### Current Literature.

#### A SERMON IN PLOWERS.

Just beyond this field of clover, is a pasture, rongh and rocky,
Where the golden rod and thistle, and the
trailing woodbine grow;
There, one day, I heard this sermon, most pa-

thetically simple, Yet so fraught with truth, and wisdom, that it set my heart aglow:

"I am just a little flower - just the plainest, "I am just a little Hower—just the plainest, wildest flower,
Growing here upon a rock, with very little soil or shade;
I am stunted, pale and grooked—quite unlike my brothers yonder,
With their tall green stakes, and yellow plumes, that never droop nor fade.

But I care not-He who planted, knew just bow much soil and sunshine,
How much rain and wind, were needful, to
unfold the flower He planned;

So He gave them—and I grew, to tell my story with its lesson:

What am I, that I should murmur at His wise and just command?

"Quite enough for me, to know that I am just as He designed me; So I never lose my joy, in sighs for what I

might have been;
God looks down in love and mercy—I look up
in perfect trusting,
And I love the earth and air, the pain as well

as joy therein."

Man may sing a song most sweetly, which his utmost soul despises!

He may preach a sermon boldly, which his heart has never known;
All have sinned—and this sad knowledge makes us loth to look for guidance. To ourselves or to our brothers—and we cannot walk alone!

But a bird can trill a message, or a thunderburst proclaim it,
Far beyond the faintest shade of doubt,
with meaning full and broad;

And the modest little wild flowers, though we crush them with our footsteps, Bruised and dying, preach their sermo and we know it comes from God. —Springfield Republican.

## Mysterious Organist.

Years ago at a grand old cathedral overlooking the Rhine, there appeared a mysterious organist. The great composer who had played the organ so long had suddenly died, and every person from the peasant to the king was wondering who could be found to fill his place. One bright Sabbath morning, as the sexton effered the church, he saw a stranger sitting at the crape shrouded organ. He was a tall, graceful man, with a pale but striking ly handsome face, great black, melancholy eyes and hair like a raven for gloss and color, sweeping in dark waves over his shoulders. He did not seem to notice the sexton, but went to playing; and such music as he drew forth fron the instrument no word can describe. The astonished listener declared that the organ seemed to have grown human-that it wailed and sighed and clamored. When the birds were inferior to the British, and he remusic at length ceased, the sexton hastened

to the stranger and said: "Pray, who are you, sir?"

"Do not ask my name," replied he; "I have heard that you are in want of an organist, and have come here on trial."

"You'll be sure to get the place," exclaimed the sexton. "Why, you surpass him that's dead and gone."

"No, no-you overrate me," resumed the

"Looking upward full of grace, Prayed, till from a happy place God's glory smote him on the face," and his countenance seemed not unlike that

of St. Michael as portrayed by Guido. Lost in the harmonies that swelled around him, he sat with far seeing gaze fixed on the distant sky-a glimpse of which he caught through the open window-when there was a stir about the church and a royal party came sweeping in. Among them might be seen a young girl, with blue eyes like the violet hue, and lips like cherries. This was the princess Elizabeth, and all eyes turned to her as she seated herself in the velvet-cushioned pew appropriated to the court. No sooner had the music reached her ears than she started as if a ghost had crossed her path. if a ghost had crossed her path. At last her eyes met those of the organist, in a long yearning look, and the melody lost its joyous notes and once more wailed and chamored.

"By my faith," where and chamored.

"By my faith," whispered the king to his

Hark ye' he shall play at your wedding.

The pale lips of the princess parted, but she could not speak—she was dumb with grief. could not speak—she was dumb with grief. Like one in a painful dream she saw the pale man sitting at the organ, and heard the mel ody that filied the vast edifice. Aye, full well she knew who he was, and whe the particular the control of the cont she knew who he was, and why the instru-ment seemed breathing out the agony of a

party had left the cathedral, he stole away as inveterious y as he had come. He was not invaterious y as he had come.

seen by the sexton until the vesper hour, and
then he appeared in the organ loft and commenced his ta k. While he played, a veiled
menced his ta k. figure glided in and knelt near the shrine.

There she knelt poul the re she knelt until the worshipers dis-ed, when the sexton touched her on the shoulder and said:

"Madair, every one has gone except you and me, and I wish to close the door." and he, and I wish to close the door.

