

He Prefers the City Girls.

"There is certain independence, sang frod, d'aring, 'chic,' as the French express it, that distinguishes a New York girl from her country cousins, not only in the street, in the cars and in the drawing room, but also under the torture of the surgeon's knife," said a noted oculist, as he dismissed a nervous patient at the close of a simple operation.

"But the country women make a great time over the least little thing, especially if she has a little money. Why, I had a patient over in Jersey, or rather, I didn't have her after all, who kept writing to me and making appointments and setting times to come, but never appearing, to have her eyes straightened. Finally she set a day, then her husband wrote another letter, and finally she started and some one telegraphed the train she took, etc. I suppose she expected to find a coach and four at the depot, and the office decorated with flowers. Of course, it was nothing unusual to me and I didn't make much of a time over it. I said the cord would have to be cut, and at that she flew out of the chair, exclaiming, 'Cut my eye! I guess not! I won't have it done!' and she flew out of the chair and founced out of the office, and I've never seen her from that day to this. The New York tailor made girls are the girls for me; they are correct and proper and always to be depended upon as the rule of three."—New York Sun.

The Oil of Fish Livers.

The livers of all the food fish are valuable for the oil they contain. Herring and mackerel—the latter not a food fish, of course—are tried out whole. They are first cooked to a pulp in steam tanks, and then run into presses in the form of mush. The liquid squeezed out is poured into other tanks, where the oil rises to the top and is run off. The residue—called "chum"—is sold as a fertilizer. The livers of other fish are mostly permitted to undergo a fermenting process in the sun. They are allowed to rot in tanks, and the oil is skimmed off as it is developed.

But steam is a quicker decomposing agent, and is chiefly used in the manufacture of cod liver oil. The cod livers—the young and sound being taken—are carefully cleaned and boiled in steam tanks. The resulting oil is poured into bags and pressed, the stearine remaining inside and the oleine coming through. The latter is the refined cod liver oil of commerce and may be bought on the wharf—if you will bring your own receptacle—for \$1.25 per gallon, considerably less than its selling price at the apothecary's. Other fish oils are all used mainly for leather dressing. As a rule, they are adulterated more or less with whale oil, this being almost the only purpose to which the once prized product of the great cetacean is now put.—Boston Cor. New Orleans Picayune.

Polygamy Practiced in China.

In the greater part of China (except perhaps in the province of Chantung) polygamy prevails. A Chinaman is practically free to take as many wives as he can support. One cause of this practice is the desire in the heart of every native to raise up a large family to be a support in his old age and to do him honor after he is dead. Another cause of the prevalence of polygamy lies in the fact that the first wife is chosen for a man by his parents, and the result is so often unsatisfactory to him that he gladly embraces the opportunity to choose another for himself. Usually the first wife is of a higher class than the others and exercises a natural supremacy over them. Indeed, so long as second or third wives have no children they are little better than slaves in the house, as a rule they are not permitted to sit down in the presence of the first wife. Occasionally, however, the positions are reversed when a second wife ingratiates herself into the affections of a common husband, but she cannot claim his title, which belongs to the first wife. When a second or third wife, who is childless, is sick unto death, she is taken to another house, and not suffered to die in the house of her husband.

In the case of a second or third marriage the ceremonies are simple. At the conclusion the newly married woman is presented to the first wife, whom she promises to respect and obey.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Where Copal is Found.

Copal is allied to amber, but differs from it in its age, being much more recent. While insects are also common in amber, they are all of extinct species, whereas in copal they are still in existence. A peculiarity about copal is the appearance of the outside of the pieces as found in the natural state. This appearance is similar to the skin of a plucked goose, and from this similarity it derives its name. The goose flesh appearance by some is supposed to be due to the sand in which the copal is found at a depth of a few inches to six feet. But as all the lumps are oxidized on the surface, this would probably prevent any action by the sand, and it is more likely due to some kind of contraction. The copal is found along the coast of Zanzibar in the desert sand and is dug up by the natives. They stick long poles down into the sand and strike the lumps of copal like they would strike a stone. The pieces are of all sizes from three or four inches through down to a bean or pea size. The fine quality is used to make the best coach varnish. The gum is worth from fifty cents to \$1, according to quality, that is, according to its clearness and the absence from impurities.—New York Evening Sun.

