OFFICAL DIRECTORY.

United States.

VOL. 2.

Benjamin Harrison Levi P. Morton James G. Blaine Wm. Windom J. W.Noble Redfield Proctor B. F. Tracy John Wansnaker W. H. H. Miller Jeremiah Rusk

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		B. C. Miles
		R. Pettyjohn
Councilmen		H. Cooper
		J. Hobson
		N. Heater

CHURCH NOTES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services will e held at Jones' Hail on the second and fourth undays of the month, at 4 p. m. by the Rev. William Travis of Lafayette. Sabbath school

FRIENDS CHURCH.—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p m.. and Thursday at 10 a. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 a. m. Monthly meeting at 10 a. m. the first Saturday in each month. Quarterly meeting the second Saturday and Sunday in February. May, August and November.

vice first and third Sundays of each month at 10 a.m.; second and fourth Sundays at 7 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 11 a. m.

UNION CHURCH.—Union service is held in to Newberg school house every Sunday at 11 a. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 10 a. m.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

Y. M. C. A.—Devotional services every Sun day evening. Young men earnestly requested to attend

Y. W. C. T. U.—Business meeting the second Saturday in every month. G. A. R. - Sessions held first and third Thursday evening in each month.

W. C. T. U.—Business meeting held the third Saturday afternoon in each month.

SINESS DIRECTORY OF THE

Depot-P. & W. V. On Main street north of First. M. S. Garvin, agent. Tile Mill-On the Dayton road, Academy. Reese & Hunt. Public School -In Central addition north of First street. E. H. Woodward, pres. of board. Drng Store-On Main street south of the de pot. If. C. Hald.

Dry Goods and Groceries-On Main street south of the depot. J. D. Carter. Pioneer Livery Stable-Corner First and Mer-idian streets. J. R. Smith. J. B. Moore, M. D. -Office at residence on the corner of Center and Third.

Arlington Hotel-On Main street near P. & W. V. Railway. John Atkinson. Barber Shop-110 Main street. Fine cigars and tobacco. Smith & Myers. Dry Goods and Groceries-Corner First and Center streets. Morris, Miles & Co.

Furniture-Corner First and Main streets. opposite Jones' Hall. G. W. Wyman. Bakery -On Main street north from First. J. D. Wilson.

Willamette Real Estate Agency Office on Main street. Scarce & Wright. Millinery.--Main street south of the depot. Mrs. Enos Hanson. Newberg House-The only hotel on First st. O. C. Wright.

Laundry-Near the Tile Mill on the Dayton road. Sam Kee. Evangelical Church—On Third street east of the Academy. Rev. Heaumont, pastor. Barber Shop—Corner Third and Center sta. Cigars and tobacco. Lutner Hill, manager.

Public Hall-Corner First and Main streets.

Jones Brothers. Meat Market-On Center street between First and Second. Austin & Wilson.

Groceries-On Center street between First and Second. Parker & Nicholson. Dryer.-First street at the end of the bridge.
P. F. Bradford.

Shoe Shop—Center street between First and scon 1. A. M. Hoskins. Livery Stable-Near P. & W. V. Railroad. Main street. George Grayson. Main street. George Grayson.

Board of Immigrifion—Office on east side of Center street. Maris & Oliver, managers, Millinery-Center street between First and second. Anna Rees.

Fruit Dryer-Near reilroad track east of de-pot. Aaron Brey. Lumber Yard-Main street north of depot. Drug S ore-Corner of Center and Second streets. C. F. M ore

Blacksmith-Corner First and Meridian sts. A. B. George. Harnessmaker-Center street between First Second. C. Maris.

Jail-In center of block bounded by First, Second, Meridian and Center streets. Lumber-First street between Meridian and center. Mitchell & Brown.

Photographs—Over Moore's Drug Store on Center street. S. Hobson. Flouring Mill-On the Dayton road at Cheha-m creek. Tarrant & Son.

Nursery-On the Dayton road west of the Tile Mill. Cooper & Son.

Brick Yard.—At the west end of Third street. Dry Goods and Groceries—Corner First and Main streets. Joseph Everest. Meat Market—Main street near Jones hall.

