HOLT ELECTION BILL.

to Be Actively Urged by the **Populists**

Holt election bill is a measure of able importance that will be tively upon the attention of It will be chamislature by the Populists, and they desire more perhaps than any It has been indorsed by the party throughout the state.

proposed act relates to the apit of judges by county courts. provide for representav is to the three leading parties on boards, and it is made obliupon the county judge to desigperson recommended by the in of the respective central com-The clerks are to be appoint-

milar manner from the two leadties. The appointments shall on the first Saturday in May. of in January, as at present. important section of the act fol-

On the first Saturday in ceding each regular general the county judge in each counis state shall appoint in each t in this county three judges of possessing the qualifications of In every county the chaird secretary of the county central ees of the three political parwhich cast the largest, the second

and the third largest number of spectively, at the last general in the state for justice of the e court shall each have the right hereby authorized to propose ommend to the county judge of unty, in writing, the name of lified elector to serve as judge tion in each precinct in said and the county judge must and ppoint the electors so recom-

In each county of this state airman of the two political parting the greatest number of votes justice of the supreme court, second greatest number, reely, at the last preceding general in this state, may also on the aturday in May preceding each general election propose and end to the county judge of such in writing, the name of one elector to serve as clerk of the on board in each precinct in said and the county judges must all appoint the qualified electors mmended. If any county chairnd secretary, as above provided, fail to file with the county judge, the first Saturday in May immepreceding each regular general n, the names of the qualified they recommend for judges and of election in any precinct or ets in any county in this state, ounty judge of such county shall nt said officers on his own motion. county judge shall designate one three judges to be chairman. dges and clerks so appointed hold their office for two years. liately after the appointment of dges and clerks the county clerk nake out and send to each judge clerk so appointed by registered a notice of his appointment."

ator Carter has by request pred the following bill relating to the ferry at Corvallis:

at the county court of Benton y, Or., is hereby authorized and vered to establish and maintain a erry across the Willamette river, orvallis, Or., and to accomplish end shall have the power to buy, or lease a ferry, grounds and ments therefor, or may in the disof said court hire or employ persons to furnish such ferry. s and equipments and run the a free ferry at all reasonable provided, that in conducting k in the evening and 6 o'clock morning. Said county court is y authorized to do everything sary to maintain said ferry as letelyas a natural person could do."

Representative Somers' Bill Base on Census of 1895. Under the constitution, it is the duty of the present legislature to reapportion the state in senatorial and legislative districts, based on the state census of 1895; and to that end, Repretionment measure. The census figures of May at Chicago on Friday to 73c, were obtained by Somers from the secretary of state. The ratio of apportion-ment for senatorial districts is one senator for every 12,084 of population, and

fraction thereof exceeding one-half; and for representatives one for every senators.

Second-Linn; one. Third-Lane; one Fourth-Douglas; one. Fifth-Coos, Curry and Josephine;

Sixth-Jackson: one. Seventh-Gilliam, Crook and Klamath; on

one Ninth-Polk; one.

Tenth-Yamhill; one. Eleventh-Clackamas: two. Twelfth-Washington; one. Thirteeth-Linn and Marion; one. Fourteenth-Multnomah; eight. Fifteenth-Clatsop; one. Sixteenth - Washington, Columbia and Tillamook; one.

Seventeenth-Wasco and Sherman:

Eighteenth - Morrow, Grant and Harney; one. Nineteenth-Umatilla; one.

Twentieth-Union and Wallowa; one For the representative districts, the apportionment is as follows:

First representative district-Marion county; five representatives. Second-Linn; three. Third-Lane; three. Fourth-Douglas; two. Fifth-Coos; one Sixth-Douglas, Coos and Curry; one. Seventh-Josephine; one. Eighth-Jackson; two. Ninth-Benton; one.

Tenth-Polk; two. Eleventh-Lincoln and Tillamook;

Twelfth←Yamhill; two. Thirteenth-Clackamas; four. Fourteenth-Multnomah; fifteen. Fifteenth-Washington; three. Sixteenth-Clatsop; two. Seventeenth-Columbia; one. Eighteenth-Wasco; two Nineteenth-Gilliam, Sherman and Crook; one.

