RAILROADS.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATOIN 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.

—O—

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	7:40 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	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Inde'dence	2:30 P. M.
Inde'dence	2:31 P. M.	Portland	6:20 P. M.

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

Express Train Daily, except Sunday.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	4:00 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. E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. P. & 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 Diary 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 50@2 00
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 17½@1 20
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.

	lb	lb
Grass Seeds.		
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 Seeds		
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. 4S	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	1¾
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
FarDates, 15 lb bxs	11
Prunes.	
Oregon French Petite	5@6
do German	5½@6
do Italian	7@8
do Silver	8@10

A STUDY OF WOMEN'S FEET.

The Collection Made by an Amateur Photographer at a Southern Resort.

Yesterday morning an amateur photographer exhibited to a *Times* reporter series of twenty-six photographs taken by him at St. Simon's Island. Most of them showed the counterfeit presentments of surf bathers on the beach in front of the hotel St. Simons. A peculiarity about them was that in every case except one the upper part of the figure was blurred beyond recognition, while the feet stood out in startling proportions. By way of explanation the photographer said:

"I was a green hand with the camera, and somehow or other I couldn't make the thing work so as to take a perfect picture. But just look at these feet! They are large, but their outlines are perfect. Since the photographs have been in my possession I have been making a study of feet. For instance, look here. You see this is a naked foot. It belongs to a young lady whose home is in Atlanta. These little bumps on the toes are corns. If you'll examine closely you'll observe that there are seventeen of them. Don't you know the young lady preferred sitting down to standing up? These corns were made by tight shoes. The unfortunate owner of the feet belongs to that large class of women, who, when they buy shoes, fit their heads instead of their feet."

The reporter picked out a photograph which showed a pair of feet clad in slippers. "Whose are these?" he asked. "They belong to a Madison girl," was the reply. "You never saw feet more perfect. By the way, I want to call your attention to the discovery I've made. There are the feet of a blonde. You never see a blonde whose feet are ugly. They may be large, but they will be shapely. There's one small corn down there on that little toe, but it serves the same purpose a piece of black sticking plaster serves on a white face—it brings out all latent beauties. The owner of these feet was one of the most popular belles at the Hotel St. Simons. She completely captured the hearts of the Columbus guards, and I am told will become the wife of a member of that company in the fall."

Among the photographs was one which displayed an extremely handsome figure and feet just as perfect as Juno's. The reporter was sure that he had in his hand the picture of a charming Atlanta belle, or one of Macon, or one of Brunswick. "Who is this?" he inquired. "Well, that might be Queen Victoria's youngest and handsomest granddaughter," was the reply, "but it isn't. That is a nurse who was at the Hotel St. Simons with a prominent Atlanta family."

The last photograph examined showed a pair of feet incased in tan colored low quartered shoes. "Whose are those?" he asked, expecting to hear the name of some famous belle. "Those," replied the photographer, "are the feet of an insurance agent. I think his name is Sneppard.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Times.*

Frigid Phenomena.

The natives of tropical countries are seldom so much astonished as when they are first introduced to snow and ice, says the N. Y. *Sun*. The congealing of water is a phenomenon they are slow to comprehend. A few months ago Sir William Macgregor enticed several New Guinea natives to the hitherto unscaled summit of Mount Owen Stanley, the loftiest peak in British Australasia. On its barren summit, nearly a thousand feet above the zone of vegetation, big icicles were found, greatly to the amazement of the natives, who were much startled when they touched them, and insisted that their fingers had been burned.

A year ago when Mr. Ehlers ascended Mount Kilima-Njaro, in Africa, his native porters, who had lived all their lives near the base of the great mountain, pulled off their boots with which they had been provided as they approached the snow line and plunged merrily into the snow in their bare feet. They lost no time in plunging out again, and lay writhing on the ground, insisting that their feet had been severely burned.

