# Ochoco Review.

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## OCHOCO REVIEW

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Arrival and Departure of Mails.

[illegible]

A. C. PALMER, P. M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

PRINEVILLE LODGE, No. 76, A. F. & A. M., [illegible] T. M. BALDWIN, W. M. [illegible]

OCHOCO LODGE, No. 46, I. O. O. F. MEETS every Saturday night.

OCHOCO LODGE, No. 90, A. O. U. W. MEETS on the second and last Monday of each month.

PRINEVILLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 1, MEETS the first Monday evening of every month.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.


C. A. CLINE,

**Dentist, Dentist,**

Prineville, Or.

[illegible]

H. P. BELKNAP, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Prineville, Or.

Office in Belknap's drug store.

GEORGE W. BARNES,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW**

Prineville, Or.

Office on Third street.

J. F. MOORE,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

Prineville, Or.

Office on street leading to Courthouse near planer [illegible]

First :: National :: Bank

—OF—

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A Game of Billiards, or
A Social Game of Cards.

CLUB ROOMS FOR GAMES.

Come early, late and often.


## PACIFIC COAST.

### Cocopahs and Yumas Have a Pow-wow.

### THE COLORED MEN'S COLONY.

E. R. Luck-y of Eugene Supposed to Be in the Insane Asylum at Stockton, Cal.

Arizona opposes the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays.

The grand jury at Portland is after the police for the laxity with which they perform their duties.

It is stated that the San Pedro on the rocks opposite Victoria, B. C., will be raised and repaired without doubt.

The Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railroad is now merged into the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific system.

Ogden's City Council will use only Utah stone for paving material, and all contracts will specify that Ogden workmen will do the paving.

Nearly $14,000 head money was received at the custom-house at Victoria, B. C., during the month of April as revenue from Chinese immigrants.

Richard Gird of Chino shipped over a ton of sugar-beet seed the other day to the Alvarado Sugar Company. This is the first shipment of beet seed from Southern California.

There is fear that the flow of gas at Ogden when the boring passes through the quicksand will be so strong that it will be beyond control of the present facilities provided to keep it in check.

Captain C. H. R. Fitzgerald, an Englishman who has had the handling of large sums of money in connection with the Santa Cruz Storage Water Company at Tucson, has been arrested and charged with embezzlement.

Irrigation through the immense ditch of the Mokelumne Canal and Irrigation Company in the northern part of San Joaquin county, Cal., has commenced, and there is great rejoicing among the people of that section.

The San Francisco coast defenses are to be strengthened by the addition of twelve of the latest pattern reinforced fifteen-inch gun carriages. Orders have been given to have these carriages shipped immediately to the Pacific Coast.

Contractor Page, who is leveling the Heceta Head promontory near Florence, preparatory to building the new lighthouse, recently discharged a blast which lifted 5,000 cubic yards of rock and earth and hurled it down the precipice 200 feet into the ocean. It was charged with 1,000 pounds of black powder and 600 pounds of dynamite.

Joseph Alexander and four others, bondsmen of Isaac W. Hibbs, the postmaster at Lewiston, Idaho, have appealed from the decision of the District Court of Idaho, which compels them to pay the amount on a bond for $10,000. Hibbs failed to account for $20,648.28, and the government sued his bond, getting the full amount and costs.

The reports from the interior of California on the grain and fruit prospects are very good. The rains and frosts have done but little damage, the greatest loss being to grapes, and principally in Napa Valley, but the injury is far from severe. Wheat is looking well, and the outlook is excellent. Rains in the south recently have improved the conditions in that section.

The Cocopahs and Yumas had a big pow-wow recently west of the town of Yuma. The two tribes were drawn up on opposite sides of the irrigation ditch, and talked for some time. It is supposed the Yumas were trying to induce the Cocopahs to return to their own country, as they interfere with the labor market in that vicinity. The Yumas think that all the work there rightfully belongs to them.

A dispatch just received at Eugene, Or., by J. F. Robinson, Grand Recorder of the Knights Templar of Oregon, states that a man was recently committed to the insane asylum at Stockton, Cal., by the name of B. R. Luckey. The friends of E. R. Luckey, who mysteriously disappeared from Eugene, think it probable that he is the man. E. R. Luckey was a Sir Knight, and it is probable that the clew is a good one and will clear away the mystery that surrounds the disappearance. The matter will be looked into at once.

