

# OREGON SCOUT.

JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers.

UNION, OREGON.

It is estimated that 100 tons can now be carried thirteen miles an hour by steamship at a mile cost, including fuel, insurance, &c., of one-eighth of a penny.

The decay of organic matter has been found by Schloesing to begin under the influence of living organisms. Between 100 and 120 degrees, Fahrenheit, this action ceases, and is succeeded by a purely chemical process of slow combustion, which increases rapidly with the temperature.

A NEW method of weather prediction has been discovered by Ch. Montigny, a French physicist. He has observed that the scintillations of stars increase before many storms, indicating disturbance of the upper atmosphere hours before the meteorological instruments show any change. The fiercer the storm the more is the strength of the scintillations increased.

In the year which ended on the 31st of last December the population of Australia increased to the extent of 100,911 souls, while Tasmania and New Zealand showed increases of 5,267 and 13,975 respectively. The total population of all Australia is now 3,516,725. The rate of increase for the past year was about 3 1/2 per cent.

A WRITER tells of a piece of good fortune coming from the sonambulant habit. A young woman, troubled and anxious about a prize for which she was going to compete, involving the writing of an essay, arose from her bed in sleep and wrote a paper upon a subject upon which she had not intended to write when awake, and this essay secured for her the prize.

Mrs. Schaffer, of Chicago, has lately invented a garbage crematory, built on the plan of a large oven. It is fed from the top, the ashes falling through iron grates into four-wheel carts so that they may be conveniently hauled away. It is so constructed that all the smoke and smell is carried by pipes into a large smokestack. She has also constructed a machine for washing windows.

The interinfection of diphtheria between man and various lower animals, from pigeons and fowls to cats, horses and sheep, has been pretty well established by Dr. George Turner, who reports the results of his investigations to the British Local Government Board. He found that the "gapes" in chickens was frequently complicated with diphtheritic membranous growth.

TELEGRAPH poles are preserved in Norway by making an auger-hole about two feet from the ground, in which four or five ounces of sulphate of copper in coarse crystals are placed and plugged in. The chemical is gradually absorbed by the wood until its whole outer surface turns of a greenish hue. The sulphate requires an occasional renewal, and is said to be a perfect preservative.

A WILD girl, some twelve or fourteen years old, has been discovered in Catahoula Parish, La., and the people there are anxious to capture without harming her, and see if it is not possible to civilize her. She is thought to be one of two children brought thither by a gypsy tramp woman some years ago, and to have been abandoned on account of a club foot that prevented her walking fast.

THERE is no city in the world in which so much black is worn as Paris, writes a correspondent. It is a rule in all large establishments that the saleswomen should be clad in black. Dark colors are made the badge of respectability, so that the mother of a family hesitates to engage a teacher or governess who makes her appearance in anything that is not drab, black or brown.

THERE is a woman in Minneapolis who possesses some handsome diamonds. She puts them in a box, puts the box in a rag-bag, puts the rag-bag on the closet floor, and at night puts the watch-dog in the closet on top of the rag-bag, locks him in there and every night hides the key in a different place. Her husband says that if she had her way she would arm him to the teeth and put him in the closet with the dog.

It is the little things, done without effort, at least without disturbing our plans of life, that often produce the happiest results. Beautiful flowers grow from seeds dropped out of hands that are full of other cares.—Unwed Presbyterian.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

AN EPITOME OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS NEW ATTRACTING PUBLIC INTEREST.

Four of the finest buildings in Macon, Mo., were destroyed by fire. The loss is over \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000.

The loss by fire at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Aug. 10, was \$400,000, and the loss of life is estimated at ten people, and four badly wounded.

Lee's planing mill and adjoining structures at East Saginaw, Mich., burned. Loss, \$110,000; insurance light.

Yellow fever has been declared an epidemic at Jacksonville, Fla., and the people are fleeing. The weather is hot and very favorable for a spread of the disease.

During a thunder storm Martin Olsen, living on a farm three miles west of Lonsboro, Minn., was killed by lightning, together with two of his children.

The colored porter of a sleeping-car attached to the Union Pacific west bound flyer was shot and instantly killed by an insane passenger named Hutchinson Arnold, of Nicholasville, Ky.