Some of the central African natives who have been introduced into Germany mistook last winter, the first snow-storm they saw, for a flight of white butterflies. Lieut. von Francois says the mistake was a very natural one. One day as he was ascending a tributary of the Congo he saw for the first time the air filled with a great swarm of white butterflies, and he says the spectacle closely resembled a gentle fall of snow.

The seductive summer drink, so popular in our latitude during the dog days, produce upon the untutored savage when first brought to his notice as unpleasant an effect as an unexpected electric shock. King Dinah of west Africa has been of the recent sightseers in Paris. An attempt was made one day to explain to him the nature of ice by introducing him to an iced drink. The unusual sensation greatly startled his majesty and he dashed the cooling draught on the floor as soon as he had tasted it.

It is said that our Alaskan Esquimos think the weather is uncomfortably sultry when the temperature is at the freezing point, while the central African shivers in great distress in a temperature 60 degrees above zero.

Cream Cheese.

Let three quarts of milk stand in a pan affording a good surface till the cream rises. Skim off this cream and set it in the ice-chest to keep sweet. Then bring the skimmed milk out into the warm kitchen and let it become lopped. Put this loppered milk on the stove in not too hot a place and allow it to remain only till the white curd separates from the whey. Just here many make a mistake; the liquid must not *boil* or your cheese becomes hard, tough and leathery as is the case almost universally with the cheeses which we buy.

Have ready your cheese-cloth spread inside your colander and pour both whey and curd therein, letting the whey pass through leaving the curd in the cheese-cloth. Then take the four corners of the cheese-cloth together in the left hand and tie a string around them with the right, thus forming a bag in which your cheese may drain quite dry. I leave mine to drain, while I go about my other work, and it sometimes drains an hour and sometimes three. Upon returning to it open the bag, remove the dry curd to a dish and rub quite fine with the hands. Salt to the taste and put it now in a pretty china bowl or bon-bon dish. Take your sweet cream from the ice-chest and pour it over the cheese and beat them through each other with a silver fork. It will be delectable, better for your family's tea than so much meat and costs only eighteen cents—three quarts of milk at six cents a quart. You will find it easier to make than it sounds, and *very* delicious, also quite possible even in a city home. A friend of mine says, "Your cheese makes me happy."—*Good Housekeeping.*

Coffins in Russia.

In Russia, when coffins are covered with cloth, the color of the covering is, to a certain extent, distinctive, pink being used when the deceased is child or a young person, crimson for women, and brown for widows, but black is in no case employed.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Frenchman 100 years old still still at work.

PHOTOGRAPHS PRINTED VERY RAPIDLY

Argentine Republic assisting Immigration to the Interior.

It took 300 men to harvest the wheat crop of one ranch in Colusa County, Colorado.

California has 187,500 homesteads of 160 acres each that have not been applied for.

Neat boxes of what look exactly like seashore pebbles, but are really fine candies, form one of the latest tricks of the confectioner.

A Frenchman who was born in 1789 is regularly at work in a mill at Ottawa, Canada. He is hale and hearty and seems good for several more summers.

Seamless boiler tubes are now made from solid ingots of metal by a process that twists and stretches the fibers, and is said to make a tube much stronger than the ordinary ones.

A hunter of Virginia City claims that he has discovered a deposit of fossil ivory in the Sierra Nevada range. He took out two large tusks of an elephant, and is going back for more.

The Congo district appears to be developing as a producer of tobacco. Brussels tobacconists say that its leaves are remarkably well adapted for cigars, being of exceedingly good flavor and very supple.

An orchardist of Nipomono, Cal., grafted a sprout from an apricot into an almond tree, and now picks apricots from one side of the tree and almonds from the other. The fruit is improved in flavor by the combination.

About a dozen persons are now constantly at work among the once hidden archives of the Vatican, employed by the German, Austrian, French and English governments in studying the histories of their respective countries.

Fred Martin, of Muskingum County, Ohio, has a "happy family," consisting of two dogs, four kittens, two raccoons, three gray squirrels and a young woodchuck. All are pets and eat and play together, apparently on the best of terms.

