

OREGON SCOUT.

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UNION, OREGON.

INFLUENCE OF DEBT.

It Dulls the Edge of Husbandry and Makes Its Victims Rank Second.

Debt is an inexhaustible fountain of dishonesty. The debtor learns the cunning tricks, delays, concealments and frauds, by which dishonest servants evade or cheat their master. He is tempted to make ambiguous statements; pledges, with secret passages of escape; contracts, with fraudulent constructions; lying excuses, and more mendacious promises. He is tempted to elude responsibility; to delay settlement; to prevaricate upon the terms; to resist equity, and devise specious fraud. When the eager creditor would restrain such vagrancy by law, the debtor then thinks himself released from moral obligation, and brought to a legal game, in which it is lawful for the best player to win. He disputes true accounts; he studies subtleties; extorts provocations delays; and harbors in every nook, and corner, and passage, of the law's labyrinth.

At length the measure is filled up, and the malignant power of debt is known. It has opened in the heart every fountain of iniquity; it has beset the conscience; it has tarnished the honor; it has made a man a deliberate student of knavery; a systematic practitioner of fraud; it has dragged him through all the sewers of petty passion—anger, hate, revenge, malicious folly, or malignant shame. When a debtor is beaten at every point, and the law will put her screws upon him, there is no depth in the gulf of dishonesty into which he will not boldly plunge. Some men put their property to the flames, assassinate the detested creditor, and end the frantic tragedy by suicide or the gallows. Others, in view of the catastrophe, have converted all property to cash and concealed it. The law's utmost skill and the creditor's fury are alike powerless now—the tree is green and thrifty; its roots drawing a copious supply from some hidden fountain.

Craft has another harbor of resort for the piratical crew of dishonesty; viz.: putting one's property out of the law's reach by a fraudulent conveyance. Whoever runs in debt, and consumes the equivalent of his indebtedness; whoever is fairly liable to damage for broken contracts; whoever by folly has incurred debts and lost the benefit of his outlay; whoever is legally obliged to pay for his malice or carelessness; whoever by infidelity to public trusts has made his property a just remuneration for his defaults; whoever of all these, or whoever, under any circumstances, puts out of his hands property morally or legally due to creditors, is a dishonest man. The crazy excuses which men render to their consciences, are only such as every villain makes who is unwilling to look upon the black face of his crimes.—N. Y. Ledger.

QUICKLIME CREMATION.

A Funeral in Grand Canyon With Its Attendant Spanish Ceremony.

Slowly the head of a funeral procession appeared from the street by the Bishop's palace and began to glide between the promenade and the church. Four laughing acolytes in scarlet cassocks, with crucifixes and gilded lamps on staves came first. The priest with his book was next, attended on each side by a boy with a lamp to illuminate his pages. He sang the service as he stumbled over the uneven stones of the street. The body, under a pall, carried by four men, who were attended by a knot of others for their relief, followed the priest, and then in parallel lines came the friends and relatives of the deceased with lamps interspersed among them to the number of about two hundred. The heavy lava portal of the cemetery by the seashore bears the inscription: "Do not be deaf to the voice that tells you all is illusion except death." Here all the lamps save two were puffed out by the boys and most of the mourners turned on their heels and, with fresh cigars between their lips, returned to the city.

Ten or twelve of us, however, accompanied the chief mourners within the gates. A man, with a sack of lime on his shoulder and a pipe in his mouth, walking with the arrogance of one proud without cause preceded the coffin as it was lifted from iron staircase to staircase until we reached the peculiar niche in the high "columbarium" which was to receive it. Then it was set on the ground, the lid was removed and the man with the sack emptied the contents of his sack over the deceased woman, methodically spreading and pressing it until nothing was visible of her, except the small, well-shod feet. He kept his pipe in his mouth during this operation. The chief mourner, while minutely watching that process attendant upon the burial of his mother, found time to light a cigarette and chat with his friends, and the two remaining acolytes grinned and played tricks by holding their lamps so that the curious shadows fluttered over the dead woman and the lime man. At length the latter looked up with an interrogative grunt. "Are you satisfied, señor?" "Perfectly," replied the chief mourner.

The lid was replaced, the coffin was run energetically into its appointed groove, and all was ended. Twenty-four hours ago the deceased was alive and well; twenty-four hours hence she will be half cremated.—Gibraltar Times.