Major W. H. Williams, special United States Treasury agent, who has been on this Coast for several months on a tour of investigation into matters connected with the Behring Sea sealing question, will leave for the seal islands in Alaska on the steamer Bertha. Major Williams will proceed direct to Ounalaska and from there visit all the points where information can be secured. His inquiries are for the purpose of substantiating the claim of the United States that the extermination of seals is unavoidable if pelagic sealing is allowed to continue.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals of San Francisco has reversed the decision of Judge Hanford in the District Court in the cases of the British tugs Lorne and Pilot, which were fined for towing American vessels in American waters. The defense of the tugs was that as the towing was partly done on the British side of the boundary running through the Straits of Fuca, they came within the exception in the law in favor of tugs towing partly in American and partly in foreign waters. Judge Hanford held that the Straits of Fuca are common to both nations, and that no part of them can be described as foreign waters. The Court of Appeals held that the waters north of the center line of the Straits are foreign waters within the meaning of the statute and that, if a foreign tug towing an American vessel in from the ocean tows it partly north of of that line, it comes within the exception made in the law forbidding the towing of American vessels in American waters by foreign tugs. Foreign tugs can claim the benefit of this exception unless it can be shown that the partial towing in foreign waters is done in bad faith, but in these cases no claim of bad faith was set up. The question is to be finally decided by the United States Supreme Court, United States District Attorney Winston having asked for a stay of proceedings until he can sue for a writ of error in that court.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

### Missouri Women Will Furnish the State Building With Carpets, Rugs, Etc., of Missouri Wool.

E. S. Denison of Alameda county, Cal., intends to send to the exposition a pumpkin weighing 326 pounds.

Miss Alice Rideout of San Francisco has been awarded the contract for sculptural work on the woman's building. She will receive $8,200.

The number of men working on the exposition buildings is now more than 6,000. On some of the buildings work is proceeding day and night.

A complete collection of Ohio birds, including every variety known to live within the boundaries of the State, will be an exhibit at the exposition.

In the Michigan exhibit will be a representation in wax of 500 specimens of fruit which grow in the State. It will be prepared by a Kalamazoo woman.

The World's Fair Board of Santa Clara county, Cal., has petitioned the Supervisors for an appropriation of $300 to defray the expenses of making an exhibit from the Lick Observatory.

The women of Missouri intend to furnish the State building with carpets, rugs, etc., made of Missouri grown wool. Missouri schools of design will furnish the designs, and the women will bear the expense.

Mrs. Amy M. Beach of Boston will prepare an original musical composition to be rendered at the dedication of the woman's building. Theodore Thomas will conduct the presentation, and Prof. Tomlins will organize the chorus of 400 voices.

The Committees on Mines and Mining of both the National Committee and the Directory will make a tour in May of the principal mining States with a view of stimulating interest in the mining department. The members will defray their own expenses.

President Nunez of Colombia, it is announced, has declared his intention of being present the ceremonies dedicatory of the exposition buildings next October. Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, will be present to represent Great Britain.

Tree trunks for the colonades of the forestry building have been received from Wisconsin, Montana, West Virginia, California, Indiana, Ohio, Delaware, New Mexico, North Carolina and Connecticut. Thirty of the States will make contributions of this character.

The Legislature of Texas has taken action looking toward holding an "auxiliary world's fair" at Galveston the coming fall and inviting Central and South American countries to participate. The enterprise is intended to be preparatory to the State's participation in the exposition at Chicago.

Ceylon will have at the exposition several tea kiosks formed of native timber, including specimens of its exquisitely beautiful cabinet woods—ebony, satinwood, calamander, tamarind, nadun, surivamara, etc. Descriptions appearing in Ceylon papers indicate that these kiosks will be of most elaborate design and finish, and that the tea industry will spare neither pains nor expense in drawing the attention of visitors to the merits of the fine-flavored beverage.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

### Emperor William Makes a Donation Towards the Encouragement of Outdoor Exercises.

Tennyson has not a gray hair on his head. He has never known what it was to have an editor reject his "stuff" or tell him he was not buying rot.