Fruit Dryer—Corner of Willamette and Wy.

noossi streets. Woods & Hall.

Blacksmith—Shop near Grayson's Stable.

Fred Bent.

Millinery-In J. T. Smith's store on Center street. Smith & Hoskins.

Shoe Shop-On First street west from Main. Hardware-173 Main street south of the depot-W. C. Kruger.

Main and at sta.

Has re-Center treet between First and Bailey.

Bagley
Bagley Friends Pacific Academy-Cor. Third and mind you might wear your new trousers, and we can have a game of chess.— B. H. Ballinger-Real Estate on Center st. Judge, D. P. Stratton, Manager.

THE KING'S DAUGHTER.

Whin you was out a lady called, A lady foline and fair,
Wid swate blue eyes, and purty mouth,
And lovely banged up hair

And whin she asked of you was in. Says I, "No, mum, she's not But of you'll lave your card wid me, I'll see it's not forgot."

"Oh, niver moind," says she; "I came A little news to bring About some poor we're doing for-I'm dau'ther av the king.

Thin, howly saints! I lost me with That whin the princess left the door, I niver saw her go

But gettin' quick me senses back, I hurried down the strate, And, bowin' low, says I to her, "Pray won't your hoighness wait?"

She looked at me and smiled most swate, 'id all her white teeth showin'; "No, not today; I'll come again, "Tis toime I must be goin'

Now, though I am a dimmyerat,

And who moight be her father. And what she's doin' over here So far across the wather

I'd loike to know the princess' name.

I'll do it on these blissed knaes. Sure's me name's O'Connor.

--Mary L. Henderson in The Century

THE STUDY OF MAN.

Nature, Not Text Books, the Means of Learning Human Nature. When Alexander Pope wrote "The

gave expression to a far reaching truth, friend. The leaders in business, in polimidable tyrants. EVANGELICAL CHURCH.-Regular sertics, in war, the men who attain eminence On the Nile the fierce chiefs of this in the active affairs in which large num- new warfare have made Khartoum a not have set out to make a study of man, neighboring tribes, for since the overand may, in fact, be unconscious of their throw of the Egyptian government in attainments, have nevertheless acquired the south they are masters of the Soua knowledge of themselves, which gives | dan. The capture of that important pothem self control, and a knowledge of the sition, and the defeat and death of the moods, impulses and weaknesses of oth heroic champion of civilization who perers that enables them to take control as ished there, were much greater events hand, does the possession of general in or any other name, which commands the The contrary is very frequently the case -literary culture, arising from a closstudy of books, depriving one of that in

timate association with men which is es-

sential to a knowledge of their dispositions, emotions and passions. Even the books that "hold the mirror imperfect view of man. The true student must go to nature herself for instruction It is this circumstance that sometimes of this man or the failure of that by those who fail to consider the great value of a study of man to those who would be guides or leaders, or who are called upon to manage large bodies of men. He who learns by study, observation or experience when to humor, when to command. and how to play upon the hopes, ambitions, cupidity or fears of others, so as to get them to do his bidding, has mastered he greatest of all instruments, beside which the playing upon a pipe is indeed simple. There are men of this kind who. having special aptitude for command. soon learn, unconsciously it may be, how to lead, guide or drive others. They me to the front in war, in politics and in business life, and succeed oftentimes in spite of defects in their scholastic training, while their better educated rivals. lacking knowledge of men, fail alto gether, or if they rise above the ranks

cain only subordinate places. Until within recent years there have been scarcely any attempts to make a man a school study; nor is it to be expected that the study as now carried on will take the place of experience in raising up managers of men. Yet it is worth while for those who find themseives deficient in this respect to formally begin the study in their own persons as in that of others. Self study is always useful, for it develops unexpected weaknesses that may be corrected if there is a disposition to improve, and it at least gives suggestions as to the weaknesses of

When Hamlet, having vainly impor tuned Guildenstern to play upon the pipe, throws it upon the floor, he exclaims: "Why, look you now how unworthy a thing you make of me. You rould play upon me; you would seem to know my stops; you would pluck out the heart of my mystery; you would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my compass, and there is much music, excellent voice in this little organ, yet

in that passage a strong figure of speech is presented, illustrating what may be done by those who have made a proper study of mankind. They can hay upon humanity as skillfully as the sician plays upon the pipe.