Twentieth-Morrow and Grant; one. Twenty-first-Umatilla; two. Twenty-second-Union; two. Twenty-third-Baker and Malheur;

Twenty-fourth-Lake, Klamath and

Harney; one. Twenty-fifth-Wallowa; one.

Hold-over senators representing joint districts shall be considered senators for the new districts in which they reside.

The most important change in the measure is the increase of the representation of Multnomah county. It gives fifteen representatives as against nine at present, and eight senators as against five at present. Multnomah has abut one-fourth the state's population.

Senator Mulkey's road bill is for an amendment to the old law providing for taxing lands adjacent to the county roads for the purpose of improving them. It makes the territory affected to extend not more than two miles on each side of the proposed read, or to the next adjacent parallel road, instead of three miles, as under the old law. ferry it shall be lawful for said It provides that not less than one-fifth court to prescribe rates of ferri- of the tax shall be paid by the county, be charged customers for cross-id ferry during the hours between the taxpayers, provided that the counthe remaining four-fifths to be paid by ty court may determine for the county to pay more than one-fifth of the tax. The law, as it now exists, provides for the payment of the entire tax by the taxpayers residing within three miles of the road in question. Less than a majority of the taxpavers residing within the limits may petition the county court for such tax levy for the purpose of improving a county road. The court, upon discretion, may order the levy upon petition of less than a majority. An effort is to be made to establish La Grande, Union county, the "Eastern Oregon agricultural college," which shall receive one-half the annual government appropriation now made to the state agricultural college and experiment station at Corvallis. A bill has been prepared to that effect, and it is understood that it will be championed by Representative Stanley, of Union.

TO REAPPORTION THE STATE WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Downing, Sopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The wheat markets during the week just closed have been under the control of short sellers. Prominent operat have taken a hand in the deal, and the result has been very heavy unloading sentative Somers has framed a reappor- of long wheat and a drop in the price with, however, a reaction before the close on Saturday to 76c; a subsequent decline of half a cent from this latter price with final closing figures at 7516c, a loss for the week of 4 5-Sc. The market at the beginning of the week had 6,042 of population. For senators, the apportionment is as follows: First district—Marion county; two settled itself into a scalping affair with by people who favor that side under any and all circumstances. Dullness begets sagging markets, and the disappearance of an outside interest in the market is, in part, responsible for the break this week. The public has been londed up, waiting to get out more ad-vantageously, or else sellers have been overdoing the thing to the extent that ing. It was explained that in the work Eighth-Lincoln, Benton and Lane; when anything does come favorable for of jointing the copper he was not allowa rise there will be some tall hustling to cover. The fact remains, however, that the seller has been greatly favored in the news and by the considerations mentioned. Fluctuations have been more frequent and the oft-repeated stories of cash business at the different markets would give one an impression that holders were resorting to desperate means in order to bolster up an already lost cause. There is a cash demand for wheat all the time, of course, but it is not up to sensational proportions or of such an amount as to result in the buying of futures by the speculative puband herein lies the weakness of the position assumed by the investor in

wheat. On the surface, the foregin crop advices are just as they were when May wheat in Chicago was selling 10c per bushel higher than at present, but still, and strange to say, Liverpool cables have been coming lower each day since the week commenced.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., Feb. 2, 1897. Flour-Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.40; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.40; graham, \$4.00; su-

perfine, \$2.80 per barrel. Wheat-Walla Walla, 81@82c; Val-

ley, 84@85c per bushel. Oats-Choice white, 39@40c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.

Hay-Timothy, \$13 D 14.00 per ton; clover, \$9.00@10.00; wheat and oat, \$8.00@10 per ton.

Barley-Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.

Millstuffs-Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.

Butter-Creamery, 40@45c; Tilla-mook, 40c; dairy, 2216@30c. Potatoes-Oregon Burbanks, 70@80c;

Early Rose, 70@80c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, \$2.00@2.25 per cental for Mer-

ced; Jersey Red, \$2.50. Onions-\$1.10@1.35 per sack. Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@

3.25; geese, \$6.00; turkeys, live, 1256; ducks, \$4@4.50 per dozen. Eggs-Oregon, 20 per dozen. Young Cheese - Oregon, 12 %c;

America, 13 ½c per pound. Wool-Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.

Hops-9@10c per pound.

5%c per pound.

Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 51/2 @6c per pound.