Captain James S. Pettit is to take Totten's place at Yale, and Totten is to rejoin his battery, where his prophecies will not be confounded with scientific instruction.

Ex-Senator Evarts says that, though he is going with his family to Europe, where he will consult an oculist, his sight is not nearly as much impaired as has been reported.

Emperor William has donated 3,000 marks to the encouragement of outdoor games in Germany. At the same time he expressed his keen interest in such healthful recreation.

J. R. Clifford of Martinsburg, W. Va., is the first colored lawyer to be admitted to the bar in Alleghany county, Md. He is now engaged as counsel in a murder trial at Cumberland.

Senator Brice had the President and 400 other guests the other night at a musicale that is said to have cost him $12,000. This used up all of his Senatorial salary for about two and a half years.

Anthony Trollope was as careless in speech as he was in dress, and could swear like a costermonger and copy his manners. But he could write, and knew this was what many of his critics could not do.

Bjornson, the Norwegian poet and politician, has renounced a pension which he received from his government. He declined to accept the gift any longer unless Kjolland, a brother poet, became the object of a like honor.

The death of Senator Isaac Maurogonato in Rome a few days ago removes one of the last survivors of the leaders of the revolt of Venice against Austrian rule in 1849. With Manin, Cosenz and Sampieri he became exceedingly troublesome to Austria. He was a man of great financial ability, and declined several invitations to accept the portfolio of finance at Rome. He was 70 years old.

Pierre Loti's excellences are not confined to literary work nor naval service, skilled as he is in both. He is a fine pianist, the composer of many melodies, and draws admirably. Though he makes books, he reads very few, at least nautical books. Not long ago he remarked to a friend: "It is very curious that I should be accused of imitating Flaubert. I am almost ashamed to confess it, but I have never read him."

According to present plans Emperor William will start on his trip to Norway in the early part of July. He will enter the harbor of Bodo, if possible, on the yacht Hohenzollern July 9 and proceed thence to Skaaro, the whaling station belonging to Herr Glavers. The first whale hunt will be undertaken July 12 on board of Herr Glaver's boats. The early part of July is believed to be the best time for the Emperor to go whale-hunting, as the animals are most numerous in the Norwegian waters about that time.

## EASTERN ITEMS.

### Large Wheat Acreage in Kansas.

### NEW YORK CITY'S PAY ROLL.

After-Dinner Speeches by Women Popular at the Hub—Other Interesting News.

**The State of Iowa is out of debt.**

Tammany has voted to subscribe $5,000 to the Grant monument fund.

After-dinner speeches by women are becoming very popular in Boston.

The Cheyenne Indians in the Indian Territory threaten to give trouble.

The third-party leaders claim they will cast 150,000 votes in Texas this year.

Forty-one per cent. of last year's Kansas corn crop is still in the granaries.

The Kansas wheat acreage is reported to be the largest in the history of the State.

Boilermakers at Chicago are on a strike for nine hours and $2.75 minimum wages.

The pneumatic-tube system for conveying the mails is to be given a trial in St. Louis.

One of the finest and most costly railroad terminals in the world is proposed for Duluth.

The court at Chicago sustains the Moffatt patent for making candy by the vacuum process.

An effort is being made by the railroads in Chicago to close up the ticket brokers' offices.

The lake lines are securing a very large proportion of the East-bound business from Chicago.

A resolution has been adopted in Kentucky prohibiting chewing tobacco in the Senate chamber.

Several of the most prominent citizens of Springfield, Mo., are under indictment for various offenses.

Commissioner Carter of the General Land Office will probably resign about the end of the fiscal year.

New York city's pay roll this year is $10,123,887, Tammany being the contracting and disbursing agent.

In Philadelphia an agitation is going on in favor of the city furnishing gas to consumers at $1 per 1,000 feet.

The greatest stone ever quarried in America left Indianapolis the other day for Philadelphia. It weighs 100,000 pounds.

Montreal is about to attempt the utilization of the force of the rapids in the St. Lawrence river in the generation of electricity.

Five hundred Kansas farmers certify that $[illegible] worth of crops have been saved by Prof. S[illegible]'s guide of dealing with the chinch bug.