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

Matters of Local and General Import Gathered from All Sources for the Benefit of Our Readers.

Virginia City has many idle men. Small-pox at Merced is disappearing.

Redwood City complains of burglars.

Vancouver has limited its saloons to six.

There is a wood famine at Grass Valley.

Burglaries are still plentiful at Los Angeles.

San Luis Obispo works its prisoners in a chain-gang.

Salt Lake City has an 1814-pound 3-year-old Hereford heifer.

Crescent City, Del Norte county, proposes to establish a pork factory.

Phoenix, A. T., has succeeded in its efforts to secure the Territorial capital.

The remains of an unknown man were found on the tract at Bakersfield.

San Bernardino charges \$40 a day for circuses and \$10 per day for dance houses.

Miss Emma Holman was fearfully injured by a neighbor's dog at Albany, Or.

A fatal disease has appeared among the horses on Dry Creek, San Luis Obispo county.

Salt Lake has risen three inches in the last 60 days, after a fall last summer of 26 inches.

Idaho lawmakers complain of the tricks by which Mormons evade the laws denying them a vote.

About 50 passenger and freight conductors on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad have been discharged.

The Gilroy Advocate intimates that the reported discovery of coal near that city has been exaggerated.

A Chinese gardener applied to the beet sugar factory at Watsonville for a contract on 70 acres of beets.

The official count in Nevada gives Bartine (Rep.) for congress, 6921 votes, and Cassidy, (Dem.) 5682.

Santa Rosa believes it will, within a year, be connected by rail with the western boundary line of Sonoma.

An artesian well at Elnor, San Diego county, furnishes bath houses with water 108 degrees temperature.

A seam of bituminous coal, three feet in width, has been discovered in Sannich, B. C., 20 feet from the surface.

Thirteen and one-half tons of barnacles and shell fish were scraped off the bottom of the Olympian at Victoria.

A boy tramp, aged about 13 years, arrested at the Suisun depot, was found to have two loaded revolvers on his person.

The jury in the Teller murder case at Spokane Falls brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mrs. Teller killed her husband in self defense.

Leading lawyers in Nevada believe the constitutional amendments that were adopted by the popular vote last summer, are null and void.

At an undertaker's shop in San Bernardino William Graham took a drink of embalming fluid, thinking it was beer. He died in great agony.

Mrs. Alice C. Whitford, wife of a Denver banker, has gone hopelessly insane at Pomona on account of her husband's complaint in a divorce suit.

Sixty acres of land were purchased at Seattle for the site of a big smelter to reduce the ores of the northwest, and especially those of the Cour d'Alene.

Shipments of fish from Hanford and Lemore, Tulare county, 60,625 pounds from September 15th to December 1, 1888. The fish were taken from Tulare lake.

A rattlesnake three feet long with seven rattles was found the other day on the roof of the Palace hotel at Tucson, A. T. The building has brick walls and is sixty feet high. It is supposed the reptile was dropped by some bird of prey.

It has been discovered that over \$75,000 in coupons of the funeral debt, purchased by the city of Sacramento, is missing and not canceled. The coupons are of 1865. It is believed \$13,000 of the issue now in the books and canceled has been paid twice.

A. N. Polymath, the San Diego jeweler who was arrested a few days ago for illegally restraining Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Taber in his shop two or three hours and subjecting them to a search to the skin, because they refused to pay him \$45 for three rings alleged to have been taken by them, has been held to answer before the superior court on a charge of false imprisonment.

Several companies have been organized to develop the oil fields in New Mexico, and considerable excitement exists at Gallup, where oil is in such quantities that in many localities it "runs in rivulets."

The latest advices from Wabalak Miss, the scene of the race troubles are to the effect that three more negroes have been captured, but there names are withheld. From a prisoner just taken it is learned that there were three wounded in the fight.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

A Brief Mention of Matters of General Interest.—Notes Gathered from Home and Abroad.

New Cumberland, W. Va., had a \$150,000 fire Tuesday night.

The steamer Silver Star was sunk near Portsmouth, Maine, last week.

A conference of wool-growers will be held in Washington on January 10.

Sunday trips of the Fifth avenue, New York, stages have been abolished.

New York and Washington were surprised Tuesday with pleasant weather.

Pittsburg has the walking mania. A 72-hour match was in progress last week.

Canada prohibits the importation of improper literature from the United States.