Hogs -Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@ 3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$4.00@4.50 per cwt.

Veal-Large, 5@5%c; small, 6@ 61% per pound.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 2, 1897. Wheat-Chicken feed, \$27 per ton. Oats-Choice, \$23@24 per

Must Keep flis Hands Nice. Jointing is one of the most difficult and delicate operations in Atlantic ca-

ble-making. * * * To see a joint made I climbed, on one of my visits to Woolwich, up into a swallow-nest of a cabin, fastened in some mysterious way to the side of a wall of the "core" tank-room. In the center of the little room sat an imposing individual, whose characteristics seemed to be rotundity, profuse sweating, and absolute cleanliness. An assistant shared the narrow space with him; a few simple iron tools and several big gas-jets served as his equipment. * * * First the assistant cut off a few inches from the two ends; pared down the gutta-percha in such a way as to leave two or three inches of copper conductor uncovered; bevelled each end with a file, laid them together, soldered them, and then wrapped the joint tightly for the distance of half an inch with fine copper wire. This wrapping insures a connection in case the soldering should some time break.

The other man so far had done noth-

give trouble later. Hence this heating could affind to imitate them. and kneading and caution against dirt. care to keep them always sensitive, to phere, whose transparency rougher work .- McClure's Magazine,

One of Nelson's Captains.

The fifth ship was the Theseus, Captain Ralph Willett Miller. This gentleman, whom after his premature death Nelson styled "the only truly virtuous man I ever knew," was by birth a New-Yorker, whose family had been loyalists during the American Revolution. A letter from him to his wife gives an account of the fight which is at once among the most vivid, and, from the professional standpoint, the most satisfactory, of those which have been transmitted to us. Of the Theseus' entrance into the battle he says:

"In running along the enemy's line in the wake of the Zealous and Gollath, I observed their shot sweep just over us; and, knowing well that at such a moment Frenchmen would not have coolness enough to change their elevation, I closed them suddenly, and, running under the arch of their shot, reserved my fire, every gun being loaded with two and some with three round-shot, until I had the Guerrier's masts in a line and her jibboom about Beef-Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; six feet clear of our rigging; we then cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@ opened with such effect that a second breath could not be drawn before her main and mizzenmasts were also gone. This was precisely at sunset, or

forty-four minutes past 6; then, passing between her and the Zealous, and as close as possible round the off side of the Goliath, we anchored by the stern exactly in a line with her, and

PICTURESQUE ATHENS. The Stre ts Are Made Brilliant by

Marble Houses. Of the three mountains inclosing the

plain of Atnens, Mount Parnes is the highest (4,640 feet); Mount Pentilicus (3,641 feet), with its regular triangular shape suggesting the pediment of a temple, is the most imposing; but the thyme-covered, honey-producing Hymettus (3,368 feet) has always beeu most intimately associated with Athens. It lies nearer to the city, and from almost all the streets and all the windows looking eastward can be seen its curved line marking the blue sky above, except on the rare gray days, when clouds resting on its top are an infallible sign of rain. The various hues of the mountains and the smaller hills forming an inner circle around Athens, combined with the view of the sea, lend an additional effect of airiness and buoyancy to the aspect. In the long, straight streets of the new town from end to end, nothing impedes the view on either side.

In praising Athens, we must not draw a veil over her defects. Such improveed to share lest it should "spoil his ments as are indispensable to a modern hands." His duty was to joint the gnt. city have not kept pace with her growth ta-percha, an operation in which much in extent and affluence. The stages of depends on delicacy of touch. When this progress can be seen in the structhe copper joint was done, the core tural inequalities even of continuous was passed on to him, and he proceed. dwellings. These dwellings may be ed to pare down the gutta-percha until chronologically divided into three catehe had perhaps a foot in all to work gories: those of the first settlers, when on; he then heated the gum on each all were poor, and the main necessity side with a spirit-lamp, and with his was at any rate to be housed; those of fingers worked it down until the cop- the thrifty citizens, who felt the want per was all evenly covered. His next of more space and greater convenience step was to build up the insulator. One but had little regard for external apafter another, strips of gutta-percha, pearance or interior comfort, and conwhich had been heated at the end, were sidered carpets and plate-glass a luxapplied, wound around the core, and ury, and even chimneys of small conse carefully worked and molded the quence; and those of the wealthy imlength of the wound. Should a bit of migrants, who gave an impulse to the dust, an air-bubble, a speck of moist- building of elegant houses among all ure, be left in the insulator, it would who, thanks to increasing prosperity,