Captains of Education.

We have captains of industry and finance. Why have we not captains of education—men of leisure and culture, capable of enthusiasm and initiative, ready to throw themselves into such a cause and give it their earnest cooperation, their generous and active support? Among the Greeks, Plato, Socrates and Epictetus were among the teachers. Where shall we look for our great leaders, masters, patrons, even, who will see education in its true light, and force us to recognize teaching as one of the grandest of the arts—the art of arts, for it goes to the building up of the artist himself, and of even nobler types of humanity?—The Century.

A SHORT VISIT TO JOPPA.

Interesting Sketch of What a Traveler Saw in That Scriptural Town.

Landing at Joppa, Dr. Geikie begins his observations at once. Joppa is one of the oldest cities in the world, and the first possible landing place as one sails northward from Egypt. Yet there is difficulty in landing. Reefs of rocks defend the shore, the bay is shallow, sharks are not unknown, and the coast is much exposed. Your vessel anchors half a mile out at sea, and a throng of flat-bottomed cobbles soon surround the ship to carry passengers through the opening in the reefs to land.

A babel of cries, unintelligible to western ears, fills the air; but by degrees the motley crowd of deck passengers, of the most varied nationalities, veiled women, shawl covered Arabs, black Nubians with their red fezes, brown Levantines, turbaned Syrians, Egyptians with their flowing robes of all shades all drift by degrees into the boats, and for a time, at least, you see the last of their red or yellow slippers, and hear their noisy jargon no more. Then you, who have shrunk possibly from this crushing crowd of Orientals, have your turn, and the skillful and strong armed oarsmen whisk you through the opening in the reefs across the shallow harbor, and then suddenly, when you are twenty or thirty yards off shore, you are seized, and carried in the bare arms of the back of a boatman through the shallow water to the tumble down old quay built of stone from the ruins of Cesarea, and at last you find yourself treading on the soil of the holy land.

Not a very dignified entrance, perhaps; but the boats do not approach closer, and you have fared no worse than the head eyed Greeks or the hook nosed Romans did thousands of years ago. At one period Venice organized a spring and autumn packet service (how strangely modern that sounds!) to Joppa and built a mole to protect the shipping; but since the reign of the "unspeakable Turk," everything has relapsed into a state of nature. And so from earliest times Phœnician and Egyptian, Roman and Crusader, English and American, all have to acknowledge the power of the treacherous waters.

Pursuing our way through the street, we find it rough enough. Once paved, the stones have long since risen or sunk above or below their proper level. Dust bins and sewers being apparently alike unknown to the idle Oriental, every kind of foulness bestrews the way. The buildings are of stone, with little or no wood anywhere, timber being scarce in Palestine. The arch is hence universal; as you ramble on you see that no light enters the shops except from the front—that they are in fact something like miniatures of the gloomy holes sometimes made out of railway arches in England.

Tables of cakes or sweetmeats line the narrow streets. Rough awnings of mats, often sorely dilapidated, or tent cloths, or loose boards resting on a rickety structure of poles, partly shade the roadway. Now we meet a turbaned water carrier with a huge skin bottle on his back. The bottle is in fact a defunct calf, with water instead of veal within, and without legs, head or tail, and offering a most forcible illustration of the reference to the placing of new wine in old bottles.

Further on we see a bare armed and bare legged individual in ragged skull cap, cotton jacket, and cotton knickerbockers, chaffing with a roadside huckster for some delicacy, costing a farthing or two, from some of the mat baskets on the table; the bearded vendor, also bare armed and bare legged, sits as he tries to sell his head, swathed in a white and red turban, and his body in pink and white cotton. Of course, there is a lounge at his side looking on.