Mrs. D. Mzee, toll-gate keeper on the turnpike at Columbus, Ind., was shot and killed in cold blood by a man who rode up to her lodge at midnight. Henry Keller, a deputy sheriff, is held for the crime.

Trappers encamped on the Red River near Denison, Texas, report the killing by Indians of a trapper named Meyers, with his wife and two children July 16, while in camp on the Territory side of the river. Meyers was from Michigan.

Bearden, the negro who shot and fatally wounded Officer Palmer at Springfield, Mo., was captured, but not until his body was filled with lead. He was placed in the Springfield jail, which is now surrounded by a mob of 300 armed men, who threaten to lynch the desperado.

Mrs. George Allen was burned to death at Cleveland, Ohio, by the explosion of a gasoline stove. She rushed from the house and fell upon the pavement, shrieking horribly. Every particle of clothing was burned off but her shoes. Her husband is now a maniac from the shock.

Charles Henry Riedel was hanged at New Castle, Del., for the murder of his wife and child, on the night of September 16 last. Riedel then turned the weapon on himself and fired two bullets into his head, but they did not penetrate the brain, and he recovered. Poverty and despondency caused the act.

W. G. Lams, a blacksmith, was shot and killed at Danville, Ill., by O. Allen, a notorious character, who had been hired by Detective Hall to arrest Lams on a charge of assaulting a woman Allen claims was his wife. The murder was most deliberate, Lams offering no resistance to arrest. The indignation against Allen may end in lynching.

A car of stone left the rails near Mapleton, Pa., where a gang of men were building a bridge, and crashed through a light trestle, crushing the workmen into the Juniata river, fifty feet below. Two men were fatally injured, and three are in a dangerous condition. They probably will be crippled for life. Several others were more or less injured.

At the Ohio & Wisconsin coal mines, two miles west of Albion, Iowa, Michael Dial, an old miner, killed his son Dick with a shotgun. The son was about 27 years old. The old man is in custody of the sheriff and nearly crazed with grief. It seems that there was a family row, and the father claims he shot his son in self-defense.

James P. McLaws, civil engineer, was killed on the line of the coal road of the Southern Pacific Company, between Crocker and Carbonado, Cal. Mr. McLaws came up on the grade just as a heavy blast was being exploded. He was crushed by a falling rock. He was buried in Carbonado. He leaves a wife in Memphis, Tenn. He was aged about 30.

A mixed train on the Fairland branch of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road, was thrown from the track near Morgan town, Ind., by a broken rail. The baggage car and single passenger coach rolled down a thirty-foot embankment, and every person in the car, with one exception, received injuries. No one was killed outright, but one or two may die.

Beecher said the impulse to the wrong use of the tongue is so great that if a man has the power to control that, there is nothing else so strong that he can not control it, and in that sense he is a perfect man that can command his tongue.

Daily ought we to renew our purposes, and to stir ourselves up to greater fervor, and to say: "Help me, O God, in this my good purpose and in Thy holy service, and grant that I may now this day begin perfectly."—Thomas a Kempis.

—What more passing than words? A breath! What very, very few words of ours rest with us! We forget them as soon as spoken. God does not forget them. They do God's work or Satan's work on others; they pass in act, they abide in effect.—Pusey.

—God lades the wings of private prayer with the sweetest, choicest and chiefest blessing. Ah! how often hath God kissed the poor Christian at the beginning of private prayer, spoken peace to him in the midst of prayer, and filled him with light, joy and assurance upon its close!

# COAST CULLINGS.

DEVOTED PRINCIPALLY TO WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND CALIFORNIA.

Jacob Penner was killed by falling out of a wagon at Redding, Cal., when it overturned, breaking his neck.

Frank Taylor, aged 14, son of G. B. Taylor, was drowned while swimming in the Ventura river, near San Buena Ventura, Cal.

Fire in the snow sheds at Cisco, Cal., destroyed 2,000 feet of sheds. By great efforts the station and other property were saved.

A young man named Ryan, a resident of San Francisco, was drowned in the Sacramento river, near Sacramento, Cal.

Jack Sheridan, a hod-carrier, fell from a horse car at Los Angeles, Cal. The wheels passed over his chest, and he died in a few moments. He leaves a widow and several children.

Corry L. Young, aged 19 years, son of J. S. Young, of San Francisco, was accidentally shot and killed while hunting. He was alone at the time. The cause of the accident is unknown.