The proximity of the quarries of Hy-Experience has shown, too, that no ma- mettus and Pentelleus enables Athens chine will pack the gutta-percha at to supply herself with a building mathis critical point so perfectly as the terial which no other city could have at human fingers. They alone can feel equal cost. Marble, in itself an embelwhen the work is progressing properly lishment, is profusely used, and loses and is finished satisfactorily; hence the none of its brilliancy in the dry atmos make prevent their becoming callous by pleasant to the eye even the light colors spread on the stone walls, which in other latitudes would hardly be Bearable. The agreeable effect thus obtain ed is increased by the trees in some of the streets and squares, as well as in the gardens of the better class of houses. But Athens might and would be more verdant still were it not for the lack of abundant water. This want was felt in antiquity as well; to it may partly be ascribed the epidemics recorded by ancient historians in times of war, when the number of inhabitants was increased by those of the surrounding country seeking refuge within the walls.

Antoninus Pius endowed Athens with a perfect system of water works. They consisted of subterranean galleries collecting the waters of the neighboring mountains. To these old Roman aqueducts, successively discovered, repair ed, and utilized, Athens still owes her scanty supply of water. Projects for increasing the supply are ever talked of, but will be deferred so long as the municipal finances remain no better than the national. Meanwhile, the macadamized roads between the fine sidewalks are hardly watered. This fact and the nature of the soil, notorious for its thinness since the days of Thueydides, account for the dust, which is the greatest blemish of Athens. An English lady was heard to admire the picturesqueness of its whirling clouds; but even were that single representative of an optimistic abreast the Spartiate. We had not minority on a fine day, succeeding one been many minutes in action with the of rain, to see the town and the clear Spartiate when we observed one of our outline of the distant mountains ships (and soon after knew her to be through a dustless atmosphere, she erself so directly could not help regretting that the same opposite to us on the outside of her effects are not artificially attainable. that I desisted firing on her, that 1 On the whole, Athens will show to might not do mischlef to our friends, best advantage if visited after Conand directed every gun before the stantinople and other towns in Turkey, mainmast on the Aquilon (fourth as the standard of comparisons will be the admiral."-Nelson, in the Battle of forgotten that, if one of the most anthe Nile," by Captain Mahan, in the cient, she is at the same time one of the newest among European towns; nor ought the long period of her decline ever to be lost sight of when comparing her with other towns. The traveler who, remembering that long period of Turkish sway, counts on receiving an Oriental impression from the aspect of Athens is doomed to disappointment. Even the national garb is fast disappearing. It may still be worn by a few elderly Athenians. These, and a peasant here and there selling milk or cheese, recall the day when their dress was the national one. It is, however the uniform of certain soldiers of light infantry, who may be seen parading the streets or mounting guard at the palace, in all the white splendor of the fustanelle. The wide blue trousers of the Aegean islanders are not less rare. nor is there much chance of seeing them at the Piraeus, among the craft from the various islands moored along the quays. The uglier and cheaper A little child often not only leads but product of the slop-shop has replaced the picturesque drapery of the olden time. The monotony of the modern costume is broken only by the priests A judge's little daughter, who had at. with their long black robes and their

performance which consisted in the promiseuous firing of his "gun" at the barkeeper, bystanders, lamps, bottles and pictures. Sheriff Bardsley grabbed the first weapon handy in his own saloon, which happened to be a doublebarreled shot-gun, and proceeded to Riley's on the run. Dashing in he or dered Frank to throw up his hands, and the response was a bullet from Frank's .44. Letting go both barrels of his shotgun, Bardsley brought the desperado to the floor, so full of shot holes that he couldn't hold either air or water.

Frank was not killed however, and in course of time recovered, under the kind attention which he received in the county jail. Presently it was observed that the Texas man was walking around town without a guard, and a little later the people were astonished to find him serving legal papers and making arrests. Bardsley was approached by a newspaper man at this time, when the following colloquy took place:

"Is Texas Frank your deputy?" queried the reporter.

"Yep!" was the sententious response of Bardsley.