Then again we see an Arab in "keffiyeh" or head shawl, with a band of enamel hair pipe, very soft, around his head to keep the flowing gear in its place, and a brown and white striped "abba" for his outer dress; he is bargaining for a bride at a saddler's, and trying to cheapen it; and the saddler sits cross legged on a counter and under a shady projection of wood and reeds, which gives him much needed shade. And thus we see glimpses of ordinary every day life in the old town of Joppa.—The Quiver.

An English Marriage Law.

The English are noted for the obstinacy with which they cling to old laws and customs and for the caution with which, often, they hesitate to alter laws and customs which have become wholly unsuited to the age. A curious illustration of this is seen in the fact that the law which forbids a man to marry his deceased wife's sister still remains in force.

This law, which declares that such a marriage is null and void, and that the children of such a marriage are not to be recognized as legitimate by the law, was passed fifty-three years ago. For more than forty years there has been an almost constant agitation to get rid of it; but it has not succeeded because the house of lords has steadily resisted the change.

Again and again the house of commons, by varying majorities, has passed a bill repealing the law. When sent to the lords, these bills have been opposed by the bishops, and mainly by their influence, have been as often rejected. Once the bill was passed to a second reading by the lords, but on the next stage of consideration it was thrown out.

Recently the house of commons once more voted in favor of the change. The majority in favor of the bill was nearly 100, and was made up of members of every party. But no one expects that the house of lords will pass the bill.—Youth's Companion.

"Higher Than Gilderey's Kite."

To be "hung higher than Gilderey's kite" means to be punished more severely than the very worst of criminals. "The greater the crime the higher the gallows" was at one time a practical legal axiom. Haman, it will be remembered, was hanged on a very high gallows. The gallows of Montrose was thirty feet high. The ballad says:

Of Gilderey see frait they ware
They bound him mickle strong,
Tull Edinburgh they led him thair,
And on a gallows hung,
He hang him high above the rest,
He was so trim a boy.
They "hang him high above the rest" because his crimes were deemed to be more heinous. So high he hung, he looked like "a kite in the air."—Notes and Queries.

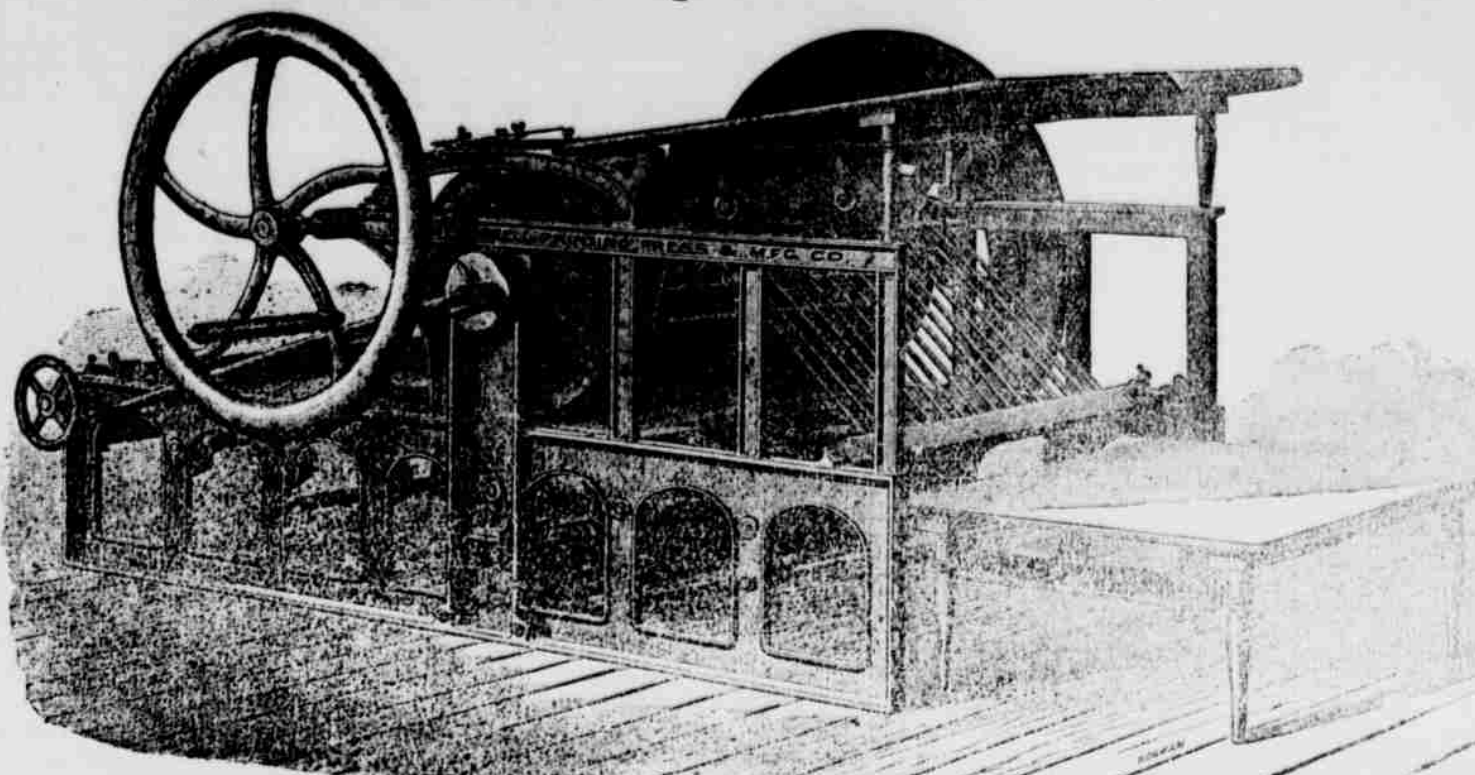
Advantage of Experience.

