OREGON SCOUT.

JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers.

UNION, OREGON.

GREAT IS TODAY.

Out on a world that's gone to weed!
The great tall corn is still strong in his seed;
Plant her breast with laughter, put song in your toil,
The heart is still young in the mother soil;
There's sunshine and bird song, and red and white clover,
And love lives yet, world under and over.

The light's white as ever, sow and believe:
Clearer dew did not glisten round Adam and Eve.
Never bluer heavens nor greener sod
Since the round world rolled from the hand of God;
There's a sun to go down, to come up again,
There are new moons to fill when the old moons wane.

Is wisdom dead since Plato 's no more?
Who'll that babe be, in yon cottage door?
While your Shakespeare, your Milton, takes his place in the tomb,
His brother is stirring in the good mother womb:
There's glancing of daisies and running of brooks,
Ay, life enough left to write in the books.

The world's not all wisdom, nor poems, nor flowers,
But each day has the same good twenty-four hours,
The same light, the same night! For your Jacobs, no tears;
They see the Rachels at the end of the years:
There's waving of wheat, and the tall, strong corn,
And his heart blood is water, that sitteth forlorn.

—John Vance Cheney in The Century.

Wendell Phillips' Curious Career.

Wendell Phillips was a natural aristocrat. His father was the first mayor of Boston, and the famous schools at Andover and Exeter recognize his family as their founder. He was reared in affluence, and at school was an athlete as well as a student. He loved to box, and to run and to row. He was the bitterest opponent of the first temperance association formed in Harvard college. In his early life he loved all the good things of the world. He was fond of the physical as well as the intellectual. He loved the beautiful, and admired women above almost any young man of his class. Yet his whole life changed as he grew older. He married a girl on her sick bed, who never got well, and he devoted his whole life to her care. He became an advocate of temperance; and when he saw William Lloyd Garrison dragged through the streets in the anti-slavery agitation, he determined to devote his life to redressing the wrongs of the black man. "Why don't the mayor call out the militia," of which he was one, he cried. From high class surroundings he then moved into the lowly quarter that he might carry out his ideas of protection to the poor. What a curious career followed.—Frank A. Burr in Philadelphia Times.

The Value of Folk Songs.

The value of folk songs and labor songs or workers' songs is not easily overestimated. In this country we have very little distinct literature of that class, except what we gather from the negroes. Uncle Remus and negro myths, as given us by Charles C. Jones, made us familiar with the songs and the stories that complement them to make a low strata of life cheerful. The Nineteenth Century has collected quite a motley group from other sources. Burns' poems get flavor from association with the Scotch working classes. The different departments of labor have all developed songs peculiar to the class of work. The dairy maids of Greece and other old Aryan races wove their work into music, and so gave to it an air and atmosphere of poetry. This was specially true of herding and pastoral labor of all sorts. The Russians have a corn-grinders' song. The old chimney-sweepers' chant that was heard in our streets fifty years ago has vanished; but stevedores and sailors perform work with chanting or intoning. Song lightens labors, its office is a grand one.—Globe-Democrat.

Aluminum and Iron Alloy.

Ten per cent. of aluminum added to the weak metal copper gives it the strength of steel. One stove making concern in Michigan uses about one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the metal in all its iron castings, with the result of diminishing the shrinkage, making it fill the mold better, improving the skin, rendering the grain perfectly even and preventing chilling, even turning white iron into gray. The addition of silicon to cast iron has been shown to turn white iron into gray also. The experiments with aluminum show that while with successive remelting the aluminum becomes deposited and the alloy loses its strength, it does so less than iron of the same kind without alumnia subjected to the same number of remeltings under the same conditions. The iron and aluminum alloy can be very readily turned in the lathe, the grain being fine and even. The elasticity of the iron is increased.—St. Louis Republic.

Endurance of the Model.

A great difficulty in a model's life is the fatigue when being drawn or painted. It depends solely upon herself, or her strength, how long a time she is capable of remaining stationary in the desired posture. Some are unable to pose longer than two or three minutes at a time, when they must rest, while others can remain much longer quiet. I am fortunate in this respect, and can pose for an hour with the greatest ease, and this enables the artist to complete his picture in a much shorter time than with broken sittings.—Artists' Model in Globe-Democrat.