Preparations are already being made in several German university towns to celebrate next year the three hundredth anniversary of the invention of the microscope. Zacharias Janssen, of Middelburg, put together the first microscope in 1590.

A process has been invented by means of which photographs can be printed almost as fast as a newspaper, and without dependence on sun or light. They are said to be of the first quality. That of course would make photographs much cheaper.

English girls are to be taught laundry work besides cooking in the boarding schools. A committee of the London school board and the city and guilds institute have just completed arrangements for making an experiment in this unique branch.

Last year the Argentine Republic shipped 445,000 tons of corn to Europe. This year it will send 2,500,000 tons. The government is at present assisting immigration. It pays the passages of all immigrants from the coast to their destination in the interior.

English society is making an attempt to introduce a new dance, on this plan: Four paces are made as though a march were intended, and then each gentleman embraces his lady and waltzes with her for four bars, then resuming pacing. Repeat.

The famous manuscript, Codex B, of the Old and New Testaments, so long and carefully guarded from the eye of the public, is now to be published in photographic fac-simile under the auspices of the Pope and the editorship of the Abbe-Cozza-Luzi.

Since the introduction of mastless ships some sort of a gymnasium has been recognized as a necessity for providing the seamen with the proper amount of exercise, formerly found in the work aloft. Each war ship will now have the needed arrangements.

Thomas Curley, of Troy, is the possessor of between 2,000 and 3,000 letters which are carefully packed away in trunks. Many of these represent a correspondence with his father, a resident of Ireland, who, though ninety-nine years of age, is able to write legibly.

Now that Berlin and Rome have such important interests in common they are to be connected by a daily lightning express train each way. The distance will be covered by these trains in thirty-seven hours. The Brenner line is the one chosen for the service.

The viceroy of Fukien and Chekiang, China, has issued a proclamation against the drowning of female children, which have been common of late. Hereafter the penalty provided by law, which is sixty blows of the bamboo and one year's banishment, will be enforced.

Of 43,000 Italians that landed in Castle Garden last year 34,000 were males. The emigration of females from Italy is smaller than from any other country, averaging but 13 per cent of the whole number that land. From Germany the percentage is 40; from Ireland 45.

A crab that climbs cocoanut trees is the birgo latis, or robber crab, of the Fanning Island. It cracks the nuts with its paws and waxes fat on the milky elixir found therein. A fine specimen has lately been added to the shell-fish collection in the state museum of California.

Seventy-six species of golden rod (solidago) are described in Professor Gray's "North American Flora." The geographical area of distribution extends from Labrador and Hudson's Bay to Florida and Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Every state has one or many species.

Tree sisters (all under eighteen years of age), in Missouri, weight together 893 pounds. Lydia, thirteen years old, is the heaviest, tipping the beam at 373 pounds. Two of the trio have six fingers on each hand, and the same number of toes on each foot. Their parents are of ordinary size.

The portrait of Carter Braxton is the only one missing of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in Independance Hall. It has long been thought that no portrait existed, but in a book soon to be published there will be a photograph of him taken from a miniature in the possession of an Ohio lady.

A Brooklyn man who has made a calculation of the sums of money which Americans have distributed during the last ten years to those suddenly deprived of property has estimated that $20,000,000 have been contributed. This shows that the Americans are equally energetic in making money and in giving it away.

There is now in forbidden circulation on the continent a book containing the letters of the crown prince Rudolph and Marie Vetsera, the cause and companion of his death. From these it is seen that Rudolph was so much in love with the girl that he offered to renounce all his titles and dignities for the sake of marrying her.

The marquis of Queensberry has not a seat in the house of Lords. He is not a peer of Great Britain, but of Scotland only, and, owing to his broad principles in regard to religion, the Scotch peers did not elect him as a representative of their body in the British upper house. This privilege would have been his as a matter of course, as his rank is very high in the Scotch nobility.

