

"MR."

Of all the orders and degrees
Which king or queen or nabob
Confers on those, wherever it please,
Who into favor may bob.
There's none that can at all displace,
I am a firm insister,
In quiet dignity and grace
Our Yankee title, "Mr."

Of all the handles, short or long,
Which brainless duds inherit,
Or flunkys win by deeds of wrong
More often than by merit,
There's none to pride and tinsel's taint
So potent a resistor,
As our own prefix, curt and quaint,
Our Yankee title, "Mr."

Let emperors, khedive and port,
Shah, czar, pasha and mogul
Ennoble fawning apes at court,
That have the wit to so gull;
We'll bow to no sad frigid land,
No land of lust and bluster—
On merit must that people stand
Who call each other "Mr."

Just cast your eye at England's isle,
At Gladstone, Bright and Parnell;
Then at her Mawbros weak and vile,
Her Dilkes, corrupt and carnal;
You'll own, I think, a title falls,
Even when it's a tongue-twister,
While naught so much the ear tingles
As worth and simple "Mr."

The pitiless man with lofty name
Is like a jagged handle,
Or candlestick without a flame—
Yes, even without a candle.
For me, if fortune my way turns
With titles, I'll resist her,
Content, could I, like Keats or Burns,
Also dispense with "Mr."

A Peculiar People.

Some fifteen miles from Lancaster, Pa., by turnpike and twenty by rail lies the little village of Ephrata. It is a very secluded, sleepy-looking little place, in spite of the railroad that runs through it, shut in by surrounding hills and by a low line of mountains, dignified by the name of Ephrata Ridge. The houses of the town straggle along a broad road which crosses the railroad near the station, dips away until it sweeps around in a curve over a bridge, past an old mill in front of a broad-built red brick house, and so away into the country. The houses, generally brick built, in many cases old-fashioned are very comfortable and homelike.

Here one meets the Dunker perse in every by-road and lane—men with long beards and flowing hair parted in the middle. At the farm houses are pleasant, matronly faces, stamped with humility and gentleness, while an air of almost saintly simplicity is given by the clear-starched cap, the handkerchief crossed on the breast, the white apron, with plain gray or drab stuff of the dresses.

The style of living of these good people, their manners and customs are of the most primitive type. Their aim is to imitate the early Christians in their habits of life as well as in their religious tenets. There is absolutely no distinction of caste among them.

They settled at first near Philadelphia in a spot which has since been called Germantown, for the various German religious refugees who settled there in the early part of the last century. The sect is now chiefly confined to central and western Pennsylvania, but has spread to other states, principally those of the northwest, though there are churches established in western Maryland, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Their dress is of the simplest description, quaint and old-fashioned in its cut; they offer no resistance to injuries; they observe no conformity with the world and its manners and customs; they refuse to take oaths in courts of law; in these and many other ways resembling the Society of Friends.

Some of their religious ceremonies are exceedingly curious. They celebrate the Lord's supper after the manner of the primitive Christians.

The feast begins about the time of candle-lighting. The men are seated upon one side of the meeting house, the woman upon the other. The first ceremony is that of the washing of feet, each sex performing this duty for its own. Those who are to engage in the ordinance presently enter the meeting, carrying tubs of lukewarm water, and each member on the front benches removes his or her

shoes and stockings. A man on the men's side and a woman on the women's side, then wash the feet, one by one, taking the right hand of each individual, as they finish the washing, and giving the kiss of peace. After the one who performs the washing follows another, with a long towel girded around the waist, who wipes the feet just washed, at the same time giving the right hand and the kiss of peace. As one benchful has the ceremony performed, it gives place to another. While this ceremony is being conducted, the ministers or teachers make a brief speech or read appropriate portions of scripture relating to the subject.

The next ceremony is the supper itself. Each third bench is so arranged that the back can be turned upon a pivot at each end, so as to form the top of a long table. This is covered with a white cloth, and presently brothers and sisters enter, bearing large plates or bowls of soup, which are placed upon the tables. Three or four people help themselves out of the same dish. After this the communion is administered, and the whole ceremony is concluded by the singing of hymns and preaching. This the brethren hold is the only true method of administering the ordinance of the Last Supper, and also hold that it is similar to that ceremony as celebrated in the earliest Christian church.

Another peculiar ordinance among them is that of anointing the sick with oil, in accordance with the text in James, 5:14. The sick one calls upon the elders of the meeting, and at a settled time the ceremony is performed. It consists of pouring oil upon the head of the sick person, of laying hands upon them, and praying over them.

The ordinance of baptism is administered in running water and by threefold immersion, the officiating minister then laying his hands upon the recipient, who still kneels in the water, and praying over him or her.