A Hammer for Carpenters.

An improved hammer for carpenters has a groove in the side of the head, into which the head of any kind of a nail may be slipped and the nail fastened with one blow. The hammer can be readily withdrawn without disturbing the nail, which may then be driven home in the usual way. Carpenters will appreciate the value of the tool, especially in driving nails in a place seven or eight feet above the floor and consequently almost out of reach.—Chicago News.

Percentage of Adulterations.

The Massachusetts board of health examined last year 4,879 samples of food, including 3,680 of milk. The percentage of adulterations, etc., in milk was 38.33, as against 33.9 in 1883, when the law first went into operation. Drug adulterations were reduced to 27.27 per cent. The general percentage was 35.05.—Boston Budget.

Hiring W[illegible]g Outfits.

Among the oddest developments of New York's haberdashery is that shop where underlinen may be hired for trousseaux purposes, and where the finest of garments may be had for the honeymoon only, if the intending wearer will lay down cold cash sufficient to buy outright a moderate outfit.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Typhoid malaria is prevalent at Riparia, and several have died of it.

A party of fifteen emigrants have arrived at Vancouver from Kansas.

Blackfrosts have nipped things on the Columbia river near Vancouver.

The Ellensburg foundry will be ready for business before the first of January.

Capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the Bay Horse mine at Huntington.

In the way of firewood, Walla Walla is getting into a close corner, there being but little in the yards.

Mr. A. Chambers and others of Lynden are agitating a creamery and cheese factory at that place.

Frank Ledman, of Vancouver, who had an accident policy, had his arm put out by the kick of a horse.

Wm. Hamilton, of Hamilton's island, one of the oldest settlers at the Cascades, died Monday evening.

Ellensburg is looking for a capitalist who will build it a first-class hotel for a reasonable consideration.

The Milton Eagle says a hog weighing 541 pounds was brought to that place and sold lately.

The laying of the pipes and mains at Baker City for the water works were to commence in a day or so.

The Rosie Olsen brought 1,200 cases of salmon to Astoria from Tillamook and had her smokestack knocked overboard.

John Stanton, of Kamiche, Umatilla county, was crazed with grief because he learned the death of a sister in Canada.

Masons and carpenters at Ellensburg are busy early and late, and pleasant weather makes it possible to keep on building.

A petition is be circulated and numerously signed asking for the appointment of J. D. Lannan as postmaster at Walla Walla.

Shoo Fly and Andy Lee, two full grown Chinamen, both born in Walla Walla, voted at the last election. Each voted a mixed ticket.

Orley Hull, of Walla Walla, has a pullet hatched last March that is now raising its second brood of chickens. That beats any fish story of late.

Lane county's hop crop for 1888 is estimated at about 5,000 bales. The entire yield of the State is estimated at between 12,000 and 20,000 bales.

Edgar Nicholson was riding a scrub race near Dayton when a rein broke and his horse pulled around and threw him and left him with a broken leg.

The sailor who smashed a $125 plate glass window at C. H. Cooper's store, Astoria, is in jail with his hand badly cut and no money to pay for the window.

The St. Elmo hotel has opened across the British boundary, near Blaine, and a barroom is a feature that astonishes the temperance people of Blaine.

Thomas Beels, of Wenatchee, when driving to Ellensburg and coming down a hill, was thrown in front of the wheels. One of them passed over him, breaking the bone of his hip.

The Baker City Democrat urges citizens there to purchase the grounds for the Baker County Agricultural society as a joint stock company and put it under capable management.

There will be a grand wolf hunt Saturday three miles south of Salem, near McKinney's. The parties choose sides. The one that gets the scalp gets a reward of $10 and a delicious supper at the others expense.

Mr. Cornwall's company make no secret of their intentions to build the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia road to their Nooksack coal mines in the early spring. They are ballasting the railroad with ashes as far as completed.

The $15 per bushel wheat swindlers have made their appearance in Linn county to collect payment on notes held by them. They hold notes to the amount of $3,000 in Linn county. Some of the parties intend to contest the case.

William Perry Bruce, one of the pioneers of Walla Walla county, died at Waitsburg on Saturday last, aged 63 years. Mr. Bruce crossed the plains in 1854, locating in the Willamette valley. In the spring of 1861 he bought a claim where Waitsburg now stands, and has lived there continuously since.