Those organizations in Chicago from which red flags were taken on May day propose to go to law to make the police authorities give them up.

An appeal has been issued to the colored people and their friends advocating the setting aside of May 31 as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

The will of the late William Astor leaves Mrs. Drayton $2,000,000 in her own right, a sum sufficient to wipe out many stains of the Borrowe kind.

There is a sudden but concentrated movement in favor of 1-cent letter postage, and petitions are pouring in on Congressmen, especially from the West.

The Turners' societies of Kansas will have a grand turnfest at Bismarck Grove on June 4 to 6. The railroads have granted a one and one third rate.

Governor Flower has signed the bill concerning the appointment of inspectors of election for New York city and also the reapportionment and excise bills.

North Dakota's Supreme Court has decided legal the public warehouse law, having reference to the power of the State to fix storage rates for wheat in elevators.

One of the features of the Indian question that causes the administration no little trouble and perplexity is the care of the red men who get stranded in Washington.

The city of Detroit will hereafter save money by burning crude petroleum instead of coal to run the steam engines which do the pumping at the municipal water works.

Captain Farquhar of the steamer Harlaw, from Newfoundland to Halifax, reports the prevalence of destitution north of Flower's Cove, Newfoundland, with two cases of actual starvation.

Rico in the San Juan country, Col., is the new-found gold field that is attracting prospectors and investors. A rush has also begun for Copper Rock, about fifty miles from Denver.

A company has been formed to construct a tunnel on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls for a similar use of the water power to that proposed by the tunnel builders on the American side.

It seems that the land-hungry crowds that have suddenly inundated Oklahoma do not want farms to cultivate, but town lots with which to speculate. At least a hundred towns are set up within their borders.

The Post Graduate School of Medicine at New York has drawn the color line in the case of Dr. William T. Merchant of Eagle, a West Virginia mining town, who is a colored man. He was refused admittance into the school.

The new town of Cheyenne in the recently opened reservation in Indian Territory is built on the site of the burial grounds of the Indians killed in battle with General Custer in 1868. The Indians regard the building of a town there as a sacrilege, and threaten to burn the place and massacre the inhabitants.

It transpires that the establishment of "St. Andrews Coffee Houses" of New York, where the poor could buy a meal for a penny, was a shrewd scheme of a Mrs. Lamadrid, their founder, to get money for herself. She begged a fortune on their credit and lived well both in town and country. But the cheap meals were as good as a God-send, even if a commission went to the "business woman."

### Shifting the Load.

"Even my wife sometimes tells me that I must be different from other men," Abraham Lincoln once more pathetically than jocosely remarked, "and the compliment is not intended for me either. But I tell you right here," and the long, dark hand came down on the table with sharp emphasis, "that I have schooled myself to think occasionally of something else besides the trouble immediately at hand."

"Oh, but that must be with you a natural faculty, Mr. Lincoln," the president's companion replied. "Most people are so constituted that they cannot do it. The thing that hurts them is the only thing they can consider. It is the insistence of pain. Only here and there can be found one able to rise above it."

"There never was a more outrageous fallacy than that—outrageous because of the mischief it can do," said Mr. Lincoln.

"Oh, yes," interrupted the friend, with a superior smile; "that is all very well, but can you tell the world how to throw off trouble, how not to feel pain?"

"I would like such a recipe myself," was the laughing answer, "but I was only speaking of the ability to shift the load of pain or trouble, so that it might not incapacitate a man from being of some help and comfort to his neighbors. Now, you've no business to go round like a black gloved, grim visaged undertaker. It is your business and mine to consider first what we can do toward lifting the loads of others. A good story is better than a long face; a jolly song has more 'get up and get' to it than a dirge. The only rule I have is to try and put myself a little in the rear. I don't say that this is always easy, but I have found this out—that to ease another's heartache is to forget one's own. When things get to squeezing too hard I often find comfort in this question and answer:

"'Abe Lincoln, are you doing the best you know how?'

"And when Abe's reply can truthfully be, 'I am, please God!' then the country is safe."—Youth's Companion.