"How does that come?" was the next inquiry.

"Well, you see," said Bardsley, "most sheriffs appoint their deputies, but I like to shoot mine."-Kansas City JournaL



George W. Cable expects to sail for England in a few weeks. He has made arrangements to give public readings from his works in London and the provinces.

Dean Farrar quotes Tennyson as having related to him the remark of a farmer who, after hearing a .re-and-brimstone sermon from an old style preacher, consoled his wife by saying: "Never mind, Sally; that must be wrong. No constitooshun couldn't staad it.'

Mrs. Ernest Hart, who will be remembered by many Chicagoans as a visitor to the World's Fair, has written a book entitled "Picturesque Burmah, Past and Present," which she has also illustrated. She writes in a chatty way of the far-off country as she saw it.

A movement has been started to recognize publicly Herbert Spencer's services to philosophy and science, upon the completion of his system of synthetic philosophy. A committee has been formed at the Athenaeum Club, London, to decide on the form of this recognition.

Though a site has been chosen for the bust of Sir Walter Scott, there will yet be a little delay before it is finally set up in Westminster abbey. This is due to several causes, one, though certainly not the most important, being that the money has not yet been fully subscribed.

Says the London Daily News: "A new volume of the poet laureate?" One forgets for the moment that Tennyson is dead. Then one yawns at the recollection of Mr. Austin's name and the announcement that his new book is to be entitled 'The Conversion of Winckleman and Other Poems."

There is to be published in Liverpool carly in the new year "A History of the Liverpool Privateers and Letters of Marque," by Gomer Williams. The greatness of the city, says the publisher in announcing the character of the forthcoming work, was suckled on the twin iniquities of slave trading and privateering, and the book is to consist of an account of both.

In some remarks on the promised Byron revival W. E. Henley says that the public "has had enough of fluent minor lyrists and hidebound (if superior) sonneteers, and is disposed in the natural course of things to renew its contact with a great English poet who was also a principal element in the aesthetic evolution of that modern Europe which we know. People who have seen manuscripts of W. D. Howell's writing have been surprised that the work of a man who is such a prolific writer should show so many changes. "One little sketch of his that I happened to see," says an admirer of the author, "was crossed out and rewritten many times. And it was a simple sketch, not a story-oue that I should have thought he would have written at a sitting without changing a word."

WASHINGTON COUNTY HATCHET.

e is a bill by Senator Harmon will be of interest to many:

ction 1. Any person riding or ng any vehicle, whether such e is drawn or propelled by animal er power, using any of the public s in the state of Oregon, when met ny other vehicle shall keep . to the and, when overtaken by any vehicle, he shall likewise keep to ght, allowing such rider or driver s him to the left, so as in both to permit such vehicles to pass and uninterrupted.

ec. 2. Any person who shall vioany of the provisions of this act be deemed guilty of a misdeor, and, upon conviction, shall be not less than \$10 nor more than or imprisonment in the county not more than twenty-five days."

e senate committee on assessment axation has under consideration hing like twenty-five bills, coverl phases of the subject. It meets st daily for the purpose of conng them. Several of the bills pron entirely new assessment of law; hairman Hughes thinks that the n has so far progressed that it will advisable to attempt to enact a al law. An attempt will probbe made to pass a special measure ed to correct the present assesscode

total appropriation for legislaxpenses two years since was \$55,-

Benson house was called to order 30 Monday, pursuant to the adment on Friday. There were present. Several bills were in-There were d and read.

Davis house held a brief session previous to the meeting of the house. As usual nothing was except to call the roll and move ouroment until the day following;

Representative Langell has introduced a bill to make Ashland college and normal school a state institution, to be known as the "Southern Oregon normal school." A board of twelve regents is appointed, and the general policy of government is the same as for other normal schools. The bill carries a \$15,000 appropriation.

At the request of the Arlington Rod and Gun Club, Representative David has introducetd a bill to prevent night hunting of wild ducks, geese, swan or other water fowl, on the islands of the Columbia river.

Representative Crawford, of Douglas county, has introduced a maximum freight rate bill, designed to govern the railroad corporations of the state. Rates in detail for various distances are prescribed for every manner of freight, and it is made unlawful for any corporation to charge more. Representative Crawford says that one principal object of his bill is to prevent railroads from raising rates when the price of wheat or other commodities advances.