The farmers of Baker county should prepare themselves to supply the creamery with their surplus cream, thus reaping a good reward for their pains and enhancing the value of their cows. The Democrat says that cows that are now selling for $15 will be worth $35 as soon as the creamery gets in running order.

Concerning the wheat market the Albany Democrat says: The first of the season Corvallis was in the lead in the wheat market, but Albany soon caught up. Then Salem was far behind. The O. P. boats started, and now that city leads us one cent, which we cannot understand, as considerable of the wheat comes this way. Wheat is 76 cents a bushel at Albany one and cent more at Salem.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Mrs. Frances Hodgon Burnett expects to spend the winter at Washington.

Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun sailed for Europe on the steamship La Normandie.

Over $4,000,000 has been put into building improvements at Denver, Col., during the past year.

New York will have to struggle along with only 399 real society folks this season. Ward McAllister is going to pass the winter in California.

A workingwoman's society in Detroit, formed ten years ago to take care of girls unemployed and get them work, has so thrived that it recently dedicated a fine building for its purposes.

Colored women in New York city have organized "the women's charity and industrial club" for the help of their sisters, and have leased a four-story house as a "home for friendless colored girls."

A prison official thinks it would be a great scheme to tattoo convicts. His idea is for each penal institution to adopt a different mask or monogram, and then the problem of identifying convicts will be solved.

King George of Greece has formally notified Prime Minister Tricoupis of the betrothal of Princess Alexandra to Grand Duke Paul of Russia. A Te Deum was sung in the royal chapel in honor of the event.

Mme. Elma de Munkacsy, the once favorite Hungarian songstress, sailed for Europe this week. She is said to be dying and in straitened circumstances, and her musical friends made up a purse to enable her to reach her home.

Princeton college catalogues, just issued, shows that there are in the undergraduate academic department 468 students, in the school of science 111, post-graduates 90. Altogether there is a total of 667 students, as against 611 last year.

A clergyman in Newark, N. J., whose wife complained that the members of the congregation were very distant toward her, took occasion to remark from the pulpit a few Sundays ago that his wife would like to be introduced to several women of the congregation.

Over $100,000 has already been spent in the New Cumberland oil field in West Virginia, and the reports are so encouraging that the excitement among the producers is at a fever heat. The leases have all been taken up and territory cannot be had at a big premium.

By means of recent improvements made in the manufacture of rifles, as many as one hundred and twenty can now be rolled in an hour by one machine. They are straightened cold and bored with corresponding speed, and even the rifling is done automatically, so that one man tending six machines can turn out sixty or seventy barrels per day. With the old rifling machine twenty barrels were about the limit of a day's work.

Recently a gentleman who was traveling in Switzerland found a veritable curiosity in a museum in the little town of Soleure. It was a bird's nest made of imperfect watch springs which had been thrown out of the little watch factories which abound in that district. Some bird considered them excellent material of which to construct her nest, and with infinite care worked them together into as perfect a structure of the kind as one could desire to see.

According to C. Koechlin's paper in the Mulhouse Industrial Society's Bulletin on the resistance opposed to bleaching operations by dressing, the latter only dissolves in lyes which contain at least 15 grm., but better up to 25 grm. soda lye to 1 lit. water. As regards H. Koechlin's new bleaching method he said that with sulphuric acid the best white was obtained, particularly if ½ to 1 grm. acid per 1 lit. water were used at 80 deg. C.; and that sulphuric acid, contrary to the accepted theory, removes lime better from tissues than hydrochloric acid does.

Albert Royal and brother, both of Orlando, Fla., went on the Wekiva River, below Clay springs, the other day on a deer and bear hunt. They arrived at their camping place before sundown and concluded to take a short hunt before dark. They had not gone far before they came across a bear sign which they followed up, soon coming in sight of one of unusual size, which they succeeded in bringing down the first shot. One remaining to care for the dead bear, the other kept on and soon found another, which he also killed, the whole time occupied not exceeding thirty minutes. The first bear weighed four hundred pounds and the other two hundred and fifty pounds.

A Fearful Leap.

George Daily, serving a term of three years at San Quentin State prison, in California, for assault to murder, attempted suicide by springing from the top of the building to the ground below, a distance of seventy-five feet. His injuries are believed to be fatal. The cause was despondency.