Workmen on the Columbus Southern Road in Georgia, while digging in cuts, turned up an immense amount of soil resembling rock phosphate. The soil contains skeletons of very curiously formed animals totally unknown in these parts at the present day. Oyster beds have been discovered, and sharks' teeth and the teeth of various animals have been found in abundance. The most curious discovery of all was two live green bullfrogs, taken from an excavation in a solid rock.

SOME QUEER EPITAPHS.

It is well worth a trip to this town to spend a half day in its Catholic cemetery. Here may be seen perhaps, the largest collection of curious headstones in the country. They are the life-work of a rosy-faced, unctuous little Irishman, who was not only versed in the "three R's," but was also gifted with a vein of doggerel and a genius for carving that, had both been cultivated, might have made him a sculptor-poet. A generation ago people in search of lapidary solace were attracted to his shop by the sign:

Sculptured marble here you find,
To suit the fancy of the most refined.

Very probably the sympathetic proprietor, after questioning the mourner on the circumstances attending the death of the deceased, promised not only to write but also to illustrate a fitting epitaph. What must have been the delight and surprise of one set of bereaved ones, as they beheld the image of the dear departed, dressed in a claw-hammer coat with buttons as large as his head, and even the seams down the back, holding a pole so that the line fell at an angle of ten degrees, and uttering the following words:

I died a fishing as this picture shows,
And left this world with all its woes.
To another region I took my flight,
On co' with angels adoring Christ.

The action of a former parish priest, in causing a woman who died while drunk to be buried in unconsecrated ground, inspired the following indignant words:

I hope right with God, tho' wrong with man,
Left in a lone corner here I am;
I leave all to God, to him I pray
That among His lambs I'll be that day.

Here is a sweeter strain:

Erected by her father, McCarthy,
The pride and the posey of ould Gortnomonough,
She left her father and mother to mean
Forever the loss of our daughter, ochone!

These lines have certainly one element of sublimity, namely, obscurity:

Hosanna Lord to the eternal praise,
That father and mother be happy both this ways.

Mullaney puts the following disputatious words into the mouth of "Amous Dorman, of Otice";

Altho' a Yankee have I not full right
In my own way to seek my God through Christ?
Led not by faction, an eternal home
I found in shelter of the Church of Rome.

In the lines below he records a most extraordinary case:

Here lies two sisters, both virtuous, fair and young,
Who died, generally regretted, in child-birth of a son:
They together crossed the ocean,
With mutual love upon the way;
I hope the twain are happy;
Good Christians, for them pray.

What a delicate tribute the poet, in these lines, imagines a husband paying to his wife:

Here lies Mag, no brag, both fair and young,
And also Amo, our dear and only child;
If God considered our love and unity,
Some hundred years he'd leave them yet to me.

And how touching is this epitaph:

She ordered to be buried next to Mrs. Mackey

But the verbal displays on these stones can not "hold a candle" to the designs upon them. Under "Amous" Dorman's inscription a horrible caricature of a bishop, long-waisted, short-legged and coarse-featured, is baptizing a kneeling man, who, were he to rise, would bear the same proportion to the divine that the ordinary-sized man bears to a dwarf. The converts' hat, lying on the ground, must have fitted over his shoulders. In another place a man, perhaps the deceased, is present in the nineteenth century clothes among the toga-attired apostles, at the crucifixion. The angels on all these stones are—we can not say personifications of awkwardness—but they are the spirits of it; and all the wall-eyed little girls that accompany their weeping elders to a conventional monument wear pantalets. On one stone may be seen this simple design, angels, cross, harp of Erin and lamb. Every lamb on these old stones has a body the size of a pig's, and a head about the size of a cat's. But the masterpiece—the work in which the sculptor reached the apex of his genius, is "The Last Supper." This beggars description. I hope it is not wrong to say that the apostles look like gnomes, and that there are feet enough for only nine of them.—*Boston Herald.*

FUCHSIAS.

The First One in England Just a Hundred Years Ago.