Barley-Rolled or ground, \$22 per ton

Corn-Whole, \$21 per ton; cracked, \$20; feed meal, \$23.

Flour-(Jobbing)-Patent excellent, \$5.25; Novelty A, \$4.75; California French), and all abaft it on the Con- fairer than that afforded by the great brands, \$5.60; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, querant, giving up my proper bird to capitals of the West. It must not be \$6.25

Millstuffs-Bran, \$15.00 per ton; shorts, \$19. Century. Feed-Chopped feed, \$17.25 per ton;

middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$29. Hay-Puget sound, per ton, \$9.00@

10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14. Butter - Fancy native creamery, brick, 24c; select, 23c; tubs, 22c; ranch, 18c.

Cheese-NativeWashington, 12 1/c. Vegetables-Potatoes, per ton, \$18@ 20; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; ruta-bagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 35@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$1@1.25.

Sweet potatoes-Per 100 lbs, \$3.00. Poultry-Chickens, live, per pound, hens, Sc; dressed; 9@10c; d \$2.00@3.50; dressed turkeys, 15. ducks,

Eggs-Fresh ranch, 23c; Eastern, directly, and consciously, and of neces-19c per dozen.

steers, 6c; cows, 514c; mutton, sheep, man, a promise of the future. 716e per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per und; veal, small, 6c.

Fresh Fish-Halibut, 5@6; salmon, and soles, 3@4c.

Provisions-Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 1136c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 534c per pound.

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1897. Potatoes - Salinas Burbanks, 75@ 90c; Early Rose, 75@85c: River Burbanks, 50@75c; sweets, \$1.00@1.25 per cental.

Onions-\$1,25@1.60 per cental Eggs-Store, 16@17c; ranch, 17@19. Butter-Fancy creamery, 20@21c; do seconds, 17@19c; fancy dairy, 15c; seconds, 12 @13c.

Cheese - Fancy mild, new, 10c; fair to good, 7@9c; Young America 11c; Eastern, 12@14c.

the Vanguard) place

Civilization's Work.

A man carrying an armful of firewood would not ordinarily be made the subject of comment. When, however, the man represents a people who used to think that such labor was a degradation, he is interesting from a sociological point of view. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Montana, tells of seeing a Cheyenne Indian walking from the brush up to his lodge carrying wood. By his side was a tiny girl with a backload of little twigs. A few years ago an Indian would have been ashamed to be seen doing what he would have called a squaw's work. To-day the tribes are sity adopting civilized ways. The little Fresh Meats-Choice dressed beef, girl at play represented the past; the

A Snap Shot.

5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; flounders amuses by original descriptions of ordinary events. Says the Pittsburg Chronicle

tended her father's court for the first peculiar hats .- "Public Spirit in Modtime, was very much interested in the ern Athens," by D. Bikelas, in Cenproceedings. After her return home tury. she told her mother: "Papa made a

speech, and several other men made speeches, to twelve men who sat all together, and then these twelve men were

-Boston Transcrint.

How He Selected His Deputy.

That tale related in the telegrams of an Alabama girl who shot a young man put in a dark chamber to be developed." a couple of times and then married him recalls the method employed by George Edith-He told me I was so interest. Bardsley, one of the early day sheriffs ing and so beautiful. Maude-And yet of Ellis County, in appointing his depuyou will trust yourself for life with a ties. One night he was called to Chris man who begins deceiving you even Riley's saloon, where "Texas Frank. at the commencement of his courtship a newly arrived desperado in Hays City, was "shooting out" the place-a things go wron;" and kick more.

Second Fiddle. Stylish maid, Many charms, Puppy dog In her arms. Youth drops in, Cool recept-Darling pug Still is kept. Lover sighs Looks at her; Wishes he Was a cur. Ten o'clock, Time expired; "Tom, good night, Fide's tired."

-New York World.

A Traveller's Forethought. Little things illustrate certain Englishmen's knowledge of American geography very picturesquely. An Englishman who had taken the Pacific express at Philadelphia called out on going to bed before the train started: 'Portah! portah!"

The porter came. "What is it, sir?" he said.

"Please wake me up when we get to San Francisco, you know," said the Englishman.

Men have better health than the women, because they sigh less when