AGRICULTURAL.

The cotton plant has been proposed as a substitute for jute.

Over one million bushels of potatoes were imported last year into this country.

The vine growers of the Argentine Republic have engaged in the production of raisins.

Crops in Guatemala have been cut short by a severe drought. In many departments of Salvador all crops have been lost for want of rain. In Nicaragua also a famine is threatened on account of drought.

The annual value of the dairy product of the State of Illinois equals the value of the gold production of the United States. Who says the cow is not the best friend of the farmer?

A Michigan man says that his Manchester strawberry (pistillate variety) were so much influenced in form by the Sharpless growing near that he sold them for Sharpless.

There are many instances where thirty-five bushels of grain might just as well be grown on one acre as twenty, if the right variety had been sown.

It is reported that the round-headed applebores has been successfully checked from taxes by placing beds resembling those of the trees and in contact with it.

The cost of a coat at three years old is said by a correspondent of Rural New Yorker, who has computed it, to be $84. He also states that such colts should sell for $150.

Toads are the protectors of the gardens. They speedily transport insect depredators to a place whence they will do no more harm. And this interior jail is quite capacious.

Mr. Hawnreyes, of New Jersey, has twenty-four silos of 2,020 tons capacity. He recently opened one that was filled seven years ago and found its contents in excellent condition.

The introduction of harvesting machinery has disarranged the old methods of farming, and in nothing more than in the changes it has necessitated in the employment of hired help.

Miss W. M. Dills, of Springfield, Mo., has charge of a stock farm and is said to be the best judge of horseflesh in that vicinity. She comes naturally by her knowledge, as she is a Kentucky woman.

It is just a century since the first fuchsia was introduced in Europe. Since that time travelers in the mountains of tropical America have brought back specimens. Now there are fifty distinct species known.

As the grass disappears let the change from green to dry food be as gradual as possible, in order to prevent the cow from falling off in milk. To do this begin the use of hay and other dry feed now, so as to supply the deficiency of the pasture.

Good, clean seed wheat of a variety well adapted to the soil, should be selected for seeding. There should be no delay now in having the wheat in, as the better the growth the less liability of the young plants being thrown out by the frost next spring.

Guide boards have been growing numerous in the country towns of New England for a few years past. In some sections of Massachusetts at every corner are set solid granite posts ten feet high, to which are bolted iron sign boards with raised letters.

Preserving eggs for winter use is not difficult, but care is required. Eggs from hens not in company with males will keep three times as long as those containing the germs of chicks. Keep the eggs on racks in a cool place, and turn them half over twice a week.

Oil is cheaper than machinery, so use it freely on all the working parts of the mowers and reapers. Lumber is also cheaper, and when not in use every piece should be carefully housed, as well as all the tools used about the farm. Tools, carts and machines rust out much faster than they will wear out.

In the dairy contest at the Minnesota State Fair, a few days ago, a Holstein-Friesian cow took the first prize and another took the second. The butter test is reported to have been the severest known to science. These two Holstein-Friesian cows were just off from grass, and had received no grain or other special preparation.

Damp floors cause cold, due to evaporation. The feet of animals are injured, and disease of the limbs occurs when they are compelled to stand or sleep on damp locations. The bed of the animal is very important. It is economical to use clean, dry material daily, and not delay changing the bedding until the whole is saturated with urine.

If the ground is damp a one-horse plow should be run through the spaces between the strawberry rows in order to allow the surplus water to flow off in winter. Strawberries are partial to somewhat damp locations, but in the winter and early spring, when heavy rains cause the water to stand on the plants, it is injurious. The frost will also heave up the plants if the ground is too wet.

The sweet and sour apple question is sure to be discussed at this season. A recent writer remarks that sweet apples are generally considered much more valuable for feeding than sour, but there is less difference than many suppose. If well ripened, even sour apples contain a good deal of sweet, which is to the taste overcome by a slight disproportion of acid. Those who have fed sour ripe apples find them nearly or quite as nutritive as sweet ones. They should not, however, be given to hogs which are fed corn in the ear, as it will make the pigs' teeth sore.