Guildenstern lacked knowledge more than Hamlet lacked advancement, but there were doubtless others even in that gay who could have sounded Hamlet from his lowest note to the top of his compass, and have guided and controlled him. At all events, the ruder instru- Louis Republic. ments represented by common men may oe prayed upon, and it is those who have all can undertake; the subjects are innumerable, and the guide book to them all is ever present in the student's own

They Made a Splendid Board.

Bagley-Well, old man, I'li expect you

Bailey-I'll be there. Bagley-Oh, by the bye, if you don't

NEWBERG, YAMHILL CO., OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1890.

The Arab Dominion in Africa. But the problem of Arab dominion is not on the coast at all, but in the interior of Africa. On the coast the European states can make their influence felt, but it extends no further than a narrow strip of land, beyond which barbarism reigns

supreme. And here we arrive at one of past. the most remarkable phenomena of the age in which we live and the planet we inhabit. The aboriginal inhabitants of Central Africa are sayages, sunk in hearman for the contral Africa are sayages, sunk in hearman for the contral Africa are sayages, sunk in hearman for the contral Africa are sayages, sunk in hearman for the contral Africa are sayages, sunk in hearman for the contral Africa are sayages, sunk in hearman for the contral Africa are sayages, sunk in hearman for the contral Africa are sayages. Central Africa are savages, sunk in heathenism, afflicted by the evils and weaknesses of savage life, and perhaps inferior in mental and physical vigor to the stronger races of mankind.

Over them has passed, like a tempest from the east, a horde of men of another and a stronger race, which marks them out for slavery and destruction. The out for slavery and destruction. The Arab invasion of Africa is characterized in every part to which Europeans have two that troubles me. But you can
in the boy, still scream rapidly toward the far shore.

"But why let the canoe penetrated by desperate valor in arms. by an utter indifference to human life, and, above all, by an enthusiastic and fanatical belief in the faith of Islam.

They remind us of those ardent followers of the prophet who, in the first ages of Mohammedanism, bore his blood stained standard and his intolerant creed from Spain to the confines of China, and wellnigh overthrew the faith and civilization of the ancient world. Indeed, if we are not mistaken, they are the same men-the living inheritors of the passions, the valor and the faith of the soldiers of Mohammed.

Before the strength of the Christian states they are now reluctantly compelled to bow; but over the unarmed and untutored native races of Africa they are su-Proper Study of Mankind is Man," he preme. Accordingly, what we are now "what a tissue of sells you are, to say witnessing in Africa, since it has been llustrated every day. To understand partially opened to our view, is an amazman in his various moods, to be able to ing recrudescence and fermentation of control and guide him, is to be a king Mohammedan power. On the Congo it among men. Self control is the first fruit is not the native population, but the of each study rightly carried on, and then | bloodthirsty Arab slave dealers, who opfollows the control of others-not as an pose the progress of civilization: the naexacting master, but as a guide and tives ask for protection from these for

bers are associated, although they may seat of power and authority over the eaders. Such power is not necessarily than they even seemed to be at the time associated with a high degree of culture they occurred; for they established a in other directions, nor, on the other power, whether it was that of the Mahdi elligence necessarily include this power interior and the river.-Edinburgh Re-

A Dangerous Drug. Cocaine, as is now well known, is a very valuable but an exceedingly dangerous drug, and M. Dufournier has lately published in The Archives de ap to nature" present but a partial and investigations into its use. Cases where Medecine the remarkable results of his accidents have occurred are very numercaine has now reached as high as nine. the patient usually recovers. Among the phenomena characterizing this form f poisoning, one observed in a patient of Dr. E. Bradley is worthy of mention. This patient was taken with facial paralysis, from which he did not recover for six months. Other symptoms are hallucinations, great excitement and cerebral agitation, and, finally, Dr. Leslie Calloghan in one case saw the entire body