### Old Exception.

In Atlanta, Ga., there is an old business man, with snow white beard and hair, whom everybody calls "Old Exception." When Sherman's army invested Atlanta, Sherman issued an order that all non combative Confederates should leave the city within twenty-four hours. This man, who was a founder, called at Sherman's headquarters. "I want," he said, "to remain in Atlanta. I am a business man, and had no hand in the hostilities." "Didn't you cast guns for the rebels in your foundry?" Gen. Sherman inquired. "Yes," was the reply. "I did, but I had to do it. I have large interests here, general, and I wish you would make an exception; I'd like to stay to look after my property."

"Yes," said Sherman grimly, "I'll make an exception in your case." The Atlanta's man's face brightened, and he started to leave. "Orderly," Gen. Sherman called, "I've concluded to make an exception in this man's case. The orders are that all citizens shall leave Atlanta within twenty four hours. This man must leave here within an hour. If he doesn't, shoot him." Ever since the war this old man has been called "Old Exception."—San Francisco Argonaut.

### Jupiter.

One of the elementary lessons in astronomy is that the planets differ from the sun and stars in shining, not by their own light, but by the reflected light of the sun, just as the moon does. Recent changes, however, in the appearance of Jupiter indicate that that planet gives out additional light of its own. The middle zone of Jupiter is ordinarily of a cream color, but for several years it has shone with a ruddy tint, which has given place again to the usual shade. It has been thought that this is due to the inherent light of the mass of the planet, which is generally obscured by the whiter cloud atmosphere around it. The fact, recently observed, that the fourth of Jupiter's satellites, whose power of reflecting may be compared to that of our moon, looks black when crossing the disk of the planet is also supposed to prove that Jupiter shines with a light of its own, and must, therefore, have an intense heat.—New York Ledger.

### Too Suggestive.

Miss De Pretty—Let's form a secret society.

Miss De Pink—Let's. Just like the Odd Fellows and Red Men. Call it the "Ancient Order of—of King's Daughter's."

Miss De Blond—Or the "Ancient Order of Dianas."

Miss De Young—Or the "Ancient Order of American"——

Miss Oldmaid—Oh, don't let's call it the ancient order of anything.—New York Weekly.

### "Here, John, Hand Me My Glass Coat."

A process has been discovered and machinery perfected by which waste glass can be manufactured into cloth. Among the many advantages which this textile will have over other fabrics it is claimed that it is incombustible, can be made in all colors and of any desired strength or thickness.—New York Journal.

The German emperor is a voracious newspaper reader. Fifty of the leading journals of Europe are laid on his table every morning, and immediately after breakfast he plunges through them, shears in hand, nipping any item that strikes his fancy.

## IN PERIL IN THE AIR.

### Feelings That Occupied an Aeronaut's Mind During a Sudden Fall.

"There is some kind of a fatality pursuing me," remarked Professor Bartholomew to a reporter. "First, Cole was hurt, by his own folly, however, in monkeying on his parachute when he was coming down; then Hogan was killed; Miss Carmo drops within ten feet of an unfathomable abyss of mud in a sulphur marsh, and today I have met a man who witnessed the most narrow escape from death I ever had.

"The incident referred to occurred two years ago at Terre Haute, Ind. I shall never forget my experience on that day. A number of outsiders held the ropes of the balloon while it was being inflated, and one of the men amused himself by tying a big knot in his guy. I did not realize the danger from that knot until it came near being the cause of my death. My ascent was unusually high on that day, and it was the means of saving my life.

"I straddled the bar of my parachute and launched myself off. I felt the cord which held the parachute to the balloon snap, and a second later there was another 'tug' from above. I looked up and there was that knot on the guy swung around six of the parachute cords, forming as neat a half hitch as you ever saw in your life and holding me to the balloon. You have noticed that there is a weight attached to the top of the balloon which turns the bag upside down as it is released of the the weight of the aeronaut.

"The guy rope, which was half hitched around the strings of my parachute, was also fastened to the top of the balloon, and the latter turned up and began discharging the hot air instantly as I jumped. The air escaped gradually, and of course my parachute descended very gradually at first and not inflating.

Down I kept coming, the guy rope preventing the parachute from inflating, and I gave myself up as lost; I wound my legs around the ropes of the parachute trapeze and shut my teeth. The speed commenced to be fearfully accelerated, and I was sure that I had to die, but I was cool and retained my senses.