Wolves are doing great damage in Northern Montana by destroying stock. In Choteau County Charles Adams was compelled to fly from the beasts the other night, when they destroyed eighty of his thorough-bred bucks. One hundred and fifty sheep were killed in one flock, and also thirty colts belonging to another ranchman. The wolves also attack travelers.

If cows are fed a liberal ration of palatable, nutritious ground feed night and morning they require no driving. No dog or boy is necessary to chase the fields over to persuade them, but about milking time they are ready to walk from pasture to barn quietly, and the pails will be fuller as there has been no excitement. Keep cows quiet and they give better returns. Thus a saving of labor and patience pays in part for grain feed.

Will it pay to cut rough forage for steeds? To cut it increases the utilization of parts which the animal would otherwise reject, but when cut will be swallowed without hesitation, and consumed the animal just as much as any part of the forage. It has been found that to cut evergreen sugar corn makes a gain of 10 per cent. in feeding value, but to cut the ordinary dried corn-stalk adds 30 to 40 per cent. The standard of value is the result in butter.

Economy with the corn crop means that the fodder should be stored under cover and not left standing in the fields, as is often practiced. Good fodder is valuable and highly relished by all classes of stock, but it can be injured by exposure as easily as hay. No matter how much care is taken the shocks will plow over in winter, by which means a large share of fodder is ruined by being on the ground. If cattle are turned in on it they will trample a portion also. The barn is the proper place for it.

Considerable of success on the part of farmers depends upon keeping a close eye to the market. The first of any new crop will almost always command a high price, and soon after, when there is a rush for the market, prices rapidly decline. Unless one can be among the first it is better to hold until the prices have passed the lost stage and come back to a more normal condition. It is the forcing of the market that brings low prices, and for that reason a close watch should be kept of the reputed supply and demand.

As the cold increases with approach to winter, farmers should bear in mind that an increased amount of food or material is required to maintain bodily heat; and if animals are only able to procure maintenance rations, the increased heat required to maintain a normal heat of the body must be generated from a consumption of elements of heat that have been accumulated in the shape of fat and tissue. How much better to furnish the required heat by means of protection from the cold by a shelter that thereby saves any waste of accumulated fat which may be continually held against severe emergencies.

The mending of the fences and repairing of the ditches and drains are usually laid aside, along with cutting the supply of wood, for winter employment, but though this has been the custom in the past, yet it is doubtful if such work can be economically done in winter. Digging post-holes when the ground is frozen, and hauling wood over rough roads, or being caught with a load in a snow storm, are more laborious than doing the work in the fall, when the materials for building can be more easily procured and the work done in a shorter time. All the outdoor work should be done before the winter comes on. The winter will give ample employment with inside work. Manure making and stock feeding are jobs for winter, and much of the grain can be thrashed and cleaned later on. If any of the work to be done is to be postponed let it be such as can be done under shelter.

All land intended for spring seeding should be plowed in the fall, not only for the purpose of avoiding the hurry of work in the spring but also to assist in getting the land in better condition. There is no surer remedy for destroying cutworms in the soil than fall plowing, which opens the soil to frost, thereby not only destroying the worms and other insects but also assisting to pulverize the soil by alternate freezing and thawing, the expansion and contraction causing all lumps and clods to fall to pieces. Where the soil is well drained no plowing will be necessary in the spring, if the ground be well broken late in the fall. If the outside work can be done before winter the spring will open with the heaviest portion of the work done, leaving only such as cannot be done at any other season except in spring.

Portland Market Report.

WHEAT— Valley, $1 40@$1 42½ Walla Walla, $1 32@1 35.

BARLEY— Whole, $0 85@1 00; ground, per ton, $20 00@21 50.

OATS—Milling, 32@34c.; feed, 28@30c.

HAY—Baled, $10@$13.

SEED— Blue Grass, 12@15c.; Timothy, 7@8c.; Red Clover, 11@12½c.

FLOUR— Patent Roller, $5 00; Country Brand, $4 50.

EGGS—Per doz, 30c.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, per pound, 25c.; pickled, 22½@25c.; inferior grade, 20@22½c.

CHEESE—Eastern, @13½c.; Oregon, 13@14c.; California, 14c.