Mr. Lee a nurseryman of Hammersmith in 1789, was the first to obtain and increase this plant for sale says *Good Words*, and the traditional account of his good fortune in the matter may interest some of those who now admire the fuchsia as a popular garden flower. A hundred years ago the vineyard nurserygarden near Kensington was as renowned for its rare collection of exotics as it had been at a still earlier date for its flourishing vineyard and the good wine made and sold on the premises. One day a visitor fond of plants called and was shown all the floral treasures of the place by the proprietor himself. "Ah, Mr. Lee," said the vistior at parting, "I saw a wonderful plant flowering in a cottage window at Wapping the other day, with drooping crimson flowers and buds like coral ear-drops, and I have seen nothing so beautiful in your green-houses to-day." The great nurserymen was a little piqued at the idea of anything in a window being compared with his choicest hot-house rarities, and curiosity prompted him to make minute inquiries, the result being that he drove down to Wapping the next day and there, sure enough, in the window of a humble dwelling, was the first fuchsia he had ever seen. Half beside himself with the exultation of such a beautiful discovery, he soon introduced himself to the owner of the plant, who told him that her Jack the sailor had brought it home with him on his return from South America, and that, poor as she was, nothing would induce her to part with the plant, or, as she called it, "her keepsake." After some persuasion, however, Mr. Lee induced her to let him take away the plant and in return he emptied his pockets of all the money he had about him (several guineas), at the same time promising that a plant should be returned to her after he had succeeded increasing it from cuttings or slips. And so from the cottage window of Wapping the fuchsia was brought to the aristocratic side of London, and the story spread, and the highest and fairest women in England drove to the great nursery at Hammersmith to see the prize.

Childen Seized for Debt.

A woman at Trenton, Kan., seized and held four of her neighbor's children for debt.

SPORTING NOTES.

Jake Kilrain Meets Vacquelin and Worsts Him in 3 Rounds.

SLAVIN'S CHALLENGE TO SULLIVAN.

North Pacific Base Ball League to be Organized Before Spring.

Comiskey has a first-class team this year.

Bill Smalley will probably play on this coast next season.

The New York Players' League will send a team to Florida in March.

The Olympic Club grounds are expected to be finished by the 1st of February.

The Carroll-McCarthy fight is set for March 21st, at the California Athletic Club.

Slavin is said to be a first-class man and liable to whip Sullivan under London rules.

The New England Players' are trying to organize a league and expect to have eight clubs in it.

The fifteen-rounds sparring contest between Dave Campbell and Larry Sullivan, which was to have taken place on the 1st of March has been declared off.

Johnny Stewart, ex-champion bantam weight of the world would like a go with Ike Weir. As Weir is on this coast he challenges Tommy Holden or "Hippy" Homer to fight him at 118 pounds.

Jack Largan, the well-known English oarsman says he is prepared to swim any man in the country a distance of one mile for $500 a side. Wallace Ross says that Largan has no equal in the country at that distance.

George Grassmuck of St. Louis, has a game chicken which he has named Dan Daly and which he offers to match for $250 or $500 a side, against any chicken of equal weight in the country. The bird weighs 5 pounds 10 ounces.

Since the London police refused to give boxing exhibitions protection, wrestling has been all the go in the English capital. Tom Cannon and Jack Wannop, Antonio Pierri, and a number of other noted wrestlers are drawing profitable houses.

Joe Sheehy says that he will give Pat Killen $300 if he will box him six or eight rounds at Hurley, Wis. Sheehy has been hot after Killen for a long time, has posted money, called him names and made him a number of generous offers. Killen has done his usual amount of talking.

There has arrived in Portland a boxer of considerable reputation, who will probably try conclusions with Joe Choynski. Jim Fell, the visitor referred to, is enroute to San Francisco. Fell's career as a fighter has been a notable one, inasmuch as he has fought eighty battles and was never stopped, that is, was never knocked out.

There is considerable talk of organizing a North Pacific baseball league before the opening of the baseball season. There are a great many lovers of the national game who would give their support to such an undertaking. A league could very easily be maintained by San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane Falls, Salem and a number of other growing towns.