"Soon the balloon had emptied itself and commenced flapping its huge tail in the air with awful swishes. The balloon weighed over 200 pounds, and was also pulled down by the 60 pound sand bag. It came down past me, and as the knotted guy rope slipped down the lines the parachute opened with such a fierce snap that it seemed as if the ropes which supported me would give way. The spreading of the parachute saved my life, for the 200 pound balloon kept on down and broke the six cords held captive by the guy rope as if they had been pack threads. It takes a long time to tell the story, but it all happened [illegible] I was within 400 feet of the ground when the balloon tore away, but my fall was checked and I landed all right.

"Everybody thought I was a goner that day, and a more excited crowd than had gathered around where I was to have fallen you never saw. There is no mistake about my being scared that day, but I folded my parachute and balloon as coolly as if nothing had happened and went to bed for the remainder of the week."—Detroit Free Press.

### Papyrus Books.

Early writers made use of linen or cotton fabrics, of skins and even of scales of fishes for writing. For a long period papyrus was used, the books being made in rolls, being about 1 1-2 feet wide and sometimes fifty feet long. Papyrus was a flag, or bulrush, growing eight or ten feet high, found in the marshes of Egypt; from its inner pith the form of paper called papyrus was made.

Papyrus sheets were neatly joined, attached to a stick and rolled upon it (whence we have our word "volume," from the Latin volvere, to roll). The titles were written on tags attached to the sticks or inscribed on the outside of the rolls. The rolls were kept in round wooden boxes resembling the old fashioned bandboxes, and could easily be carried about.—C. A. Lynde in St. Nicholas.

### An Accidental Cure.

A gentleman was suffering from an ulcerated sore throat, which finally became so swollen that his life was despaired of. When his household came to his bedside to bid him farewell, each person grasped his hand for a moment and then, turning, went out weeping. A pet ape, which had modestly waited till the last, then advanced, and grasping his master's hand for a minute, also turned and walked away with his hands to his eyes.

This assumption of deep grief, which it is hardly possible the animal could have really felt, was so ludicrous in its perfection that the sick man was seized with an uncontrollable fit of laughter, which broke the ulcer in his throat, whereby his life was saved.—American Notes and Queries.

### The Easiest Language to Acquire.

Probably the easiest European language is Italian, not so much on account of its analogies with Latin as because of its phonetic character and the simplicity of its rules. And after Italian, in the order of ease, the present writer would be induced to place Spanish.—Boston Herald.

### His Voice Was Musical.

"Do I tire you?" he asked, after speaking for half an hour of his hopes and ambitions.

"Oh, no," she answered sweetly, "I have been asleep."—Harper's Bazar.

### Valuable Rubbish in Paris.

A curious series of statistics establishes the value of the refuse of the Paris streets. The figures seem incredible, and show that the ragpickers discharge a duty of primary importance. Working at night, busy under the gas lights with hook and panier, the value of what they collect is estimated at £2,000 each day. Assuredly, one half the world does not know how the other half lives. Of course the conditions of Paris life are exceptional. Population is very close, the tall houses are crammed with inhabitants, there are no gardens, as with us—there are but the houses and the streets.

The Parisians have a way of emptying all kinds of lumber and refuse into the streets, and then the ragpickers gather in their harvest. A use is found for everything, and metamorphosis never ceases. All the details are interesting, though some are rather disturbing. Rags, of course, go to make paper, broken glass is pounded, and serves as the coating for sand or emery paper; bones, after the process of cleaning and cutting down, serve to make nail brushes, tooth brushes and fancy buttons, little wisps of women's hair are carefully unraveled and do duty for false hair by and by.

Men's hair collected outside the barbers' serves for filters through which sirups are strained, bits of sponge are cut up and used for spirit lamps, bits of bread, if dirty, are toasted and grated and sold to the restaurants for spreading on hams or cutlets. Sometimes they are carbonized and made into tooth powder. Sardine boxes are cut up into tin soldiers or into sockets for candlesticks. A silk hat has a whole chapter of adventures in store for it.