VEGETABLES— Beets, per sack, $1 00; cabbage, per lb., 1c.; carrots, per sk., $ 75; lettuce, per doz. 10c.; onions, $ 85; potatoes, per 100 lbs., 40c.; radishes, per doz., 15@20c.; rhubarb, per lb., 6c.

HONEY—In comb, per lb., 18c.; strained, 5 gal. tins, per lb. 8½c.

POULTRY — Chickens, per doz., $3 00@4 00; ducks, per doz., $5 00@6 00; geese, $5 00@7 00; turkeys, per lb., 12½c.

PROVISIONS—Oregon hams, 12½c per lb.; Eastern, 15@16c.; Eastern breakfast bacon, 12c. per lb.; Oregon 10@11c.; Eastern lard, 10@11½c. per lb.; Oregon, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS— Apples, $ 60@75c.; Sicily lemons, $6 00@6 50 California, $6 00@6 50; Navaloranges $6 00; Riverside, $5 00; Mediterranean, $4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Sun dried apples, 4c. per lb.; machine dried, 10@11c, pitless plums, 7c.; Italian prunes, 10@12c.; peaches, 10½@11c.; raisins, $2 40@2 50.

HIDES—Dry beef hides, 12@13c.; culls, 6@7c.; kip and calf, 10@12c.; Murrain, 10@12c.; tallow, 4@4½c.

WOOL—Valley, 15@18c.; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c.

LUMBER—Rough, per M, $10 00; edged, per M, $12 00; T. and G. sheeting, 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 ceiling, 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; 1½ lath, per M, $2 25; 1½ lath, per M, $2 50.

COFFEE—Quote Salvador, 17c, Costa Rica, 18@20c.; Rio, 18@20c.; Java, 27½c.; Arbuckle's's roasted, 22c.

MEAT—Beef, wholesale, 2½@3c.; dressed, 6c.; sheep, 3c; dressed, 6c.; hogs, dressed, 6½@7c.; veal, 5@7c.

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

PICKLES—Kegs quoted steady at $1 35.

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

SUGAR—Prices for barrels; Golden C, 6¼c.; extra C, 6⅜c.; dry granulated 7⅜c.; crushed, fine crushed, cube and powdered, 7⅜c.; extra C, 6⅜c.; halves and boxes, ¼c. higher.

New Circle of Kinsfolk.

What is this naturalization, however, but a sort of parable of human life? Are we not always trying to adjust ourselves to new relations, to get naturalized into a new family? Does one ever do it entirely? And how much of the lonesomeness of life comes from the failure to do it! It is a tremendous experiment, we all admit, to separate a person from his race, from his country, from his climate, and the habits of his part of the country, by marriage. It is only an experiment differing in degree to introduce him by marriage into a new circle of kinsfolk. Is he ever anything but a sort of tolerated, criticised or admired alien? Does the time ever come when the distinction ceases between his family and hers?

They say love is stronger than death. It may also be stronger than family—while it lasts; but was there ever a woman yet whose most ineradicable feeling was not the sentiment of family and blood, a sort of base line in life upon which trouble and disaster always throw her back? Does she ever lose the instinct of it? We used to say in jest that a patriotic man was always willing to sacrifice his wife's relations in war, but his wife took a different view of it; and when it becomes a question of office is it not the wife's relations who get them? To be sure, Ruth said, thy people shall be my people, and where thou goest I will go, and all that; and this beautiful sentiment has touched all time, and man has got the historic notion that he is the head of things. But is it true that a woman is ever really naturalized? Is it in her nature to be? Love will carry her a great way, and to far countries, and to many endurances, and her capacity of self sacrifice is greater than man's; but would she ever be entirely happy torn from her kindred, transplanted from the associations and interlacings of her family life?—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine.

A Failure for Bismarck.

Score one failure for Bismarck. The establishment of colonies, apropos of which he displayed such enthusiasm a few years ago, and for which he nearly precipitated a war with Spain, is acknowledged by his official organs to be an utter failure. Prince Bismarck's purpose was to divert the stream of emigrants from the United States to some land or lands where they would continue to be German in speech, tastes and habits, instead of becoming speedily unrecognizable as of German origin. This he proposed to do by means of his "agricultural colonies" in Africa and his "plantation colonies" in the South Pacific Islands. For all the money expended in the effort not a kreutzer has been received in profit, and the colony craze is to be abandoned.—Once a Week.