Exchange Editor—William E. Curtis says that South American mosquitoes will attack a boat and drive captain and crew from the deck, besides breaking windows by their fierce onslaughts. Shall I make a note calling attention to the absurdity of that story?

Able Editor—No—it might be true. Guess you never visited an eastern summer resort.—Omaha World.

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SUMMONS.

In the Circuit court of the State of Oregon, for Union county.

The New England Mortgage Security Company, plaintiff,

vs.

John Baker, Margaret Baker and L. Baer, defendants.

To the above named L. Baer, defendant:—IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the second Monday in February, A. D. 1888, that being the first judicial day of the term following the expiration of the time prescribed by the published rules of this court, and if you fail to so answer, for want thereof plaintiff will demand judgment and decree against you for the relief prayed for in said complaint, to wit: For a foreclosure of plaintiff's mortgage upon the following described property, to wit: The N. W. 1/4 of the SE. 1/4 of Sec. 34, and the NW. 1/4 of SW. 1/4 of Sec. 35, Tp. 1 S., R. 42 E., of the Willamette meridian, Union county, Oregon, and that your claim thereto and interest therein be declared subsequent in point of time and subject to the lien of plaintiff's mortgage on said land, and that you be forever barred from all right of equity of redemption therein.

This publication is made by virtue of an order of the Hon. James A. Fee, judge of the 6th Judicial District of the State of Oregon, made on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1888, directing the publication thereof to be made in THE OREGON SCOUT, a weekly newspaper published at Union, in Union county, Oregon, once a week for the period of six weeks.

SHELTON & CARROLL, Attys. for Plff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, Dec. 11, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proofs will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Jan. 28, 1889, viz:

ISAAC L. HALLER, Hd. No. 3473, for the E. 1/2 NW. 1/4, NW. 1/4 NE. 1/4, and NE. 1/4 SW. 1/4, Sec. 18, Tp. 6 S., R. 41 E., and

IRVIN FRASIER, D. S. No. 7466, for the E. 1/2 NE. 1/4, and SW. 1/4 NE. 1/4, Sec. 10, Tp. 6 S., R. 40 E.

They name the following witnesses to prove their continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said lands, viz: Isaac Haller, Patrick Conlon, Oliver McKeiver, C. F. Miller and Irvin Frasier, all of Telocast, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

ESTRAY CATTLE.—REWARD.