The secret service of the Missouri Pacific road will cease to exist after January 1.

The Butchers' Protective association at Cincinnati, has declared a boycott on Chicago dressed beef.

A heavy fall of snow in Michigan has enabled the lumbermen to begin the winter logging operations.

Two thousand people witnessed a game of base-ball at Philadelphia last Sunday, played in-doors at the state fair building.

Mrs. John Priestly and her grandson were murdered last Saturday and then burned in an incendiary fire at Forest City, Penn.

The French-Eversoll actions in Kentucky are heavily armed and preparing for a fight. The French party has 35 men, heavily armed.

Francis Murphy has made 2000 total abstinence men in Indianapolis. His methods appear to be more effective than the prohibition vote.

There have been three heavy snow-slides on the Canadian Pacific railroad in the mountains during the last few weeks, all at or near Field.

The owners of the released steamer Hartian Republic, demand damages from Hayti amounting to \$200,000, and the ship's crew \$15,000.

Bogardus was defeated in a pigeon-shooting match at Cincinnati by Al Bandle. The latter killed all his birds, 100; Bogardus killed 95.

Four women had an 8-hour bicycle race at New York Tuesday night. Lottie Stanley made 80 miles and secured \$500 and the diamond medal.

C. J. Kershaw, who failed for two millions in the Cincinnati wheat corner, has arranged to pay nearly 90 cents on the dollar on all the claims.

Foster, Dixey's advance agent, jumped from a swift moving train, while 30 miles from Cheyenne, Tuesday. He was not killed, but badly bruised.

Since 1835, and including the one last week, nine explosions have occurred at the powder works in Winoona, Maine. Altogether 33 lives have been lost.

Indictments have been found in Jefferson county, Ind., against every pilot who took out a Sunday excursion from that locality during the past summer.

Lincoln, Neb., has a citizen named John McAllister, worth \$30,000, who lives alone in a small room in a state of abject squalor. He is a monomaniac on "logic."

The football team at Durnam, N. C., has had powerful electric lights suspended over its grounds and propose to play the game during the evening hereafter.

Found Horner, aged 20, while crazy drunk, ran through the streets of Charleston, W. Va., Tuesday with a club, hitting everybody he met. He struck Edward Ames, who stabbed him to death.

General David Stanley was arrested recently by order of the mayor of Austin, Tex., but the jailer refused to incarcerate him. The general was executing an order of ejectment issued by the war department.

The model of the monument which is to be erected in Haymarket square, Chicago, in memory of the policemen who fell in the encounter with the anarchists, has been finished, and will be sent to New York for casting.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch Christmas fund reached \$10,000. The subscriptions started at 10 cents. Fully 15,000 poor children received presents Tuesday, and for hours the vicinity of the exposition building was packed.

A riot broke out afresh at Beyer, Mo., the scene of the recent mine troubles, last week. The negroes were the aggressors, and not only did they grow boisterous, but attempted intimidation by the free use of firearms. The militia acted promptly, and Tuesday night five of the leaders were in the guard-house.

Arkansas has received the honorable mention of showing the greatest number and best varieties of seedling apples before the Illinois Horticultural Society. That state won the same award at New Orleans, Boston and Riverside.

An odd present was received by Gen. Harrison Christmas from Portland, representing a spider's web of fine wire, with a spider and a fly in it in close proximity. Underneath were the words: "Home, Sweet Home." The general was unable to see the significance of the gift.

THE AGRICULTURALIST

News Notes Concerning the Farm and of Especial Interest to the Pacific Coast Husbandman.

It will be a sign of progressive farming when the owner of swine saves clover for his hogs in winter, or goes further and preserves in a silo sweet corn, with which to winter and help his hogs. The possibilities of hog-rearing with the right kind of ensilage are beyond reckoning.

Never grow trees of different kinds together until satisfied one does not injure the other, as is frequently the case when plums are grown near peaches, thus inducing the curculio to sometimes attack the latter. A single wild cherry tree near an apple orchard will provide a harboring place for caterpillars, which finally injure the apple orchard.

There is a time to market produce, and that must be regarded if success is hoped for. It is decided best to market as much produce as possible in the immediate vicinity of one's home, and to sell directly to the consumer. In this way usually better prices are maintained, as there are no middle-men to get their share, and there is also the advantage of dealing with people whose standing is fairly known. But even if lower prices must be taken as a rule it is better to sell near home than to take the risk of marketing at a distance.

