.

There is a large body of English mussulmans at Cape Town, the descendants of Malay seamen. Their language is English, but they are provided with mollahs and Arabic teachers from Constantinople.

From a correspondence now in the course of publication in the London *Spectator* it would appear that a number of intelligent men in England still believe in the efficacy of the divining rod in discovering water.

David Williams, a roller in an Ansonia (Conn.) mill, has succeeded in making a ribbon seventy and three-quarter inches long, three quarters of an inch wide and five ten-thousandths of an inch thick from an 1889 cent.

The smokeless powder intended for use in the Austrian army is now declared to be perfect. Besides the initial advantage of being smokeless, it is said to give a velocity some 20 per cent greater than that of ordinary powder.

The Spanish bull fighters, having conquered high society in Paris, have been received lately in the same circle in Madrid in evening dress. Formerly they were obliged to wear their war paint. Next year they will be seen in London.

There is a place in the Paris Exposition plan marked "Panama," and in the grounds a little building bearing that name; but there is no plan and no exhibit. Just as the exhibition opened the Panama Company went into the hands of the liquidators.

In view of the statement from Cape May that a sweet potato three feet six inches long was grown there, it wouldn't be altogether surprising if some day vegetables are sold by the foot. In Boston, during certain months, cabbages are sold by weight.

South Sioux Falls is believed to be the only place in South Dakota where the deeds for lots expressly stipulate that saloons shall never be built thereon nor liquor be kept for a beverage. Violation of this stipulation causes the property to revert to the proprietors.

The Forth bridge has stirred the engineering world so that Schneider & Co., the great French iron-makers, have prepared a design for a channel bridge from Dover to Calais. The length is twenty-four miles and the number of piers proposed to be built in the sea is 120.

It has often been reported that the British army is largely composed of undersized boys instead of stalwart men, but the returns do not bear out these statements. Of 202,761 men only 11,596 are under nineteen years of age, while 34 per cent are over 5 feet 8 inches in height.

We are informed by an English journalist that in Paraguay "the lady of the house, as she comes, clothed in soft raiment and flashing gems, to meet the stranger traveler, with mouth upheld for the formal kiss of greeting, removes from her cheek the quid she spends her days in chewing.

Down in little Cape May county, New Jersey, there is a county clerk who has been continuously in office since 1840, and previous to that time was the deputy county clerk, commencing the latter duties when about twenty-one years of age. His name is Jonathan Hand, of an old and historic New Jersey family.

A gentleman was out shooting near Totnes, England, the other day, when he had the misfortune to shoot his dog. For a moment he was too much overcome to see what damage he had done, and before he recovered himself the animal, a black retriever, had come up to him, bringing in its mouth its own tail, which had been shot clean off.

Christopher C. Andel is the father of the smallest mite of humanity in New Haven and, in all probability, in Connecticut. His only child is a baby boy that is seevnteen days old and weighs two pounds and five ounces. The boy is about eleven inches long, but very thin. His arm is about twice as thick as the stem of a clay pipe, and his fingers are so slender it is difficult to institute a comparison.

Three years ago a small fig tree was placed in the open space which was made by taking up a brick in a court in the rear of R. S. Jenkins' office at Marysville, Cal. From the day the tree was planted until the present not a bit of sunlight has reached it, and it now stands at a height of over twenty feet and has had a very heavy crop of figs upon it. A number of people who have tested the fruit pronounce it very fine.

A remarkable feat has just been completed by Julius G. Ellinger, a cooper of Allegan, Mich., making 10,000 barrels in forty weeks, working eight hours per day, which beats all records of barrel making in the United States. Every stave, head, hoop and nail must be handled separately, and some staves from one to three times. In making 10,000 barrels it takes 170,000 staves, 55,000 pieces of heading, 60,000 hoops and 180,000 nails. It would require ten box cars to carry the timber and fifty to carry the finished barrels.