The ministers or teachers, who receive no stipend whatever, are elected by the votes of the members of the church, he who receives the largest number of votes being pronounced elected. These elections are summoned by the elders of the church, who preside over them and receive the votes of the people, either viva voce, in whispers, or by closed ballots. If no candidate has a majority, or if there are a greater number of blank votes cast than for any one candidate, the election is pronounced void.

Such is a brief and condensed account of these people, and of their religious customs and ordinances. They are called Dunkers, or Tunkers, from the German tunkten, which may be interpreted to dip, or probably "to sop" is a better equivalent word. They assume for themselves the name Brethren on account of the text, Matthew, 23:8, "One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." They also sometimes call themselves "God's Peculiar People."—Harper's for October.

With the exception of the little narrow strip of the panhandle of Idaho, there is now a continuous line of states along the northern boundary of our country. There is also a continuous girdle of railroad all along the border north, east, south and west, including all the coasts.

A conscience wave is sweeping over the land. The secretary of the treasury has just received a letter containing four 2-cent stamps, which the writer says is the amount, with interest, of two stamps which he used twice.

John J. Astor who is reported engaged to Mrs. Bowler, a Cincinnati widow, is 68 years old, but is said to be still handsome and vigorous. How could he be otherwise when he is worth \$150,000,000?

FACTS ABOUT IMMIGRATION.

Regarding immigration below are a few facts which are presented which have been noticed and which are good to preserve:

It has been 400 years since the discovery of America; 270 years since the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth rock; 113 years since the Colonies declared their independence, and 106 years since their independence was acknowledged. From 1776 to 1820 only 250,000 immigrants came to America. This was not many, yet early in our history the fathers grappled the naturalization problem. At first two years' residence was required.

Four years after the law was changed to five years as a necessary residence before granting the elective franchise. But the law changed again three years later, the time required for naturalization being being fixed at fourteen years. This was in force four years, when, in 1802, it was changed back to five years, which is the time now required. In 1845 and '46 at the time of the potato famine in Ireland until now 800,000 immigrants land each year on the Atlantic coast. There are now 9,000,000 men and women here who were born in foreign lands. This number is three times the whole population of the thirteen colonies at the time of the revolution. Counting the children of these foreign-born residents, there are 17,000,000, or almost 25 per cent. of the entire population of the country. In 1820 there was five per cent. of the population in the cities; in 1840, eight and one-half per cent; in 1850, sixteen and one-half per cent; in 1880, twenty-two and one-half per cent. and in 1889, fully 25 per cent. In the city of Philadelphia 25 per cent of the population are foreigners, and in Boston 30 per cent; in New York and Chicago, 40 per cent; and in San Francisco, 45 per cent.

In these cities the political power is wholly in the hands of foreigners. In the early times it took so much money to reach America that few of the poorer classes reached this country, but now the steerage passage amounts to nothing; besides, assistance to paupers is given to come. Lord Salisbury said in the house of parliament, "The solution of the Irish problem is assisted emigration." Canada resisted the influx of these paupers, and turned them over to the United States. Then immigrants came from the north of Ireland, and Lombardy and Piedmont in Italy, and there were many grand men; but now there is a different type—they are peanut vendors, organ grinders, stiletto flourishers and murderers. A great proportion are malcontents, anarchists, socialists, men and women without characters, who hiss and howl at civilization, and are always trying to carry out some cherished thoughts held against their own countries, where oppression was great. In Chicago there are thirty-eight breweries in foreign lands, and these men are against everything Christian or moral. The foreigners are very largely whisky sellers, and compose the disturbing element of the country. This justifies the statement that there is a crisis on the American people greater than the revolution or the rebellion. There are 5,250,000 in the United States who can't read or write, and 2,500,000 voters who can't read their ballots. In Canton, China, there are 3,500 inhabitants to the square mile, while some of our cities, 1,500,000 to the same area. London has 1,500. There are tenement houses in New York where 2,500 people are crowded into one house, which would make a population, at our ratio, of 3,400,000 to the square mile.

Irvine & Helm will sell you a ladies' grain shoe for \$1 per pair.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

AUNTIE PERPLEXED.



"For heaven's sake, what does your mother do to you child—what makes you so hungry?"
"Please, auntie, she gives us Joy's Vegetable Laxative and it's a awful good."
T. S. Milton of 511 Post street, San Francisco, writes: "I had been ailing for weeks with a disorder of the liver and kidneys. Finally my wife, becoming frightened, procured a bottle of 'The California Remedy'—Joy's Vegetable Laxative. It cured me right up. In fact did so much for me that I sent for a half-dozen and gave it to my children, with the most satisfactory results."