The value of the food is not in the available material contained therein for the production of meat or milk only, but also in the amount and quality of manure derived therefrom. It has been estimated that one-third of the food eaten goes into the manure. As the manure, then, is simply the food stored away for future use, it is important that in order to drive the greatest benefit from the food manure should be carefully managed to prevent loss. As the food is not exposed to injury by air and water the manure is equally deserving of care. The manure-heap is the savings bank of the farm.

If it is desired to have poppies very early, it is well to take "time by the forelock" and prepare the bed in the fall. Sprinkle the seed on the top of the ground just before winter fairly sets in, or it can be done later. The finest poppies I have ever grown were sown during a January thaw, while the bed was free from snow for a day or two. Poppies seeds are very tiny, and if planted too deep will not come up, or if not sufficiently covered soon dry up, but the rains and the melting snow seem to regulate the matter nicely. Use as little seed as your conscience will let you, else the work of thinning out will be tiresome. Poppies should always be sown where they are to bloom, for they are very difficult to transplant.

Feed warm swill to your pigs in a warm place. Feed often and but little at a time, so that the pigs will always come to the trough with a good appetite, and there will be nothing left to sour. Feed the swill as fast as it is made, so that it doesn't get sour. Try to get your litter of pigs in March or April, that they may be fit for sale in early winter. Breed once a year, as this is a sufficient strain on the vitality, and breed to mature parents. If you breed from too young parents you increase the probabilities of infirmity and disease to which the pig is liable. Whenever you bring a new pig on the farm, shut it up by itself for at least three weeks, until you have ascertained it to be perfectly healthy.

The pulling of feathers is a pure habit, which is brought on in flocks that have not enough to occupy their time and attention. When they once get a taste of the meaty end of the feather they are liable to extend their picking to something more than feathers, taking advantage of the naked condition of their companions, and allowing the poor hens no peace till they or their mates are taken out of the pen. During the winter confinement of fowls they should be kept as busy as possible by scattering their grain among leaves and chaff, so that hard scratching will be necessary on their part in order to get enough to eat. This will take their time and be liable to keep them out of mischief. As a further prevention, some trim the edges of the beaks, so that when they attempt to pull a feather it will slip through and they cannot hold it. Another remedy is to put on the fowl an appliance called the poultry bit, which can be obtained of almost any dealer in poultry supplies.

If any person were to chain an animal to a stake in a field and leave it to shift for itself, then to watch the animal until it gets thin and decrepit from loss of flesh and strength, it is quite probable that the humane society would be after him with properly deserved punishment. Yet this is what thousands of farmers are doing with their fruit orchards, of course barring the difference between the insatiable tree and living animal. Like the latter the tree is chained to one locality and cannot go abroad for food, but fortunately it has no sense of suffering, or at least none that we can appreciate. And yet even for a tree there must be something akin to pain in the process of slow starvation—the seeking by exhausted rootlets of food that cannot be found. It takes an enormous amount of various manures to form fruit and seeds. The leafy part of the tree may mostly come from carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere, but the stone fruits need a good deal of potash. Grapes and

pears require a considerable amount of phosphate in addition. There is, perhaps, no place on the farm where a good dressing of manure would be greater good than in an old apple orchard where the trees seem to be running out.

Much of the feeding of chickens is of soft food. It is easily picked by the little fellows, and they can quickly fill their crops from a dab of wet meal thrown on the ground before them. This too rapid eating is one of the worst evils in artificial feeding young chickens. They gorge themselves, become surfeited and die. We have found whole wheat grains much better, beginning for two or three days by breaking the grain in two pieces. It does not matter, however, if the little fellow is forced to do this work himself. He will struggle with a grain of wheat or oat grain for two or three minutes, and at last, after a desperate struggle, swallow it. The very hardness of the whole grain keeps his food from compacting in his crop. We would not, however, feed whole corn to very young chicks, nor indeed corn ground into meal, as their principal diet.