covered by a scarletiniform rash. Dr. Szunman, wishing to remove thumb of a young girl of 20, injected under the skin, close to the wart, one cubic centimeter of a one-in-ten solution of cocaine. The patient felt no pain, but as over the evaporation. the little wound was being sewed together she suddenly lost color and fainted, her pulse became weak and slow, and her hands and feet stiffened. Water was dashed in her face and she recovered consciousness, but she did not regain at once her sense of feeling, as she kept asking where her hands were. By this time the stiffening had extended to the whole of her person, but these alarming symptoms quieted down little by little, and by half an hour's time they all came to a happy end. This case represents the mildest form of cocaine poisoning. Between this form and the cases in which death ensued come in a series of severer forms, in which the alarming symptoms lasted three hours to five or six days .-

The weight and bulk of the gold and silver coins now held in the United States treasury form the subject of much inquiry among people of a mathematical turn of mind, one of whom has ascertained that the gold alone weighs 601 weighs 8,000 tons. Corded along the highfor a distance of 335 feet. The silver, if similarly packed in a solid wall, would extend 4,248 feet, or about five-sixths of a mile. If packed in carts, a ton to each cart, the procession would be nearly 33 miles long, of which distance the carts containing gold would cover two and one-half miles, and the silver ladened

The following remedy was discovered in Germany and is said to be the best leaders among men. It is a study that known: At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child make the room close: then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup over a fire so as to fill the room with fumes. such circumstances as warranted a The little patient, on inhaling the fumes, post-mortem examination, and the will cough up and spit out all the membranous matter, and the diphtheria will caused by his habit of eating the skin of pass off. The fumes of the tar and tur- grapes in order that nothing might be pentine lossen the matter in the throat, wasted. About two pounds of them thus affording the relief that has baffled had failed to digest.—Detroit Free the skill of physicians.-New York Tel- Press.

ONLY AN AUTUMN LEAF.

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

It Has a Little Tilt at the Old Tree at the Hour of Parting. "Something has turned you," said a grim old oak one mournfully beauti-

ful autumn day to a leaf that had been firmly attached to him for some time Grave: "I would as lief turn as not," an

through you now, and as I believe in set and rooted as you.' know I appear bowed down at times, not deny that I branch out consider-

ent, but at some future time may pull up stumps and moor my bark in other climates. But even if I stem the current I shall no doubt find it a close shave to gain the beach. "You would better take more than one trunk if you plank yourself at Long Branch," the silly leaf retorted

up in Botany Bay." "I have been looking up my family said the oak, rather loftily, "and find I have relatives at DeForrest, so I shall board with them, and not pine to go further east to the pop'-lar re-

sorts. "Chestnuts!" snapped out the leaf, you are going for rest when I know very well that, though your family is one of haughty culture, you have not so sappy as to leave your plant be-hind, though by taking it you may further away. soil yourself more than is to your lik-

way," replied the oak, in a hollow

of a wild zephyr. "I would as lief ired in the vain hope of frightening the mold down here as to stay up there seast away. and make a rain show of my skeleton.

she will bawl some when she blows around the garden and tries to cotton up to some of those orchids, for that may nettle them, and they have been known to stalk around with pistols, and unless Sweet William comes to her assistance, or she is able to wake Robin, she may wish herself back with me, for I am not as rugged as I seem. -Louise Phillips in Yenowine's News.

Lake Tanganyika Described.

At a recent meeting of the British association, an interesting account of Lake Tanganyika was read by E. C. Hore. He said: This water is the drainage reservoir of an area exceedous, and there is hardly a surgeon using cocaine who has not had occasion to witcocaine who had occasion to wi ness them. As early as in 1887 Dr. Mat- miles, and until recently has had no tison published the account of forty such outlet. The amount of rainfall has instances, and the roll of victims who for an unknown period exceeded the have lost their life from a dose of co- loss by evaporation, so that the lake In a large number of cases it has given time of Commander Cameron's visit, rise to a species of poisoning, from which | it was brimfull, reaching the summit checked the outflow in this direction; but to the west the land slopes rapidly

flows into the Congo.