A few nights ago a North Wheeling physician was rudely awakened from his early morning slumbers by the terrific wringing of his door bell and a woman's screams of pain. The man of medicine dressed with all haste and admitted the woman, who stated between her groans that something was the matter with her ear. The physician got out his instruments, and, upon making an examination, found an immense fat bedbug gnawing at the tympanum. A pair of tweezers soon removed the vermin and the ear resumed its normal condition.

The girl with the iron jaw is what the friends of Miss Lilian Toban, of New York City, have named the remarkable girl of seventeen. She has for a long time been the envy of gum-chewing chums. Her powers of regular, rapid and long-sustained manipulation of tutti frutti placed her in the front ranks as a chewer. But she not only chews gum as no other woman could, but she chews kindling wood and broom handles, pine knots, bits of broken furniture and grinds the hardest wood into sawdust and pulp. More than this, her hair is so strong that she can tie dumbbells to slender wisps of it and whirl them in dizzy circles around her head.

How the Months Were Named.

In looking up the peculiar names given each of the twelve months of the year it becomes necessary for us to go back to the old Romans, who have imposed upon us a set of names equally as absurd as those of the Norsemen, the Scandinavians, and Saxons applied to the week, as given under that heading above. January is named from Janus, and god of doors and gates, because the month opens the year; some say that he was a two-faced god and could look back on the last year and forward to the coming.

February is from *februo*, to purify. March was originally the first month and was named for Mars, the god of war.

April is from *aperire*, to open, because the buds open in that month.

May is from Mala, a goddess.

June is from Juno, the patron of marriage, and is, therefore, the favorite month for weddings.

July was named for Julius Cæsar, and August for Augustus Cæsar. Originally August had but thirty days and February twenty-nine in the common year and thirty in leap year. Augustus was jealous that Julius' month should have more days than his own, therefore took one from February and added it to August.

September, October, November, and December are so called because they were originally the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth months of the year. The names are inappropriate and rank misnomers as now applied.

To Bewitch Men's Senses.

It is said that no pretty feminine artifice more augments woman's witchery over man than the subtle faint fragrance which she contrives to impart to the fluttering folds of her gowns and belongings. This is not produced by emptying a pint of triple extract on a handkerchief after the manner of men, but of sundry dainty devices and combinations of odors which each woman invents for herself, and which make possible a certain individuality in perfume so marked that an observing lover is aware of his lady's presence by the atmosphere, and can select her handkerchief from a dozen others by its odor. Some luxuriant women bathe in perfumed toilet waters, a la Mrs. Potter, whose bath of violet tincture, supplemented by quantities of violet powder, made the fragrance of her favorite flower continually emanate from her presence. Another pretty fancy with ladies is to tie up sweet grasses, clover, and rose leaves in little silken bags and place them between the folds of their wearing apparel. Sprigs of lavender and sweet verbena folded in their lingerie, after the fashion of their grandmothers, and an ancient recipe for lavender bags, handed down from some dear dead dainty belle, is regaining popular favor. Its ingredients are:

One-half pound lavender flowers.

One-half ounce dried thyme and mint.

One-fourth ounce ground cloves and caraway.

One ounce common salt.

All tied up in a case of linen to be hung inside a wardrobe or chest.

A very delicate perfume is made of a combination of heliotrope and violet powder, with an equal amount of orris root, which latter is said to be an excellent medium for the other powders and helps them to retain their delicate fragrance for a longer time than they will when used alone. Small sachets of lawn or linen, shaped like an envelope, the lids of which fasten with a button and buttonhole, and from which the cotton may be easily removed to be dusted with fresh powder, are favorite receptacles for the powder, which must be renewed very frequently, as its perfume is as fleeting as it is faint. These are scattered all through the folded lingerie, between the handkerchiefs, and are placed in the pockets or draperies of dresses. But the most cunning device of all, and one which never fails to produce just the faint, delicious fragrance desired, is the corsage sachets, which are made of silk or satin, are about two inches square, and of which as many may be worn fastened inside the waist, as desired, as they are very thin and flat, and can be placed inside the corset, if necessary. The warmth imparted by the fair wearer causes them to send fluttering forth the most delightful odor with every breath or stir of the bodice, until the pretty conceit of a lover that his mistress breathes fragrance is verified.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Fashionable Brains.