There is much interest taken in London sporting circles over Frank P. Slavin's challenge to John L. Sullivan, and the answer from the big American pugilist is awaited with considerable anxiety. Slavin has deposited his $500 forfeit with the Sportsman, stipulating that the match shall be for $5,000 a side and the world's championship, and that it shall occur in six months from the signing of the articles in Australia or America.

Jack McAuliffe, accompanied by his trainer, Billy Madden, were passengers on the steamer Santa Rosa, which left for San Francisco. McAuliffe will go into active training immediately upon his arrival at the bay city, for his match with Billy Carroll in the California Athletic Club in March. During their stay in Portland McAuliffe and Madden gave an exhibition at the Standard, which showed some of their good points to the large audience which witnessed their appearance on the stage.

A match between two of the best little ones in England, Nunc Wallace of Birmingham, and George Camp of Bermondsey, is to be decided shortly, near London. The men will weigh 114 pounds. It is for the unusually large stake of $2,500 a side, the largest ever fought for by bantam pugilists in England. There will be a representative gathering at the mill and there is a certainty of heavy betting, while the winner will doubtless receive overtures for a visit to America.

Jake Kilrain and Felix Vacquelin fought at the West End theater, New Orleans for a purse of $2000. Vacquelin is a young Frenchman who has bested a number of local and Southwestern pugilistic lights. William Muldoon and Doc Adler were Kilrain's seconds, and Mike Cleary and James Sweeny acted in the same capacity for Vacquelin. Pat Kindrick was the referee. Three-ounce gloves were used and three rounds were fought, at the end of which Vacquelin gave up and the fight was awarded to Kilrain.

At the Philadelphia Driving Park, January 1st, Captain J. H. Bogardus, the veteran marksman, and Frank Kleinz of Philadelphia, the crack wing shot, were principals in a sparrow shooting contest. The sparrows were strong flyers and it required very skillful shooting to bring them down. Bogardus and Kleinz each made 16. Each man shot at twenty-five birds. This makes the fourth match shot by Bogardus and Kleinz, each now having won two. Bogardus is now fifty-seven years of age, but his eye is just as good and his finger as quick on the trigger as it was when he was a much younger man.

The Fencing Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union have decided upon the foil, duelling and sabre as the implements for the championships to be decided shortly, at the New York Athletic Club House. The following rules were adopted by the committee to govern the contests, in addition to the regular fencing conditions: Each contestant must provide his own foil and duelling sword, the regulation No. 5 blades to be used. The diameter of the hilt of the duelling sword shall not exceed five inches. All button points must be made. The sabres to be used will be provided by the committee. The costume worn must be a dark fencing jacket and trousers, so that the chalk marks can be easily and plainly seen.

Bob Morris, in the Illustrated News, writes as if Jackson would enter the ring to meet Sullivan, "all full of scare, and thinks if Sullivan would rush Peter he would put him out in very short order." Surely Bob has never seen Peter fight, or he would not write as he does. Jackson has a long reach, he hits hard and is very quick on his feet. Perhaps John would not find the "coon" in the place he thought him, when he let swing. Everyone who has rushed Jackson up to date, never tried it a second time. True, if John does not win in five or six rounds Jackson will do him. As for Jackson entering the ring afraid of Sullivan, it is all bosh. Peter is willing to fight any and all comers, and doesn't scare for a cent. When he fought McAuliffe he should have been scared, for the entire sporting community concluded that Jackson would not be in it, but he was and every man who fights him will know so before many rounds, even John L.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Activities of School Life Which Center Around Recitations—Excerpts From an Address Before Iowa Teachers.

A Few Timely Words to the Assistant Teacher—Good Order Now Estimated by Good Work—Not by Stillness.

The Recitation.

In a recent article on this subject, Supt. Howland, of Chicago, says:

"Whether we regard the prime purpose of the school as mental or moral instruction and discipline, the formation of character, or the manual skill that shall aid in securing a comfortable livelihood, the recitation is that about which center all the activities of school life, giving it success or stamping it with failure.