In 1878, when Mr. Hore began his bappy victim until he was drowned." observations, it was a rushing torrent and had already lowered the level of the lake which is 420 miles long by ten to fifty miles broad, four feet. the succeeding ten years the lake fell eighteen feet more, but now the outflow is very sensibly diminishing, and many who endeavor to be successful, or, will probably soon represent simply

the inch or two of excess of rainfall A striking description is the peculiar meteorological phenomena, the thunder storms of the lake. Ten district tribes inhabit the shores, representing all the African families, Zulus on the south, and even including the cannibal dwarfs. It is remark-'the most expert canoeists and fisher men, and the only users of the catamaran," have such a prejudice against "the water," as they call it, that they consider it unlucky for their principal chief to see it.

Dogs exhibit as many phases of character as a human being. Some dogs will go along for years as straight, morally, as a Sunday school cashier, and all of a sudden there is a scandal. Dog disappears. A Washington gentleman once owned a magsetter, a really valuable an mal. He was offered \$500 for it, and tons of 2,000 pounds, and that the silver refused to sell. The dog was finely way, as wood is corded, the gold would a dog with a pedigree ought to act.

make a wall 4 feet high and 4 feet thick He got into the habit of staying down town nights. He was reprimanded. Staid away all the next night to quired, he looks the thing over, and show his toughness and independence. Was chained in the back yard. Ran away at every opportunity and would the wheel." In other words, he lets his not come home till morning. owner had to finally keep him chained all the time. One day he had the dog up in his room while he was dressing carts a fraction over 30; miles .- St. The setter got uneasy, so he let him reason why we find so many really good out and called the giri to put him in workmen, so far as physical force is conthe back yard. The front door was ajar, and the dog boited and hasn't enough to support themselves.

been seen since. The moral is. When What American workmen n you get a dog worth \$500, trade him cultivate their minds, and equalize the off for five \$100 pups.—Washington labor between the mind and body, re-Post.

Economy the Road to Death.

John Hazel, a Canadian, died under doctors found that his death had been ALLIGATOR AND MAN

How a Huge Saurian Disabled and Secured Its Human Prey. An exciting story of an alligator's victory over its human prey is gleaned from "Sierra Leone; or, the White Man's

"One of my men," says Mr. Lethbridge Banbury, "rushed round from the back

"I followed the men round the island, plain dealing I will say at once I don't apprehending nothing, and expecting to care a twig for your opinion, and see the occupants of the canoe wading would rather be changeable than as shore, or again inside of it. The man was standing in about four feet of water "What you say goes somewhat against the grain," replied the oak. "I and striking at the water, while the canoe floated slowly down with the tide. The boy, still screaming, swam

"But why let the canoe drift away apside down, when he can so easily able after all. Perhaps we had better regain it?' I said, speaking more to mypart, though I shall not leave at presself than the men. Yet, as I spoke, there was a commotion in the water, and the man, a powerful fellow, began hitting out with all his might at a huge iripping body, now slowly raising itself s few paces before him. 'By heavens! in alligator?' I cried, as the monster stood high out of the water, the ugly head craned forward, and the two front all in a flatter, "but you may bring legs battling with the doomed negro. My gun and shot-bag-quick!' and suiting the action to the word. I tore round to the rock where I had left them, and returned panting with the exertion, and carnestly hoping that I might be in

"Yes, there they were still, about sighty yards off, the man fighting for lear life, hitting out hard and strong at the massive saurian but a few feet from aim. The blows fell harmlessly upon had until the visit of the water complenty of good timber in you and are the thick head and body of the brute pany's official the next day. The "bed-

"There was not a foot between them now, and it was impossible to fire, as "I shall leave in the spring any- with anxious heart I dropped on one snee and tried in vain to take a true tone; "when do you go?"