OLYMPIA S. MURRAY, M. D., Female Specialist. Has practiced on the Pacific Coast for the past twenty-five years. A life time devoted to the study of female troubles, their causes and cures. I have thousands of testimonials of permanent cures from the best people on this coast. A positive guarantee to permanently cure any case of female weakness, no matter how long standing or what the stage may be. Charges reasonable and in the reach of all. For the benefit of the very poor of my sex who are suffering from any of the great multitudes of ailments that follow in the train of that terrible disease known as female weakness, and who are not able to pay for treatment, I will treat free of charge. Consultation by mail, free. All correspondence strictly confidential. Medicines packed, boxed and sent by express with charges pre-paid—for "home" treatment, with specific directions for use. If you are suffering from any female trouble, periodically or constantly, Address, OLYMPIA S. MURRAY, M. D., East Portland, Oregon. aug23-y

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA
Southern Pacific Company's
—LINE—

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

Time Between
ALBANY and SAN FRANCISCO
35 HOURS.

California Express Train Run Daily
PORTLAND and SAN FRANCISCO.

SOUTH. NORTH.
Lv Portland 4:00 p.m. Lv San Francisco 7:00 p.m.
Lv Albany 8:15 p.m. Lv Albany 6:45 a.m.
Ar San Francisco 7:45 p.m. Ar Portland 9:45 a.m.

Local Passenger Train, Daily, except Sunday
Lv Portland 8:00 a.m. Eugene 9:30 a.m.
Lv Albany 12:40 p.m. Lv Albany 11:35 a.m.
Ar Eugene 2:40 p.m. Ar Portland 3:45 p.m.

Local Passenger Train, Daily, except Sunday
8:20 p.m. Lv Albany 6:30 a.m.
9:00 p.m. Lv Albany 11:35 a.m.
12:30 p.m. Lv Albany 2:45 p.m.
1:35 p.m. Lv Albany 2:00 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 2nd street.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train, Daily Except Sunday.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland 7:30 a.m. Corvallis 11:25 p.m.
Corvallis 7:30 p.m. Portland 4:30 p.m.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train, Daily Except Sunday.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland 8:20 p.m. McMinnville 6:00 p.m.
McMinnville 8:45 a.m. Portland 9:45 a.m.

THROUGH TICKETS
to all points

South and East via California.

For full information regarding rates, maps, etc., call on company's agent at Corvallis or Albany.
E. F. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Agent.
R. KOEHLER, Manager.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION

—CO.—

"Columbia River Route."

Trains for the East leave Portland at 7:45 a.m. and 9:30 p.m. daily.

TICKETS to and from principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

ELEGANT NEW DINING CARS
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS.

Free family sleeping cars run through on Express trains from Portland to

OMAHA, COUNCIL BLUFFS, and KANSAS CITY.

Free of Charge and without Change.

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

For further particulars inquire of any Agent of the Company or

A. L. MAXWELL, G. F. and T. A.

C. J. SMITH, GEN'L MANAGER, Portland, Oregon.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

1889.

Only One Dollar.

The most popular Weekly Newspaper in the United States, the largest circulation, and the only strictly Weekly Newspaper that ever succeeded in obtaining and holding year after year a circulation in every state and territory (and nearly every country) of the United States. All the news, better departments and more first-class entertaining and instructive reading than in any other dollar paper published.

Announcement Extraordinary.

In December we shall commence publication of the most powerful temperance serial story of modern times. The well known author of the Boy Traveller series of books, Col. Thomas W. Knox, is now engaged in writing this story, for which we pay a royal sum. We want this story to have the wide circulation it deserves. In the interest of humanity parents should see that their children read it, and especially the young men of every community in this broad land should be urged by those who have an interest in them to read this story. The other features of the WEEKLY BLADE need not be stated here. They are well known. Send for a sample copy and see for yourself.

Speaking of Specimen Copies

We invite every reader of this paper and every reader of this country, to write us for two specimen copies. First, write us a postal card immediately for a specimen copy of the WEEKLY BLADE that you may get a full description of Knox's temperance serial story, "The Traveller's Dec. 7." Second, write us again about December 1st for another free specimen of the BLADE, and we will send you a paper containing the opening chapters of the story. Send the names and addresses of all your friends at the same time.

Confidential to Agents.

Anybody can earn TEN DOLLARS very quickly by raising clubs for the BLADE. We are now paying the highest amount for clubs ever offered by any newspaper. We want agents everywhere. Write us for confidential terms to agents.

Address,
THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COR-

VALLIS GAZETTE, the oldest paper in Benton co. One year, \$1.