The sexton drew back into a shady niche
and listened. The mysterious organist still
kept his place, but his head was bowed upon
the instrument, and he could not see the lone devotee. At length she arose from the aisle, and, moving to the organ loft, paused before

the musician.
"Bertram!" murmured she.

"Oh, Elizabeth, Elizabeth!" ejaculat d the organist, as he sank at her f et and gazed wis fully into her troubled eyes.
"Why are you here, Bertram!" asked the

"You are to be married on the morrow."
"Yes," sobbed the girl. 'Oh, Bertram.
what a trial it will be to stand at yonder altar and take upon me the vow, which will doon me to a living death!"

me to a living death!"

"Think of me!" rejoined the organist.

"Your royal father has requested me to play at the wedding, and I have promised to be here. If I were your equal, I could be the bridegroom instead of the organist; but the poor musician must give you up."

"It is like rending body and soul asunder to part with you," said the giri. "To-night I tell you this—tell you how fondly I love you; but in a few hours it will be a sin. Go, go, and God bless you!"

but in a few hours it will be a sin. Go, go, and God bless you!"

She waved him from her as if she would banish him, while she had the power to do so. And he. How was it with him? He rose to

leave her, then came back, held her or his heart in one long embrace, and, with a half-smothered farewell, left her. The next morning dawned in cloudless splendor, and at an early hour the cathedral

was thrown open, and the sexton began to prepare for the brilliant wedding. Flame-colored flowers waved by the way-

side; flame-colored leaves came rushing down from the trees and lay in light heaps upon the ground; and the ripe wheat waved like a golden sea, and the berries dropped in red and vellow clusters over the rocks and along the

At length the palace gates were opened, and the royal party appeared, escorting the Prin-cess Elizabeth to the cathedral, where her marriage was to be solemnized. It was a brave pageant; far brighter than the entwined foliage and blossoms were the tufus of plumes which floated from the stately heads, and the sad; and, when on nearing the church, she san; and, when on nearing the church, she heard a gust of organ mu-ic, which, though very brilliant in sound, struck on her ear like a funeral knell, she tremb ed and would have fallen had not a page supported her. A few moments afterwards she entered the cathedral. There, with his retinue, stood the bridegroom, whom she had never herore seen. But her vlance royed from him to the cathedral transfer or the second transfer or the seco But her glance roved from him to the organ loft, where she had expected to see the mys terious organist. He was gone; and she was obliged to return the graceful bow of the king to whom she had been betrothed from motives of policy. Mechanically she knelt at the altar stone; mechanically listened to the service, and made the responses. Then her hust and drew her to him in a convulsive embrace, and

whispered "Elizabeth! my queen! my wife! look up! Trembling in every limb she obeyed. Why did those dark eyes thrill her so? Why did the smile bring a glow on her cheek? Ah, though the king wore the purple, and many a jeweled order glittered on his breast, he seemed the same humble person who had been employed to teach music, and had anoth her the lore of love.

"Elizabeth!" murmured the monarch, "Bertram and Hoffman, the saveteements.

"Bertram and Hoffman, the mysterious or-ganist, and King Oscar are one! Forgive my strategem. I wished to marry you, but I would not drag you to the alter an newilling

Your father was in the secret. While tears of joy rushed from her blue eyes, the newly made queen returned her hus-band's fond kiss, and for once two heads were made happy by a royal marriage. — From the Communications the German.

### The Robin at His Best

When the Duke of Argyla who is a lover of the birds and a good ornithologist, was in this country, he got the impression that our song fers to others of his countrymen as of like opinion. No wonder he thought our robin inferior to power to the missal thrust, in variety to the mayis, and in melody to the blackbird. Robin did not and could not sing to his ears the song he sings to ours. Then it is very likely true that his Grace did not hear the robin in the most opportune moment of the eason, or when the contrast of his song with the general silence and desolation of nature is the most striking and impressive. The nightof snow linger here and there; the tr cs are naked and the earth is cold and dead, and this contented, hopeful, reassuring, and with al musical strain, poured out so freely and de-liberately, fills the void with the very breath and presence of the spring. It is a simple strain, well suited to the early season; there are no intricacies in it, but its honest cheer and directness, with is slight plaintive things, and directness, with is slight plantave and directness, with is slight plantave like that of the sun gilding the tree tops, go straight to the heart. The compass and vastraight to the heart. riety of the robin's powers are not to be de-spised either. A German who has great saill in the musical education of birds told me what I was surprised to hear, namely, that our robin surpasses the European backbird in capabilities of voice.—The Century.