"Next fall," said the saucy thing, as sight. It was impossible to do so, as the nan's body was constantly covering that she dropped to the earth in the arms of the alligator in their struggle, so I

"But my shots were unheeded, for "There is a good deal of pith in her remarks," mused the oak, "but I opine in unequal wrestling match, as with a juick movement, the huge alligator hrew itself upon the wretched man. The boat!' I said, but my men shook their heads. She was lying useless on in oozy bed of mud, and no amount of pulling would move her into deep water within at least an hour. So I continued iring, and then rushed desperately into the water, with an idea of wading coward the man. But it was useless Ere I had proceeded ten yards the mud and slush were up to ny middle, and I could barely nove my feet; so I returned to the shore. It was too late to do any thing, for lowly but surely the alligator was gain-

"There was a momentary struggle, a sort of spreading wriggle, as though the has gradually risen until in 1874, the alligator was putting still more weight 'nto its body: a faint cry, a splash, and he water threw around a few circular of its barrier in two places, one on the rings as they sank beneath its surface. east, the other on the west coast. The in vain I watched the water, with faint contour of the land to the east soon hope of seeing the man rise once more to renew the unequal contest. Not a sign or vestige again appeared, and be and the water cut a deep channel and low the dark surface of the silent stream the brute lay sprawling above its un-

BRAIN VERSUS BRAWN.

At the present time there are in other words, who get their living by "main strength and ignorance." This proper education in early life. In some sought, but in nine cases out of ten this is a simple waste of strength through from the Gallas on the north to the the neglect of mental training, and re minds one of the philosophy of the proverbial son of Erin, who, while not able that the oldest inhabitants make lacking in wit, is not witty, for he will the least use of the lake, where the invariably attempt to make his muscle representatives of the Gallas, though to what his mind ought to do, or, at least, what it ought to assist in doing. Good judgment is oftentimes more valuable than years of experience. some workmen will not put the least bit of calculation into their work, and they might work on for years, putting out all their physical energy upon the work, never for a moment doubting that

that is the only means of accomplishing it. But turn to the proverbial Yankee who is not particularly fond of exerting himself physically, and who generally contrives to make his mind save hi body, and quite a difference is noticed. Instead of hammering, straining and loing the work himself, he deliberately for accomplishing the same result. If a aifficult task presents itself, where apparently considerable muscle is re generally contrives some means of doing it without "putting his shoulder to

His mind help his hands. Here is just where the intelligent and thoughtful workman has the advantage of the illiterate and ignorant, and is the serned, plodding along, earning barely

What American workmen need is to sulting in a more perfect condition of both, and rendering their services more skillful and themselves more valuable

Let your mind help your hands, and you will find your work easier, your life happier, and your condition generally much improved. - Worcester (Mass.)

-Evil is talked of, but good is taken as a matter of course.

NEWBERG GRAPHIC

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NO. 7.

THE AMERICAN HOME.

The Many Respects in Which It Is Superior to the European House.

Nothing strikes an observing Amer

can upon his first visit to Europe with

greater force than the lack of those

omforts and conveniences in the dwell-

ings of even the wealthiest classes

which in his own country are considered

indispensable necessities. We are quick

science and the arts which can in any

way render our homes more attractive,

or the cares of housekeeping less burden-

some, while the more conservative Euro-

peans are content to live as their fathers

did before them, and would consider it

a sacrilegious extravagance to tear up

the floors or walls of their dwellings for

the purpose of introducing steam or

water pipes. The climate of England

is damp and cold, but the almost uni-

versal way of warming is by open fire-

places of soft coal, which usually de-

Hot-air or steam furnaces are prac-

tically unknown, and the only means

heating railway carriages cans of hot water place

upon the floor. Under favorable cir-

umstances, these will sometimes pre-

vent the soles of one's feet from freez-

ing, but their influence rarely extends

any further. Only the very wealthiest

persons abroad allow themselves the

axury of a private bath-room, and the

idea of set bowl with hot and cold

water faucets in a sleeping-chamber is a

refinement of effeminacy and extrava-

gance at which even a monarch would

estitate. The houses of London are

provided with a tank, into which the

water is allowed to flow for a certain

ength of time every day, after which it

is turned off, and there is no more to be

room candle," to which such constant

allusion is made in foreign novels, is no

figure of speech, but a very disagreea-

ble reality, for gas is rarely or never in-

troduced into sleeping-rooms. A mod-

iern American house, with all the re-

cent improvements, is a most wonderful

affair, and an inspection while being

onstructed gives one a good idea of the

extent to which the arts and sciences

are applied to minister to our comfort.