I often wonder what fashionable people do with their brains in summer time, for I am not one of the cynics who believe that fashionable people have no brains. In reading of their country palaces, commonly called cottages, among the hills or by the sea, we hear much of the magnificence of their ballrooms and their banqueting halls, but I have yet to read a description of a library in one of these houses. Don't they have libraries? Are fashionable brains supposed to lie fallow in the summer time? They are not worked any harder than the fashionable heels during the winter season, yet the heels are given no rest. The ballroom nowadays is as much a part of "cottage" life as the kitchen. Is there no reading done by these cottagers? Have they yet to learn the delights of a shady nook on the lawn, or a deep window seat in the house, where they can lounge and enjoy their favorite author? —*The Critic.*

A Fossil Trout.

William G. Dillingham, while fishing in Gordon creek, Oregon, a few days since, discovered a beautiful fossil trout, 15 inches in length, in a huge bowlder. Every fin and scale of the fish was as plainly marked in the rock as if cut by a skilled artist. Many people wonder how trout get in streams above high falls. They were doubtless there before the falls were made, as from this fossil it is evident that there were trout in the streams of Oregon in prehistoric ages. Mr. Dillingham intends to go out some day and catch that fossil trout with a hammer and chisel.

Torpedo-Boats.

Foreign maneuvers have developed the fact that torpedo-boats are extremely uncomfortable at sea, so much so that the crews lose all energy and rough weather makes them all but helpless. During experiments at Copenhagen recently a torpedo-boat upset and sunk.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Education of the Children of the Land.

HOW TO ACCOMPLISH GOOD RESULTS.

Sayings of Some of the Prominent Educators of the Country.

Emphasize the value of punctuality.

Pay a premium always upon a sense of honor.

Brilliancy that pushes a child beyond his maturity is harmful.

Edmund Burke: "I am convinced that the method of investigation, is incomparably the best.

Never assign an advance lesson without knowing just what it means by way of hard work to the pupil.

Supt. E. O. Chapman, New Jersey: Next to a good teacher a good school building is necessary for success.

"Why?" is a good question when it is genuine, but it is a nuisance when it is a senseless echo of the last "why."

What you say in a class should be mainly suggestive; it should require that they think, not furnish their thought.

C. Hardford Henderson, Philadelphia: Hygiene is taught in schoolrooms so ill-ventilated that the children are fairly pale.

Richard G. Boone, University of Indiana: No sufficient means have yet been found to provide a supply of qualified teaching.

Supt. D. Howell, Lansing, Mich.: A good keen-eye and a calm and steady look are worth a cartload of straps in governing a school.

Supt. John Hancock, Ohio: The most essential thing in any system of public education is inspection, or, that which is broader, supervision.

C. Hanford Henderson, Philadelphia: Educators too frequently look to the symmetry of the school itself, instead of the harmony of results.

Increasing interest, with intensified regularity in habits of school work, is as important as it is difficult to secure. It is the key to the best modern method.

Alfred P. Gage, English High School, Boston: There is a lamentable dearth of genuine ambition on the part of pupils to undertake and master difficult tasks.

J. G. Fitch: That which we know and care about, we may soon learn to impart; that which we know and do not care about, we soon cease to know at all, to any practical purpose.

Wisconsin Journal of Education: The excellence of good teaching does not consist in its novelty nor in its cleverness nor in its peculiar method, but in its effectiveness for the specific end in view.

State Supt. I. M. Finger, North Carolina: Progress in other branches will be promoted rather than retarded by spending a few minutes per day, at times judicously selected, on vocal music.