At present many country people want to know how to make quickly vinegar out of cider. Apples vary in the amount of sugar they contain. Some that make thin and watery cider, or are largely diluted with water, will never make strong vinegar unless reinforced with more sweet. Any coarse sugar or molasses will do, as whatever impurities it contains must be thrown up to the surface in violent fermentation, and may be skimmed off. If the cider is all right, place it in a place, where some may be drawn off and poured back every day, taking pains to bring it into contact with the air as much as possible. For this purpose it is often filtered over coarse shavings or straw. The oxygen the air starts first the vinous or alcoholic fermentation, which is quickly followed by the acid fermentation. The more sweet there is in the cider the stronger the fermentation and the sharper the vinegar. If you have old cider that don't turn readily into vinegar, put it into an old molasses hogs-head or barrel, and give it another trial. There are various methods of keeping cider from working. If your old cider has been subjected to any of these, it is better to make or buy a barrel of new. The cider that has been doctored to keep it sweet is hard to change into vinegar, and is not of the best when made. The common practice of putting the cider barrel in the coldest corner of the cellar, and then letting it work itself into vinegar without help, is not one to be generally recommended.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes from California how he saves and cures peaches in the sun. He says nearly all evaporators are abandoned and the rays of the sun are depended on and answer as good a purpose as the best system of artificial heat. He goes on at length to say how the fruit is gathered, peaches being his own crop, that it is bleached by use of sulphur fumes half an hour, and the sun dries large fruit that is in halves in three days' time. California evidently has a great advantage in its warm sun and dry climate, but while they depend on the sun's rays only, they have not any decided advantages over the evaporating machines now in vogue in Oregon. They do all the work of preparation and laying on trays, and while they place these trays in the sun the evaporating concerns hold them more conveniently and the cost of wood is small. The cost of handling is the same in either case. There was a short time last summer when sun drying was efficient, but not to be depended on. The sun in August can be utilized here in connection with evaporating by heat. Last summer when peach plums were threatening to spoil because there was not evaporating space to hold them, the expedient was resorted to of spreading the fruit out and pitted upon boards and partially drying it thus. It was found to be an advantage, as the fruit partially sun-dried was even better than that put at first into the evaporator. If we have a good sun it can be utilized to dry fruit and it can be bleached as well before sun-drying as when dried in an evaporator.

In making calculations for any investment, it is always well to consider both sides carefully—the probable cost and the probable returns the investment will yield. If by one method of procedure it costs five cents per pound, and the price of beef gives promise of fluctuating between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, the investment is not a promising one. Again, if it costs \$100 to raise a common horse in a common way to the age of four years, and there is no promise of more than \$125 for him, while it costs \$125 to raise a fine draft colt to the age of three years, and such colts readily sell at \$175, it is not hard to see which investment gives the greatest promise of profit. In this question of relative profit, the Farmers' Advance gives the following interesting incident: A gas company having a quantity of pipe to be hauled some distance offered what they supposed fair rates for the hundred pounds for the work. Light teams, or what many call general-purpose teams, could draw an average of 2,200 pounds, earning \$3.30, which, after deducting \$1.50 per day for driver and his board, left \$1.80 for use of team, wagon and harness. Any one will say that the team would be fed at a loss. Parties having heavy teams of grade draft horses took the contract at the company's rates, and drew on an average of 3,800 pounds, earning \$5.70 per deducting \$1.50 for driver and his board, leaves \$4.20 for team, wagon and harness. This is a difference of \$2.40 in favor of the draft team.

PORTLAND MARKET REPORT

The state of the mercantile market has remained unchanged throughout the past week, wheat being alone affected. Cable advices from Liverpool do not give promise of a change for the better until after the Christmas holidays. The retail holiday trade is very active, ready money being more plentiful than usual at this time of the year.

GROCERIES.—Sugars have fallen 4c since our last report. We quote C 73c, extra C 74c, dry granulated 75c, cube, crushed and powdered 76c. Coffee firm, Java 25c, Costa Rica 19c, Salvador 18c, Rio 17c. Arbuckle's roasted 24c. In canned table fruit, assorted, 2 1/2c \$2 per doz; pie fruit, assorted, 2 1/2c \$1.25 1.30, 8c \$3.75.

PROVISIONS.—Oregon hams are quoted at 14c 15c, breakfast bacon 14c, shoulders 10c, Eastern meat is quoted as follows: Hams 13c 14c, breakfast b. con 13c, sides 11c.

FRUITS.—Green fruit receipts 1253 bbs. Hard fruit is scarce, and the supply of apples not equal to the demand. Apples 50c 55c per box, Mexican oranges 4c, lemons 6c 6.50 per box, bananas \$3.50 \$4.00, quinces 40c 60c.