The space between the walls is crowded

with tubes and pipes of every descrip-

tion. Steam, gas, hot and cold water

are carried to all parts of the building,

speaking-tubes and ventilating-shafts

are connected with every room, while

great cables of insulated wire as large

as a ship's hawser illustrate the mani-

fold uses to which electricity may be

put. Call-bells, automatic gas-lighting

and incandescent lamps are only a few

of these applications, and the day is not

far distant when some simple form of

slectric motor to run the sewing-ma-

in some things we are measurably be-

we are immeasurably ahead of them

can of moderate means, and in no coun

THE TRAVELER'S TREE.

Furnishes an Unlimited Supply Water to Weary Wanderers.

A European traveler, on his way from

the coast of Madagascar to the capital.

Tananarivo, in the interior, had emptied

his water-flask, and was suffering from

thirst. He asked one of the natives of

his party when he should be able to ob

"Any time you like it," said the na

The European saw no signs of springs

water; but the native conducted him

to a group of tall, palm-like trees, stand-

ing in a cluster on the edge of the forest,

with straight trunks and bright-green,

broad leaves growing from the opposit

sides of the stalk, and making the tree

appear like a great fan. The white

"You think it is a fine tree," said the

native, "but I will show you what it is

He pierced the root of one of the

leaf-stems, at the point where it joined

the tree, with his spear, whereupon a

stream of clear water spurted out,

which the European caught in his water

can, and found cool, fresh, and excelent

The party having satisfied their

"This tree, which is good for us in

ore ways than one, we call the travel-

"But where does the water come

from that the tree contains?" asked the

white man. "Is it taken up from the

leaves drink in the rain that falls on

them, cand when it has passed all

through them it becomes very pure and

The Superstitions Gambler.

Gamblers, it is well known, have a

superstition that to touch a hunchback

brings luck. "I was going down Vine

street one evening," remarked an old

sport, "when I saw ahead a dwarf with

an immense hump. I hurried my steps, and as I passed I touched him gently on

the hump, never thinking he felt it. I

turned into 208 and noticed the hunch-

hack followed me up-stairs. Luck was

with me, and I cashed in \$200 worth of

chips in a few minutes. It was enough

for one winning, and I turned to go,

when I felt the hunchback pull my

light.' I had to give nim a tenner

"Oh, no," said the native.

sweet-Missionary Herald.

thirst and taken supper, the native who

man gazed admiringly at the tree.

tain water.

good for."

had spoken went on

tive, smiling.

chine and furnish a supply of power for

elop much more smoke than heat.

seize upon the latest discoveries in

DEER EXPERIENCE.

A Hunting Story Whose Truth is Vouched For by the Relator. Harry Moore, of the Boston gratu trade, has just been down to Maine, though he did not go deer hunting. as he will do later; for the forests were too full of falling leaves. But he did get hold of a good deer story, and all the better from having happened this sea-Harry vouches for the truth of this deer story, and brings the names of reputable hunters in Maine to prove it. Mr. Harding, a very respectable business man of Bangor, told the story the other evening as they sat by the fireside. The evening was chilly and the birch backlogs lent a cheerful blaze. Harding had been hunting only the day before. With a friend he had tried the deer grounds of Gouldsboro. They had hunted nearly all day without a sign of a deer, other than the tracks, and were about discouraged. At last they came to a brook, and beyond the brook a deer. Here Harding's friend and guide was sure that they ought to sight a deer and very cautiously they passed the brook. There were fresh tracks that led up the hill. Harding took one set of very large tracks and his friend another. Cantiously he followed up the hill till he got where he dared to peep over. He lay flat on his stomach and took a look. The first sight was disappointing. There were cattle browsing—the land was partially cleared. But about one hundred yards beyond the cattle, though some of the cows had bells on, there was a beautiful buck. He stood head on; his quick ear or scent had detected the presence of a more dangerous enemy than the cows with bells on. Harding had nothing but a muzzle-loading rifle, but one with which he had done some fine work. He was a man of quick thought and of quick action. He glanced along the barrel In his crawling over the hill he had broken off the forward sight of his rifle, but the magnificent deer stood there, head erect and just ready to jump. Harding was bound to shoot, and he pointed the rifle as best he could. The report startled the cows into a run, but the buck fell as stiff as a log. Harding shouted to his friend and ran to cut the deer's throat with his hunting knife. He came up to where the animal had fallen, but he was gathering up and was nearly erect, though rather dizzily, and was beginning to get away. This would never do. Harding was as quick of action as of thought, and he made a grate for the buck and just succeeded in getting a good hold of the short tail of the Here he hung on for dear lifedear death it proved-and the buck began to bound away. The ground was covered with hummocks and logs, but Harding hung on. Here he paused in