The recitation is the controlling influence, determining the length and character of the lessons, the manner of their preparation, the conduct of the pupil, his hours of study, his interest in school and his regard for his teacher, and giving the color, the value, to all his school days, his waking and his sleeping hours.

In the recitation, too, the teacher gives proof of her calling, or shows her unfitness for her position. Here is displayed the life of the school, and here is decided whether the school shall be a means of growth and development, or a source of unworthy motive, or false aims, and ignoble character.

In the college and university, with more mature minds and more definite purposes of life, with habits of thought and investigation already formed, the literary or philosophic lecture, or the scientific dissertation may fulfill their purpose; but in the public school, including the high school, the skill and power of the teacher find their best expression in the well conducted recitation.

In the right recitation should be sought and by some means secured, the close and fixed attention of each and every pupil. To it he should come as a seeker, a discoverer of hidden treasure. Every power should be awake, the interest aroused to get some clue to assist him in his future search, some data to verify the conclusions of his own efforts.

But this fixed attention, this keen thought and close reasoning, however secured and however pleasing and inspiring it may be, is work, and the stronger the magnetic force, the more exhaustive the effort. Mental effort, like physical, has its limits. An hour of recitation, discussing topics of interest, enlivening the dry statement with lively illustration, should have had quite as much time for preparation.

No lessons for home study in the primary grades should be possible, and little in the grammar and high school grades. The hours before and after school are little enough for healthful growth, for becoming acquainted with the inner and outer duties of home and real life, and for that knowledge above and beyond all school instruction which every boy, who is a boy, must have, and for which many a girl might barter many of her acquirements in music and drawing.

Closely connected with this home study is associated in my thought another practice, once common, which can hardly be too strongly condemned, the practice of keeping after school, of making education a punishment, that ruinous resort of the incompetent.

To secure the close, untiring attention, there must be in the mind of the teacher a clear conception of what is to be done, that ambition may not be dulled and curiosity extinguished by misdirected effort and fruitless endeavor. A thorough knowledge of the subject much beyond the limits of the lesson, will save from many a fruitless digression and wearisome repetition. Of quite as much importance, too, is a knowledge of the character of those with whom she has to do, their powers, dispositions, and habits.

What an opportunity the recitation furnishes for imparting information, for giving the pupil an insight into the rich fields of literature, science, history, and real life. In the reading of a class are the possibilities of a liberal education, of an art and a culture beyond what the graduates of high school and college often so carefully enfold in their diplomas.

For the true purposes of the school, the best, if not the only efficient means, are found in the oral recitation. The written exercise in such favor fifty years ago is in no true sense a recitation, and is destitute of almost all the benefits sought in the recitation.

I have spoken little of methods, because there is no best method. There are certain underlying principles that should always control, and certain things to be forever avoided. Not should the same method be followed at all times; now the topical method, now the short question and answer; the pupil now feeling his way along thoughtfully, carefully, and now prompt with the rejoinder.

But always there should be a tendency, a nearer approach to a distinct enunciation, correct language, pleasing tones. Nor are ease and grace of manner to be forgotten, as shown in rising and sitting, or in walking across the room, in standing, holding the book, and handling the pointer. Little things all, but as attractive in the school as in the home, and having a larger influence on the character that is often imagined, and almost inseperable from those kindly relations between teacher and pupil without which no school can attain to its true position as an educating, civilizing institution

Rare Thoughts.

Below are a few thoughts culled from an address delived to the Iowa teachers by Supt. Henry Sabin:

Have great respect for the boy part of the boy.

There are two ideals in the boy's mind; a manly man, and a womanly woman.

If the teacher can get hold of the whole child, he may hope to make a man of him.

We need to be careful that we are not misled by mere catch words and popular phases.

Secure attention through the skillful presentation of choice material suited to the child's mind.

The teacher in the rural school may not do the same work that is done in the graded school, but she can do work equally as good.

There is a widespread idea that the country school is inferior; if it is, it is not a matter of necessity. It ought not to be so