John F. Woodhull, New York City: It is a duty every teacher owes his pupils to explain to them, or help them to find out for themselves, the causes of the natural phenomena which occur daily before their eyes.

Popular Science Monthly: Through manual training the boy takes pride in his work, and, in overcoming the difficulties of his successive tasks, he develops the virtues of perseverance, self-reliance, and honesty.

Supt. G. F. Fletcher, Agent Massachusetts Board of Education: The vital point in all school work is to secure independent thinking upon the part of the pupil; without this result all education is superficial.

Supt. E. N. Jones, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.: No study is comparable to drawing in disciplining to habits of careful observation, in developing accuracy of perception, in exercising the imagination and in cultivating a taste for the beautiful in nature and in art.

Prest. W. DeWitt Hayde, Bowdoin: Attention is cultivated by drawing from actual measurement the school yard; by uniting the history and geography of a country; by making reading, writing, spelling, and grammar parts of one and the selfsame study.

One of the best set of descriptive compositions we ever saw was Dr. Mary V. Lee's class in Oswego, in which a beautiful rooster was brought in in a cage two feet square, with very coarse, light wire sides, and left before the class all day, and they described size, form, color, bearing, voice (?), etc.

Supt. W. C. Bates, Canton, Mass.: No pupil can have a perfect record for a whole term unless he makes his school work his chief business; and he must give up many opportunities of enjoyment and make many small sacrifices of personal comfort, in order that he may be faithful in all respects to his school duties.

President Harrison: And when the harvest from the fields, the cattle from the hills, and the ores from the earth shall have been weighed, counted, and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with highest honor the state that has most promoted education, virtue, justice, and patriotism among the people.

Wm. M. Griffin, Cook County, Ill.: I have sat watching frogs catch flies. When watching I have thought how much more intelligent than for a twelve-year-old boy to parse the words of, to him, a meaningless sentence, when he could no more write a respectable business letter than the frog pass himself off for a whale.

Supt. J. M. Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo.: The uppermost question is not what a person knows, but what he can do with what he knows, and what he can do with himself. How does he stand on the great question of truth, justice, honesty, charity, forbearance, and gentleness? These lessons along life's highway, impressed upon the minds of the children, are the ones that make character and good citizenship.

C. C. Bragdon, Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.: We train a boy for the law, and in five years find him in journalism, or the stock market, or the shoe trade; for doctoring, and presently he is a missionary or an electrician; for teaching or preaching, and presently he looms up, out of the mist of young manhood, a maker of books read in two continents, or a cattle farmer, or an editor. His special training must be revamped to suit changed conditions. So both parents and teachers work, to a degree blindly. Yet we try to forecast probabilities, and are not deterred from trying by occasion miscarriages.

In place of the usual monthly examination in geography, history, or grammar, have each pupil bring one or more questions, according to the size of the class. Place these in a box, and have each pupil draw one and give an impromptu answer. The class is to pass judgment as to whether the answer is right or wrong. If wrong, the question should be replaced in the box and the whole shuffled. Each pupil should have the privilege of drawing till he finds a question he can answer. No record is to be kept of such exercise, but it gives the teacher a chance to study the pupils under new conditions, gives the class a chance to "size up" their mates, and gives an opportunity for reciting under unusual circumstances.

W. J. Elrod, Illinois Wesleyan University: The majority of our college students are from the farm. This is true in every Western institution. Every year the hardy, brawny fellows, used to toil and fatigue, go pouring into our higher institutions of learning in great numbers. These boys receive their stimulus for learning in some unknown way, but a great deal can be attributed to the influence his district school teacher has wielded over him. The teacher is usually looked upon as a superior, and his advice has great weight with a boy or girl in deciding whether or not he will pursue an advanced course of study. Every teacher ought to recognize this and lose no opportunity to encourage boys and girls to the prosecution of further study. The latent talent of the nation may be said to be stored up in the farm boys.