A boy named Willie Kearney, 7 years old, started across a street in San Francisco, when an ice wagon being driven at a rapid rate, suddenly turned the corner, running over the boy and crushing him to death.

William Tatum, an inmate of the German hospital at San Francisco, became violently delirious, and jumped from the third-story window of the hospital, a distance of fifty feet, lighting on his head. Death resulted almost instantly.

Fire broke out in L. Voss's lumber yard at Hunt's hill, six miles from Nevada City, Nev., and 300,000 feet of choice lumber was burned, causing a loss of from \$6,000 to \$10,000. There was small insurance. The fire is thought to be incendiary.

Frank Jacobs and Harvey Nesbitt, boys 11 years old, went hunting squirrels near Stockton, Cal., with dogs. While walking over the fields, Jacobs was shot in the right side, the ball entering the stomach. The wound may prove fatal.

Fire, believed to have been incendiary, at Los Angeles, Cal., destroyed the residence and a barn containing six horses of John Ryan, a saloon-keeper, and a building occupied by Zetta & Isaacs, second-hand dealers. Total loss, \$4,500; partly insured. The charred remains of Patrick McCarthy, a laborer, were found after the fire was extinguished. He is supposed to have been intoxicated.

A 16-year-old boy named Bartholomew Nyham, employed in the rope works at the Potrero, in San Francisco, was instantly killed. He was engaged in the works when one of the rapidly revolving bobbins was released from its socket and flew through the air with terrific force. It struck the boy upon the back of the neck, dislocating the spinal column and causing instant death.

Oscar Legault killed a negro named Samuel Morris with a blow of his fist, at Truckee, Cal. The killing occurred in a saloon. Morris struck Legault, who had not molested him. Legault struck him with his fist squarely on the bridge of the nose. Pieces of bone were driven into the head, causing death in one hour. The coroner's jury completely exonerated Legault. Morris had served a term in San Quentin.

Fire at Fulton, Cal., destroyed about \$14,000 worth of property, consisting of a brick wine cellar, and its contents, 35,000 gallons of wine, valued at \$12,000, owned by W. Chisholm, of Petaluma. The building was valued at \$1,000, and outbuildings were valued at \$400. There being no available water with which to quench the flames wine was substituted. The loss is partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

Manuel J. Silva committed suicide at San Francisco, by cutting his throat with a razor. For some time past he had been suffering from severe illness, and was consequently in a very despondent mood. He arose from his bed and told his wife he was going to the kitchen to get a drink of water, and while waiting for him to finish drinking, noticed him suddenly totter and fall. When a light was brought she discovered her husband had cut his throat and was dead.

Fritz Anschlag, the condemned Garden Grove murderer, was overheard in the county jail at Los Angeles, Cal., trying to bargain with the other prisoners to procure him strychnine. The officials of the jail became suspicious that Anschlag knew of the presence of poison within the prison and instituted a search, which resulted in the discovery of a quantity of strychnine in the empty shell of a cartridge in the cell of Frank Fray, awaiting trial for arson. How poison got into the jail is not known; but it is thought Anschlag was aware where it was and would have used it to cheat the gallows had it not been discovered.

—John Ruskin has given his great diamond and superb ruby to the British Natural History Museum on condition that the labels that accompany them be always retained. The inscription for the diamond is this: "The Colenso Diamond, presented by John Ruskin in honor of his friend, the loyal and patiently adamantia First Bishop of Natal." The ruby is thus described: "The Edwardes Ruby, presented by John Ruskin in honor of the invincible soldiery and loving equity of Sir Herbert Edwardes' rule by the shores of the Indus."

# AGRICULTURAL.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

Salting Horses. Some men has simplified the business of salting stock by an ingenious contrivance that is already finding its way to the stalls of livery stables. It consists of a metal roller bracket that is put up over the manger and a roll of hard rock salt is cast in shape to fit it. These salt rolls are where horses can lick them whenever they feel inclined, and livery stable men who have been using them say they completely answer the purpose intended, and do it very economically. Loose salt wastes a great deal in ordinary feeding, but this hard roll never gives way or disappears until it has been used by the stock.