The Supremacy of Grass The great arable crop of the country is maize, worth three-fourths of a billion last year, but the value of grass was very much greater. That portion which is cured for winter use is small compared with what is gathered by the farm animals themselves in gathered by the farm animals themselves in ally darker and heavier and more productive aummer, and to every season of the rolling as the eastern boundary of the Territory is year. It is not the grass farm in England that fails to rent, but the arable grain and turnip and better the farther you get from the river and on which the pinch of competition falls soonest and nardest. Ithnois has mainly gone to grass, except about a fourth of the When the service was over, and the royal to the extent of verdure. Iowa is fast followto the extent of verdure. Iowa is fast following the example, and is reaping the reward of this stroke of rural economy. Southern Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota are rapidly extending mowing and pasturage, and enlarging flocks and herds, and establishing butter and cheese factories. The South is beginning to think bester of crease there is a fell for ento think bester of grass; there is a field for enterprise in dairying and meat production on the Aleghenian plateaus and slopes which will one day make the fortunes of multindes. Land can be had at nominal rates capable of growing clover and orchard grass, in a climate healthful and comfortable as any in the United States, where a near market for butter and cheese at high prices could be enjoyed until competition should equalize the superior

#### WASHINGTON TERRITORY-INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Waitsburg Tin We have recently received a great many etters making inquiry concerning this country, from Kentucky, Texas, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and other States, which indicate clearly that a great many back in the States have never formed anything like a clear conception of this country in any particular. Not having time to answer the large number of letters of this kind, which we are contin ually receiving, we will write a brief article for the benefit of the general public.

Washington Territory is divided into two physical divisions by the Cascade Mountains, known respectively as Eastern and Western Washington. The large district of country known as

EASTERN WASHINGTON Has of late years been talked about and writ-

ten about so much, and, so much said of its wonderful productiveness of soil and healthfulness of climate, and other great advantages, and other States, where they have been mis-led by fraudulent advertising, by glowing de-scriptions printed in pamphlet form, by rail-roads and other corporations, and by paid lec-turing agents, until, as one centleman stated in a letter recently received, "we don't know what to believe, are afraid to trust railroad mans and guide books and here. maps and guide books, and have concluded to write to individuals." A number have within the last few years come to Eastern Washingfestal robes that streamed down from the housings of the superb steeds. But the princess, mounted on a snow-white pairry, and clad in snow-white velves, looked pale and would soon become very wealthy, and that an idea, as it were, that this was a land of "milk and honey;" the country where a man would soon become very wealthy, and that too without labor, and hence as a matter of course were sadly dissppointed. We believe it to be the duty of newspapers and all public journals to answer such questions, if at all, with more motives and as described. with pure motives, and as far as they speak, give universal facts; and no conscientions journalist will for a moment hesitate to give forth such strong utterances as ne is able, to turn back or stop the tide of immigration to a country which he positively knows has been over-rated by fraudulent representations, nor on rated by fraudulent representations, nor on the other hand will be hesitate to speak the truth in commendation of a country or locali-ty which has been proven by actual and long continued tests to possess superior advan-

tages, as does WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

Which of all the Territories of the United States is ninth in relative size, having an area of 70,000 square miles or 44,200,000 acres. In shape it approximates a parallelogram, and is about 340 miles in length from the Pacific ocean to the Western boundary of Liaho, and more than 200 miles in width from British Columbia to the Northern boundary of Oregon. Separate this vast area into the two physical divisions by a line running tapping this country is and the real twelve months no less than 350 miles of railroad have been omit tapping this country and the work personal contents. the two physical divisions by a fine running north and south, so that about one-third of the entire extent should be on the west side of the line and the other two-thirds will represent what is known as Eastern Washington—the scope of and empire itself—which is as far different from Western Washington as one country adjoining can well be from an-

"Western Washington is a wooded country, and is covered with the finest bedy of timber, both in quantity and quality, which can be found in the known world. Its climate is mild and wonderfully uniform during the whole year. The average temperature during the summer or dry season, is about 65 deg., while that of the winter or wet season, is about 38 deg. The winter er wet season commences about the middle of October, and ontinues until about the first to the middle of April. It does not during the winter or rainy season, as has been supposed, rain all the time, but the greater part of the time it the time, but the greater part of the time it is cloudy and moist, with some rain almost every day. Occasionally a light snow falls, but it soon disappears under the influence of the moist atmosphere, and the sea winds. In the summer the mercury sometimes reaches 90 deg, above zero, but this is a rare occur.