I desire to recover the following described estray cattle: One yearling heifer, white star in forehead, branded with letter L on left side, slit in right ear, crop and underbit in left ear.

One bob tailed yearling heifer, light red with white spots, branded on left side with letter L.

Anyone returning the above described animals, or giving information as to their whereabouts, will be paid \$2 for each animal.

J. W. Lee, Telegrapher.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, Dec. 3, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Feb. 15, 1889, viz:

HARREY J. HENDERSON, devisee of William W. Ross, deceased, Hd. No. 1729, for the SE. 1/4 NE. 1/4 and NE. 1/4 SE. 1/4, Sec. 7, and SW. 1/4 NW. 1/4, and NW. 1/4 SW. 1/4, Sec. 8, Tp. 8 S., R. 42 E.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. D. Emole and H. W. Lee, of Keating, Oregon, and Geo. W. Wright and James B. Sams, of Medical Springs, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

Application for a United States patent; Survey No. 10; Claim No. 43; mineral application No. 98.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, LA GRANDE, OREGON, Nov. 24, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT W. T. Bursell, Sarah Anstett, D. W. Tice, C. J. Duffey, and the Oregon Gold Mining Company, a corporation, whose post office address is Cornucopia, Union county, Oregon, have this day filed their application for a patent for the

Red Jacket quartz lode, situated in Granite mining district, in Township 6, South, of Range 45 E., W. M.; the quartz lode being described by the official plats and field notes on file in this office, as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the south-east corner of the claim, a point from which the quarter section corner between sections 27 and 28, in Tp. 6 S., R. 45 E., bears S. 61 degrees 5 minutes E., and 1543 feet distant, post being marked "Corner No. 1, R. J. M. C. survey No. 10" on north-west face; thence running N. 15 degrees 32 minutes E. along east boundary of the claim 1339 feet to post marked "Corner No. 2, R. J. M. C. survey No. 10;" thence N. 82 degrees 5 minutes W. along west boundary of claim 1339 feet to post marked "Corner No. 3, R. J. M. C. survey No. 10;" thence S. 9 degrees 15 minutes W. along west boundary of claim 1339 feet to post marked "Corner No. 4, R. J. M. C. survey No. 10;" thence S. 82 degrees E. along south boundary of claim 450 feet to "Corner No. 1," place of beginning, containing 16 and 13 one-hundredths acres, location being recorded in volume "B" quartz claims of Union county, Oregon, at page 162. Adjoining claims are "Silver Bell" on the east, the "Robert Emmett" on the north and the "Companion" on the south.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said "Red Jacket" quartz lode above described, are required to file their adverse claim with the register of the U. S. land office at La Grande, Oregon, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of statute.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of application for a U. S. patent be published for a period of sixty days (ten consecutive weeks) in THE OREGON SCOUT, a weekly newspaper published at Union, Union county, Oregon.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, Dec. 26, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Feb. 4, 1889, viz:

JOHN W. WORLEY, D. S. No. 7289, for the SE. 1/4 SW. 1/4, Sec. 2, SW. 1/4 and NE. 1/4 SW. 1/4, Sec. 1, Tp. 7 S., R. 41 E., W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Justus Wright, Seigle Coffman, Curtis Barnes, and Thomas Martin, all of Medical Springs, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, Dec. 5, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Jan. 23rd, 1889, viz:

JOHN WELLS, D. S. No. 7308, for the SE. 1/4 SE. 1/4, Sec. 35, Tp. 3 S., and Lot 1, Sec. 2, Lot 4, and SW. 1/4 NW. 1/4, Sec. 1, Tp. 4 S., R. 40 E., W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Andy Wilkinson, Thomas Wilkinson, Charles Condy and N. C. Robinson, all of Union, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON, December 6, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at La Grande, Oregon, on Jan. 19, 1889, viz:

RICHARD W. MAKINSON, Hd. No. 3170, for the SW. 1/4 SE. 1/4, Sec. 23, Tp. 9 S., R. 45 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. H. Craig, Joseph Hartly, Lester Holcomb and Andy Augustus, all of Eagle valley, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

HENRY RINEHART, Register.

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