The idea that salt is specially healthful to a paragus is now denied. But potash is an important constituent of this plant, and much of the lighter soil devoted to its growth is deficient in this mineral. Ashes or some of the German potash salts are indicated as manures for asparagus rather than salt.

There is little nutritive value in the first potatoes that come to market. This tuber at its best is mainly starch, but the unripe potato has not even that. The potatoes whose skin can be rubbed off by the hand show by that fact that they are full of raw juices that need time to be developed in large part into layers of starch.

The choice quality of most of the European potatoes has given them an excellent reputation in this country, especially the variety called the Magnum, and the wide outlet and eager demand have made them salable at profitable prices the entire season, except once or twice when the market staggered under enormous receipts.

The tomato is commonly grown in gardens on soils made much too rich. The vine attains remarkable vigor, but the fruit ripens slowly. If only moderately fertile soil were used for growing tomatoes the crop would ripen earlier and be less subject to the rot, though this disease is apt to take the first ripening fruit of some kinds of tomatoes on any soil.

There is only a profit realized from the orchard when there is a full yield of fine marketable fruit. The markets are over-stocked with common fruit, while there is a large class of dealers whose customers want fine fruit and who are willing to pay good prices for it. The apple grower must attempt to meet this demand for fine fruit if he would make his orchards pay.

In New York State the grape crop gives promise of being unusually large. Every year the vineyards are receiving better attention from the growers, and what has for years been known as the Hudson River peach district, is fast giving away to the cultivation of grapes. Growers say there is much more money in them, and they require, as a whole, less attention.

Peter Henderson states that a patch of alfalfa about twenty-five feet by one hundred, or only about one-sixteenth part of an acre, used as a soiling crop, near St. Augustine, Fla., furnished feed through the summer months for a cow; and that twice that amount, or about one-eighth of an acre, would be ample to supply a cow with food during the entire season.

It is stated that since the sunflower has been cultivated on certain swamps of the Potomac malaria fever has decreased. At the mouth of the Scheldt in Holland, it is stated that similar results have obtained. The sunflower emits large volumes of water in the form of vapor, and its aromatic odor, as well as the oxygen it exhales, may have to do with the sanitary influence in question.

The warmer the milk when set, the more complete will be the separation of the cream from the milk at any given lower temperature; and the more rapidly the temperature falls, the more rapidly will be the separation of the cream from the milk. Cream rises best when the temperature is falling; very slowly when the temperature is stationary, and little or not at all when the temperature is rising.

In germination, heat and moisture are the powers which awaken the germ to action, and no plant food is needed at this stage of the plant's life, except what the seed in itself contains; but as soon as the plant begins to send out its little rootlets it must have food in abundance, of suitable kind and in suitable shape for its assimilation, or it will starve, the same as an animal would if deprived of food.

The folly of pasturing the meadows soon becomes apparent when we compare the difference in yield with those that have not been pastured. The grass on the pastured meadows gets a late start, and the dry weather catches it before it has made near its growth. The soil is packed and robbed of its rightful and natural mulching and fertilizer; and consequently the meadow is impoverished and the grass only makes a half crop.

A four-story tenement house in avenue A, New York, caught fire. The family of Gustave Beg, consisting of himself, wife, daughter and mother-in-law, living on the top floor, were burned to death. The other occupants escaped. The financial loss is insignificant.

William Bowman was arraigned at Rockaway, N. Y., charged with having plucked his wife's eyes out. Two years ago he plucked her right eye out, but since then has threatened to have the other one, and on July 13 he succeeded in gouging out her remaining eye.

# MARKET REPORT.

RELIABLE QUOTATIONS CAREFULLY RE- VISED EVERY WEEK.

WHEAT—Valley, \$1 22 1/2 @ \$1 23 Walla Walla, \$1 15 @ 1 18.

BARLEY—Whole, \$1 10 @ 1 12 1/2; ground, per ton, \$25 00 @ 27 50.

OATS—Milling, 36 @ 38c.; feed, 44 @ 45c.

HAY—Baled, \$10 @ \$12.

SEED—Blue Grass, 14 1/2 @ 16c.; Timothy, 9 1/2 @ 10c.; Red Clover, 14 @ 15c.

FLOUR—Patent Roller, \$4 00; Country Brand, \$3 75.

EGGS—Per doz, 25c.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, per pound, 25c.; pickled, 20 @ 25c.; inferior grade, 15 @ 25c.