The Statesman says of Pataha City: On atranger, with a sad smile; and then, as if disfined to conversation, he turned from old Hans and began to play again. And now the music changed from a sorrowful strain to a grand old pean, and the mysterious organist—

impale needs to be heard at night, the lark at rence, and is always succeeded by cool nights, the fine time and robin, it you would know the magic of his voice, should be heard in early spring, when, as the sun is setting, he carols steadily for ten-or fitteen minutes from the top of some near true. There is perhaps no other sound in nature; patches get Sound. Besides the fine timber which get Sound. Besides the fine timber which is perhaps no other sound in nature; patches get Sound. Besides the fine timber which grows in Western Washington it possesses inexhaustible fields of excellent coal and iron. It is not a farming country as will readily be

EASTERN WASHINGTON, Which, as before stated, contains two thirds tions in Walia Walla and Umatilla counties. of the area of the entire Territory, or In spite of the absence of rain this season the scrub pine growing on the Blue Mountains and spurs of the Cascades, and various kinds of over, and our travels have extended to beyond timber lining the many creeks and small Pendleton, in Oregon, and through all the rivers which wend their way through it, principal wheat growing sections south of While it is a prairie country, it is by no means a level country, nor does calling it a "prairie country with rolling hills" give the stranger a correct idea of the topographical feature; it is even more than rolling; it is grain, and in the country between Pataha country bills with a neguliar character of City and Dayton the gross look better than feature; it is even more than rolling; it is rough-hilly-with a peculiar character of soil. The soil which covers the whole of Eastern Washington is from one to twentyfive feet in depth, and has peculiarities which give it marked di tinction. It is uncommonly light, both in color and specific gravity on the Columbia river, but growing gradu reached. Centrary to common experience in other countries, the soil is found to be better

### THE CLIMATE

Of Eastern Washington is also a curious feature, being remarkably uniform for an inland country of its latitude. Unlike Western Washington, the four seasons are more clearly pronounced. Spring, summer, fall and winter being well sustained divisions and winter being well sustained divisions of the year. Between Washington City in latitude 60 deg. and Wartsburg, which is a little north of the 46th degree, there is a difference of 500 miles, and yet the temperature of Waitsburg is not lower than that of Washington. And even as far north as Colville, 48 deg. north latitude, the mean temperature is not lower than that of St. Joseph, Missouri. Here, in Waitsburg, the mean temperature is not lower than that of St. Joseph, Missouri. Here, in Waitsburg, the mean temperature for the four seasons is as follows: Spring, 52 deg.; summer, 73.50 deg.; fall, 66.5 deg; and winter. 41.37 deg. The average mean temperature for the whole of Eastern Washington, from the Oregon line to British America is for the summer about 70 deg. "Bertram!" murmured she.
Quick as thought the organist raised his head. There, with the light of a lamp suspended to the arch above falling upon her, stood the princess who had graced the royal pew that day. The court dress of velvet, with the soft e-mine truemings, the thars, the neck-lace and the bracelets, head be neck-lace and the bracelets, had be neck-lace which was now pushed back from the girlish face.

Good Newspaper Business for Sale.

Amy person who wishes to locate in the Up-action out the summer about 70 deg, and for the winter about 35 deg. Throughout the entire country the mornings, evenings and eights of the summer months are cool enough to require blankets in sleep-prietor is engaged in other matters that computer will succeed in following a moderate reader out the entire country the mornings, the thars, the neck-ace bought or reasonable terms, as the profess had been exchanged for a grey, serve robe, and a long thick well.

When the organist raised his America is for the summer about 70 deg, and for the winter about 35 deg. Throughout the neutring and eights of the summer months are cool enough to require blankets in sleep-prietor is engaged in other matters that computer out the entire country the mornings, the time of the party of ten boys or girls America is for the summer about 70 deg, and for the winter about 35 deg. Throughout the entire country the mornings, the time of the party of ten boys or girls and for the summer about 70 deg, and for the winter about 35 deg. Throughout the entire country the mornings, the time of the party of the boys or girls and for the summer about 70 deg, and for the summer about 70 deg, and for the winter about 35 deg. Throughout the entire country the mornings, the time of the party of the boys or girls and for the summer about 70 deg, and for the summer months are cool enough to require blankets in few the neutron

is rarely permitted to remain long on the ground, owing to a somewhat noteworthy feature of the climate, which is an occasional wind from the ocean, vulgarly called "CHINOOKS,