"Harry, did you ever, when you were a boy, try to hang on to the tailboard de a wagon, with the driver whipping up

many other purposes will be found in every first-class dwelling. As regards his horses in order to shake you off? sanitary and drainage arrangements, "Yes, A have." their construction has become a science "Well, you know just how that door in itself. Take it altogether, the Amerwas making my legs hum, only I could ican householder has no cause to regret his lot. A recent writer has said that of the wagon on the smooth road, and would not do to let go, for I wanted that hind the Europeans, but in many things of those hummocks and fell to his knees. and in no respect is this more true than His prongs plowed the next hummock in our domestic arrangements. It may and stuck fast. He was my buck and he be safely said that there is not a royal was down, and I jumped for his throst, calling to my friend. The buck kicked as only a deer can kick with those palace in all Great Britain or Europe which is as luxurious, or even comfortaas only a deer can kick with those mighty long legs of his. I tried to approach his head, but with a well directed stroke of his hind leg he ripped my vest, shirt, pants and drawers from my throat down almost to my feet and came near cutting my head off with his sharp hoofs. Then my friend came up and helped me dispatch the deer. Afterward he dryly remarked that his first thought was that I was about to retire—from the ble, as the house of the average Ameritry in the world is the greatest blessing of life-a happy and comfortable home -so readily within the reach of all as in our own land .- Popular Science News. was that I was about to retire—from the conflict—I was so well unbuttoned."

"Now, Harry, where do you suppose that buck was hit? The bullet had just grazed his backbone lengthwise and for the moment paralyzed him."—Forest and

WHAT A BOY COSTS.

Fifty-six Dollars Will Feed One Fairly It is worth something to know what it costs to feed a boy fairly well. During the investigations made by the reco of the operations of the Squeers Syndicate Orphan Schools it was shown that taking their own somewhat doubtful figures, the cost was about four containment. But the syndicate orphans were

not well fed. Dr. McKinnon, the superintendent of the Mimico Industrial School in Canada, has furnished the Toronto Matt with an interesting statement on the subject There are 108 boys in the school, whe are kept in good bodily health, and whose subsistence is bought in a wholesale way that would somewhat cheapen the cost as compared with ordinary household expenditure. The boys have all they wish to eat, and the superintendent's accounts, not being compli-cated by expenses for sustenance for other persons, furnish valuable data not otherwise readily obtainable. The following statement shows the average weekly expenditure per boy:

ary capenarine per sep.	Cents
T	18
neal and other meal	- 5
ey and beans	- 5
sago, etc	. 8
e, cocoa and tea	3 :
r and syrups	7.
pepper and other condiments	- 54
h fruits	-1
ts preserved and dried	- 54
h meat and fish	17.1
and fish cured	1.3
er and cheese	8
r provisions	3
tables	94
	14
	-

The cost of food, as above given does not include the expense of preparing it, or incidental expenditure for superin-tendence, etc. But the average disbursement is astonishingly small. bursement is astonishingly small. So far as sustenance goes, to raise a boy is not much more costly than to raise a pig. If a healthy boy can be properly fed for 856 a year, there is less discouragement in the task of increasing the male population of the country than pessimist observers are wont to insist upon.—Philadelphia Record.

The Minister-What : pleasure to be good! Are you good, Tommy?

Tommy—No, not very; but I'm going to turn over a new lea on as I lick that Thompson kid. Bus, as before pleasure—that's my motto.—Munsey's Weskly.

deeve. 'I saw you,' he said; 'I saw you ouch me, and I declare myself in. You ouched me light, now let me touch you