How to Clean Gloves.

The question of gloves is one that awakens a responsive chord in the heart of every woman, and even rich ones find it necessary once in awhile to have them cleaned. This is a difficult thing to have done satisfactorily, and when well done by French cleaners costs a good deal. To women of moderate means this expense is almost as much out of reach as the purchase of the endless new ones requisite if one wishes to be neat and dainty always. These will be glad to get Georgia Clyvan's recipe, with which she cleans her own gloves as well as a French cleaner could and yet saves the cost of the performance by doing it herself.

"I go to a chemist's shop," she says, "and ask for a quart of deodorized benzine, one drachm of sulphuric ether, one drachm of chloroform, two drachms of alcohol, and enough lavender water to make it delicately perfumed and pleasant. The clerk mixes that up for me properly, and when I get it home I pour about a cupful of it into the basin and wash the gloves in it. If I have been wearing them a long time and they are very black, I have ready prepared two bowls, in both of which is some spirits of wine slightly perfumed with lavender water. Through these I give them two rinsings, but if they are not very much soiled one rinsing will be sufficient. Then I lay them on a table, and with a piece of soft white flannel I rub them smooth, so that all the wrinkles from the washing disappear, and they become partially dry. After which I stretch a cord across the corner of my dressing-room, in the light, but out of the sun and wind, and on this I hang them and let them dry for twenty-four hours.

"If the gloves are very thin and not of the first quality, I dry them on my hands, slipping them on and buttoning them, and scrubbing them briskly with a dry flannel to quicken the process of drying them. But I don't think that pays; it takes so much time, and no matter how careful one is, a cheap glove never looks well after it is cleaned. I think, on the whole, it is cheaper to throw them away, or rather never to buy them."—*N. Y. World.*

THE THREE AMERICAS.

Comparative Areas of the Central and South American Colonies.

The coming of the delegates to the Pan-American Congress makes it pertinent to remind our readers that Central and South America embrace an area a little greater than twice the extent of country in the United States and Territories and a population of about 50,000,000, or about one-sixth smaller than the population of the Republic.

Mexico covers an area just about equal to that part of the United States east of the Mississippi River, exclusive of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and has 10,000,000 inhabitants.

The five Central American republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador cover an extent of country about the size of the five States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois, and have a population equal to both New York and Indiana.

Brazil's area is somewhat greater than that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, and her population is about that of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

The Argentine Republic, with about half the area of the United States, has a population not quite as large as Pennsylvania.

Colombia is nearly equal in extent to New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with a population probably a little less than that of New York State.

Bolivia's territory is somewhat greater than that of the Atlantic States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, and has a population about Indiana's figure.

Peru is a little larger than the Atlantic States and Pennsylvania, and her population is about that of Illinois.

Venezuela is larger than Peru by about as much territory as is embraced in New Jersey, and her population is about equal to Indiana's.

Ecuador could contain Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois, but her population is not quite up to that of Michigan alone.

Chili's domain cut up would make States as extensive as Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. Her population is somewhat greater than that of Indiana.

Paraguay is big enough to include Ohio and New York within her borders, but her entire population scarcely exceeds that of Cleveland.

Uruguay is not quite as large as Ohio and Indiana combined, and just about the same number of inhabitants as Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Guianas are English, French, and Dutch colonies. British Guiana, twice as large as Ohio, has just about the population of Cleveland. French Guiana, somewhat larger than Ohio, has about as many inhabitants as Toledo. Dutch Guiana, nearly as large as Pennsylvania, has no more inhabitants than Columbus. — *Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Crispi and Bismarck.

Signor Crispi relates the following anecdote: "During my first interview with Prince Bismarck, at Friedrichsruhe, the chancellor caused two enormous glasses of beer to be brought, and invited me to drink the one placed before me. I protested that I drank only water, whereat the prince seemed astonished beyond measure, and said nothing. But when he had empt