CHEESE—Eastern, 16 @ 20c.; Oregon, 14 @ 16c.; California, 14 @ 15c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, per sack, \$1 50; cabbage, per lb., 2 1/2c.; carrots, per ck., \$1 25; lettuce, per doz. 20c.; onions, \$1 00; potatoes, per 100 lbs., 90c. @ \$1; radishes, per doz., 15 @ 20c.; rhubarb, per lb., 6c.

HONEY—In comb, per lb., 18c.; strained, 5 gal. tins, per lb., 8 1/2c.

POULTRY—Chickens, per doz., \$5 00 @ 6 00; ducks, per doz., \$5 00 @ 7 00; geese, \$6 00 @ 8 00; turkeys, per lb., 12 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—Oregon hams, 12 1/2c per lb.; Eastern, 13 @ 13 1/2c.; Eastern breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c. per lb.; Oregon 10 @ 12c.; Eastern lard, 10 @ 11 1/2c. per lb.; Oregon, 10 1/2c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, \$2 00 @ 2 50; Sicily lemons, \$6 00 @ 6 50 California, \$3 50 @ 5 00; Navel oranges \$6 00; Riverside, \$4 00; Mediterranean, \$4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Sun dried apples, 7 1/2c. per lb.; machine dried, 10 @ 11c.; pitless plums, 13c.; Italian prunes, 10 @ 14c.; peaches, 12 1/2 @ 14c.; raisins, \$2 40 @ 2 50.

WOOL—Valley, 17 @ 18c.; Eastern Oregon, 9 @ 15c.

HIDES—Dry beef hides, \$8 @ 10c.; culls, 6 @ 7c.; kip and calf, 8 @ 10c.; Murrain, 10 @ 12c.; tallow, 3 @ 3 1/2c.

LUMBER—Rough, per M, \$10 00; edged, per M, \$12 00; T. and G. sheathing, per M, \$13 00; No. 2 flooring, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 ceiling, per M, \$18 00; No. 2 rustic, per M, \$18 00; clear rough, per M, \$20 00; clear P. 4 S, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 flooring, per M, \$22 50; No. 1 rustic, per M, \$22 50; stepping, per M, \$25 00; over 12 inches wide, extra, \$1 00; lengths 40 to 50, extra, \$2 00; lengths 50 to 60, extra, \$4 00; 1 1/2 lath, per M, \$2 25; 1 1/4 lath, per M, \$2 50.

BEANS—Quote small whites, \$4 50; pinks, \$3; bayos, \$3; butter, \$4 50; Limas, \$4 50 per cental.

COFFEE—Quote Salvador, 17c.; Costa Rica, 18 @ 20c.; Rio, 18 @ 20c.; Java, 27c.; Arbuckle's roasted, 22c.

MEAT—Beef, wholesale, 3 @ 3 1/2c.; dressed, 6c.; sheep, 3c.; dressed, 6c.; hogs, dressed, 8 @ 9c.; veal, 7 @ 8c.

SALT—Liverpool grades of fine quoted \$18, \$19 and \$20 for the three sizes; stock salt, \$10.

PICKLES—Kegs quoted steady at \$1 35.

SUGAR—Prices for barrels; Golden C, 6 1/2c.; extra C, 6 1/2c.; dry granulated, 7 1/2c.; crushed, fine crushed, cube and powdered, 8c.; extra C, 5 1/2c.; halves and boxes, 3c. higher.

—Choice sausages of mule back are available, and one dollar a pound in Paris.

—The Shah of Persia has requested the ladies of his harem to learn the piano, and promises prizes of oil cency.

—True love's most signal triumph over poverty and age must be the recent marriage in Devonshire between a spinster of seventy-five and a bachelor of sixty-six, both in receipt of parish as assistance.

—It was while staying at the late Matthew Arnold's house at Harrow, England, that Prince Thomas of Savoy, Duke of G. noa, received and declined the offer of the crown of Spain.

—In Scotland recently a man was fined half a guinea for going to church on Sunday, and while one of the worshippers was bending at prayer demanding from him two days' wages alleged to be due his son.

—The famous Ba Tree under which Buddha sat and meditated until he became "enlightened and overcame the last temptation," is said to be falling to pieces. It is believed to be the oldest tree in the world, being credited with 2,300 years.