Which, following up the Columbia river a distance of several miles with astonishing rapidity, melts every vestige of snow. The cause of these Chinooks is precisely presented in a recent report of the Governor of Washington Territory as follows :

"A thermal current, known as the Japan current, having its origin at the equator near the one hund, ed and thirtieth degree of east longitude, Greenwich, flows northwardly to the Aleutian Islands, where it separates, one branch flowing eastwardly along the penin-sula of Alaka, and then southwardly along the coast of British Columbia, Washington Territory and Oregon. This thermal stream, with its concomitant heated atmospheric current, striking the northwest coast of America, operates powerfully in mitigating a climate which otherwise would be cold and rigorous in the extreme. The effect of these currents upon the western portion of this Territory is the same as the effect of the fulness of climate, and other great advantages, that has acquired for it what would seem almost a world-wide reputation; and as a result we see a large daily influx of population. Very many new comers are direct from California, and other States, where they have been missing to the same as the effect of the Gulf Stream upon the northwest coast of Europe. In fact the climate and natural productions of England are essentially the same as those of Western Washington. In addition to this, the prevailing winds in the winter are from the southwest. These warms and other States, where they have been missing to the complex control of the control of th tmospheric currents, coming from the tropical regions of the Pacific, laden with moist ure, meeting the cooler currents from the Coast Range and Cascade Mountains, produce the winter rain fall. These south winds also moderate the temperature during

PRODUCTIVENESS. The productiveness of the country, with market facilities of the same, are of course of more real consequence to the immigrant than any other considerations. They can endure a climate hot or cold, wet or dry, windy or calm, if they can only be blessed with an abundant harvest, with an assurance of a fair price for the product. All cereals, vegetables and fruits grown within the temperate zone are raised in Washington Ter ritory. Its principal products are wheat, oats and bariey, with an abundance of all kind of fruits and vegetables. Corn is grown to some extent, but this is not a corn country. We believe the average yield of the products mentioned above cannot be surpassed in any part of the United States. The area of

WHEAT LAND

In the counties of Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, Whitman, Yakima, Klickitat and Stevens is estimated at 6,000,000 acres, with a capacity to produce 200,000,000 such as wheat per annum. The yield of wheat last year was nearly 5,000,000 of bushels, most of the was shipped to Portland, Oregon, a capacity to produce 200,000,000 bushels of tapping this country, and the work continues manated. The O. R. & N. and the N. P. R. R. Companies are doing all that an unlimited capital can accomplish in the way of creeting lines of railroad in different parts of the country, and as they get their lines in operation they are gradually reducing the rates on freight, which is a great benefit to the farming community.

### Garfield County, W. T.

The Walla Walla Statesman has a sketch of the country near to Pataha City and Pomeroy, on Pataha creek, about sixty miles northeast fr m Walla Walla, in the new county of Garfield, a region we lately visited and shall soon write up more fully. We fully endorse every word of this description, and it furthermore illustrates how new sections are settling up and becoming productive, against

The Statesman says of Pataha City: On the one hand is the country known as the "Alpowai Ridge," embracing hundreds of thousands of acres of wheat growing lands, the people on Pn. and on the other side what is known as "Pa Besides the fine timber which ta'a Flat," extending east, west and south many miles, reaching far into the Blue Mountains beyond the timber, and the soil of every acre is of the blackest and richest nature, and cannot be excelled even in the choicest loca-295,000,000 acres, is a prairie country with crops look finer and of greater promise than in any other section we have recently traveled City and Dayton the crops look better than in any other portion of all this country. Yet but a very few years since and this fine country where farms are now held at a higher price than elsewhere in this Territory, men were sneered at and condemned for their "foolishness" in locating there. It is now the garden spot of the Territory, and raises finer crops and more to the acre than any other part. The country is settled up with a thrifty and very industrious class of settlers, and they may well feel proud of the appearance they may well feel proud of the appearance their industry has given the country; there is of Issuing. a neatness and evidence of thrift everywhere around that older settlemen a could imitate and profit by to their great advantage. Grain is only one of many products; corn grows and looks well, while the fruit and other trees ornament the landscape and will shortly be the means of greatly increasing the revenue of

### The Dot Game.

Each player must be provided with pencil and paper, or slate and pencil. Let one of the party read aloud, distinctly and not very fast; as he or she reads, let the rest make a dot for every word read, "Easy enough to

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