All this work employs a regiment of ragpickers, numbering close on to 20,000, and each earning from twenty pence to half a crown a day. With all the wonders of our great city we have nothing quite like this.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### Reasonable Prices.

"I am perfectly willing," said a practical housekeeper, "to pay reasonable prices for goods. I very rarely question or dispute about the market price of an article. Especially is this true of supplies for the table. I hold that cheap food that is cheap because of inferior quality is unfit for decent people to eat, therefore my marketing is what might be called gilt edged. But when I go to buy butter I have to take with me not only a comfortable supply of the coin of the realm, but a super extra stock of endurance.

"The grocer takes a tin bound wooden dish, dips it in a pail of water until it is thoroughly soaked, places it on the scales, sometimes lays a sheet of waxed paper inside of it and then puts in the butter. I have unquestionably paid dollars and dollars within the last year for water soaked wood, tin bindings and paper, and I don't like it.

"It seems to me to pay thirty cents a pound for the amount of wrappings that some grocers find it necessary to put around butter is something of a stretch of the courtesies of life, if not actual dishonesty.

"Families who buy butter by the pound unquestionably pay one-quarter more for their butter than those who buy it in quantity. There should be a law forbidding the weighing of some of these heavy dishes and including it in the price of the butter. On one occasion I took pains to weigh a pound of butter done up in this fashion and found that it weighed scarcely thirteen ounces, including the bit of fine paper necessary to wrap it."—New York Ledger.

### The Man [illegible]

A familiar figure in the streets of London a few years ago was a certain colored gentleman who, provided the bystanders would subscribe the sum of one shilling, promised to eat a brick. I stopped to watch him on several occasions, but never saw him even attempt to eat a brick. He commenced the proceedings by producing a large newspaper and laying it open on the ground. He next took a few bricks out of the pockets of his coat, and laid them, together with his coat, on the paper, and then began a long peroration on the digestible properties of the brick.

Whether his audience subscribed the necessary shilling or not, he still continued to speechify until the arrival of "my friend in blue" put an end to the proceedings, and the brick eating gentleman, after carefully picking up his stock in trade, together with the subscriptions of his audience, and after a lengthy argument with the policeman as to why he should be prevented from getting an honest living, decamped.

Although, of course, this gentleman never did actually eat a brick, or even a small portion of one, there are cases on record of people having eaten stones, pieces of glass, knives, birds with their feathers on, charcoal, cloth and similar luxuries.—London Tit Bits.

### When Booth Was a Young Star.

The theater in Wheeling was over a carriage maker's shop. It was a bare, bleak, whitewashed place, heated in winter by two stoves in the parquet and one in the gallery. One bitter night Ted (Edwin Booth) played Richard. When he went on for the "Now is the winter of our discontent" speech he looked over the house, and seeing nobody, came toward the prompt side and said to me, "Where's the audience, Ben?" The few half frozen people present were not visible because they were huddled about the three stoves trying to keep warm.

I remember that the stage was so dirty that I wouldn't let Ted wear a new fifty dollar robe that we had recently bought and that we set great store by. I made most of the costumes that he wore on that tour myself. After the performance I would sit up for a couple of hours in the doubled bedded room we always occupied and sew like a good one, while Ted sat by smoking his pipe, waxing the thread and threading my needles. We had to do it, for we could not afford to buy wardrobes.—Interview in New York Epoch.

### A Reward of $400 for Being Honest.

The highest reward for honesty that I have yet heard of was 2,000 francs, given by the Bank of France to a public cabman for having kept securely a small bag containing 200,000 francs, which one of its messengers had forgotten in the fellow's fiacre. For a long time the story of honest cabby was told and retold at every hack stand and cheap drinking place in Paris, and all Paris drivers lamented that this sort of forgetfulness on the part of messengers was not more frequent.—Paris Cor. Boston Herald.

### How Pearls Are Sorted.

The average diver thinks it a fair day's work to secure 100 pearl oysters in fifty feet of water. After being taken ashore the mollusks are allowed to die, when their shells open of their own accord. The pearls are classified by passing them through a series of sieves, which assort them into different sizes. Those which are very small or defective are sold to make a preparation for sore eyes and nervous complaints that is very popular in the east.—Washington Star.