—The people of Plymouth, England, propose to erect a granite column surmounted by a figure of Britannia, with medallions of English captains and other ornaments below, to commemorate the repulse of the Spanish armada. The cost will be \$10,000 or more.

# EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

How to Make Young Women Independent in Every Respect.

Would it not be wiser far to induce young girls in thousands of happy, prosperous homes to make ample provision for any and all emergencies that the future may have in store for them? Could a better use be found for some of the years that intervene between the time a girl leaves school and the time she may reasonably hope to marry? The field of woman's work has been opened up of late years in so many different directions that a vocation can easily be found outside the profession of teaching, that will be quite as congenial to refined tastes, and considerably more lucrative. Book-keeping, type-writing, telegraphy, stenography, engraving, dentistry, medicine, nursing and a dozen other occupations might be mentioned. Then, too, industrial schools might be established, where the daughters of wealthy parents could be trained in the practical details of any particular industry for which they displayed a special aptitude. If it is not beneath the sons and daughters of a monarch to learn a trade, it ought not to be beneath the sons and daughters of Republican America to emulate their good example, provided they possess the requisite ability to do so.

Two years will suffice to make any bright, quick girl conversant with all the mysteries of the art of house-keeping, especially if she be wise enough to study the art practically as well as theoretically. The management of servants and the care of the sick and children will be incidentally learned in most homes, and can be supplemented by a more extended study of physiology, hygiene, etc., than was possible at school. Sewing need not be neglected either, while leisure will readily be found for reading or any other recreation that may suit individual tastes. Another year, or longer, may be added to the time devoted to these pursuits, if desired. But, above all, let two or three years be conscientiously set apart for the express purpose of acquiring a thorough experimental knowledge of some art or vocation which would render its possessor self-supporting and, consequently, independent.

If the tide of public opinion favoring such a course would not set in, many a one would be spared untold suffering and misery in after life. Let the rich set the example in this matter. They can afford to do whatever pleases them, and, therefore, have it in their power to mold public opinion. Be not afraid, girls, that you will find your self-imposed task irksome. Remember that occupation is necessary to happiness, and that there is no reason why you should not dream while you work.

The cry will be raised that there is danger that such a plan as the one advocated here will tend to give girls a distaste for the quiet retirement of home, but there is little cause for fear. Not one girl in twenty will voluntarily choose a business life in preference to domestic happiness. Indeed, it is absolutely certain that happy marriages would be promoted by this very independence among women. Not being at leisure to nurse every passing fancy, girls would elect to wait patiently until the light of true love came into their lives.—Century.

# ABOUT CONSUMPTION.

The Result of a Scientific Investigation of Its Cause.

The disease of consumption, however viewed, is always of public interest. As Dr. Bowditch determined for Massachusetts, and Dr. Buchanan for parts of England, the comparative degree of wetness in the soil was a fair measure of the proportion of consumption among the residents thereon. Dr. Pepper, of Philadelphia, attempted an investigation of the distribution of the same disease for the State of Pennsylvania, and presented his data and certain conclusions to the Climatological Association as a contribution to the climatological study of the disease. His inquiries were sent to 650 of the 5,000 physicians distributed through sixty-seven counties, and replies were received from 120 correspondents in forty-seven counties. The general deductions from the answers are that the localities having high mortality from consumption are those of little elevation and large annual rainfall, and that the hemlock regions, which correspond quite closely with the favorable climatic regions, have the greatest immunity. A very small proportion of the respondents recognize the influence of special local causes for this disease, such as the greater dampness of one house than another. The hereditary nature of the disease is almost unanimously admitted, while its infectious quality is receiving more general recognition. In race, the negroes seem the most liable, and Jews the most exempt, but there are many other factors than those of nationality to be taken into account. Dr. Pepper regards his paper "as the first crude and imperfect result of an investigation which he hopes to be able to continue to a much greater degree of completeness."—M. K. Evening Post.

# A Logical Conclusion.

M. was extremely fond of the pleasures of the table. Noticing one day that his beard had turned gray while his hair remained black, he imparted the sad intelligence to a friend: "I am afraid, M." was the unfeeling reply, "that it is because you've worked your jaws a good deal harder than you have your brain."—Judge.