VEGETABLES.—Market well supplied. Cabbage 4c 6c per lb, carrots and turnips 7c per sack, red pepper 3c per lb, potatoes 40c 45c per sack, sweet 14c 16c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS.—Receipts 409 pkgs. Sun-dried apples 4c 5c per lb, factory sliced 8c, factory plums 8c 9c, Oregon prunes 7c 9c, pears 9c 10c, peaches 10c 11c, raisins \$2.25 per box, California figs 8c, Smyrna 18c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter receipts for the week 159 pkgs. Fancy creamery 32c per lb, choice dairy 30c, medium 17c 30c common 20c, eastern 25c 30c.

EGGS.—Receipts 192 cases. Oregon 35c, eastern 32c 34c.

POULTRY.—Chickens \$3.50 \$4.10, for large young and \$4.40 for old, turkeys 13c 14c per lb, ducks \$5 67 per dozen, geese \$8 \$9.

WOOL.—Receipts for week 221,800 lbs. Valley 18c 20c Eastern Oregon 16c 15c.

HOPS.—Receipts for week 1627 lbs. Choice 12c 14c.

GRAIN.—Receipts for week 94,266 cts. Valley \$1.37 \$1.40, Eastern Oregon \$1.32 \$1.40. Oats 32c 35c.

FLOUR.—Receipts for week 5670 bbls. Standard \$4.75, other brands \$4.25.

FEED.—Barley \$23 per ton, mill do \$18 \$18.50, shorts \$18 50, bran \$15.50, baled hay \$13 \$15, loose \$12 \$15.

FRESH MEATS.—Beef, live, 3c, dressed 6c, mutton, live, 3c, dressed 6c, lamb \$2.25 each, hogs, live, 5c 6c, dressed 7c 7 1/2, veal 6c 7c.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Masculine breach of promise cases will never succeed until there are female juries.—Baltimore American.

—Irascible wife to husband: "You are no match for me, sir." Husband (weakly): "If I am not, my dear, why do you always want to scratch me?"—Washington Critic.

—Besides preventing consumption, the boiling of milk is important otherwise. It reduces the amount of water that has been pumped into the milk cans.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—When you know all about a thing it loses all interest. It is the imagination playing upon a suspicion that gives it those beautiful colors which gossip delights in.—San Francisco Chronicle.

—A man will dislocate his arm trying to hit a base-ball, and spend an entire day in debilitating efforts to make a home run—but he won't beat a carpet. Not much.—Merchant Traveler.

—When a foreign prince comes of age he generally receives many presents of jewelry. This is as it should be, for about the only thing that a foreign prince ever does to distinguish himself is coming of age.—Jeweler's Weekly.

—"I see," said Mr. Barkins, "that there are a million more women than men in Germany." "Yes," said Mr. Smarty; "they do that to evade the military requirements of the German Government."—Harper's Bazar.

—A white woman in Columbia, S. C., who was charged with her colored husband with violating the law against miscegenation, swore that she had negro blood in her veins and secured a disagreement of the jury.

—Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness.—Addison.

—A man does not compliment you when he gives you some slanderous, disagreeable information and says: "I thought you would like to know it."—N. Y. Picayune.

—For the best results there needs be the longest waiting. The true harvest is the longest in being reached. The failures come first, the success last. The unsatisfactory is generally soonest seen.

—It is a great thing to know that there is a Power and Wisdom which guides us and the world; and to feel that there is a Justice immense, immeasurable, irresistible, which sways the ocean of human forces.—Theodore Parker.

—Virtue and talents, though allowed their due consideration, yet are not enough to procure a man a welcome wherever he comes. Nobody contents himself with rough diamonds, or wears them so. When polished and set, then they give a lustre.—Locke.

—So far as we have the opportunity of shaping our lives, so far we are responsible for their forms. Our lives are influenced by circumstances; but we have the opportunity of making circumstances evil we are responsible for the sin which results.

—It is a good idea that the country hotels have adopted of furnishing their guests with both kerosene lamps and candles. The kerosene lamps are very useful in helping you to see the light that the candles give.—Somerville Journal.

—A late song is entitled "Nobody knows but mother." Generally speaking, nobody knows but mother what kind of a temper a daughter has, but after the honeymoon is over, the young husband begins to find out something of what mother knew.—Boston Courier.