

ADVERTISING RATES: One Column... Twenty Dollars...

Reading Notices will be inserted at the rate of Ten cents per Line.

CHURCH NOTES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sunday...

FRIENDS CHURCH.—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sunday...

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Regular services first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sunday...

SOCIETY NOTICES.—Y. M. C. A.—Devotional services every Sunday morning...

I. O. O. F.—Sessions held Saturday evening in the rooms over Moore's Drug store.

W. C. T. U.—Business meeting the second Saturday in every month in February, May, August and November.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.—United States.—President, Benjamin Harrison...

State of Oregon.—Governor, J. N. Dolph...

County of Yamhill.—Judge, L. W. Sawyer...

City of Newberg.—Mayor, Frank P. Morris...

THE PACIFIC COAST.—A Scheme to Annex Lower California Exposed.

Engineers Find Many Surprises in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Oregon strawberries are in the market. A fine lot of lithographic stone has been discovered near City Creek canyon...

The troops are leaving Fort McDowell, A. T., which is to be abandoned. They go to Fort Lowell, near Tucson.

The Mojaves at The Needles want a school in their midst. They object to sending their children to Fort Mojave.

The postoffice at Bethel, in Santa Clara county, and San Bruno, in Mateo county, Cal., have been ordered discontinued.

Chicago and Fairfield (Mass.) firms captured the book-binding and paper contracts advertised for by the Washington State authorities.

H. Harr's, formerly manager of the San Francisco Haymarket, has become manager of the Portland League Club, and will rejuvenate the team.

Annie Plant of Los Angeles, a white girl, was to have been married to a colored water at San Bernardino, when the parents of the girl arrived in time to prevent the ceremony.

The United States Circuit and District Courts for Montana opened for the first regular term last week at Helena. Judge Sawyer of California occupied the seat of honor on the bench.

Robert E. Stevens, a son of the former Consul-General at Victoria, B. C., has been pronounced insane at Tacoma. The excessive use of alcohol and opium has caused his mental collapse.

A Los Angeles dispatch says it is stated positively that Governor Waterman has reconsidered his recent determination not to be a candidate for Governor and will enter the race for the nomination.

Beginning June 8, the Northern Pacific will run two daily trains from Portland to Chicago. No. 2 will leave at 7 a. m., and No. 4 at 10 p. m. No. 1 will arrive at Portland at 6:30 a. m., and No. 3 at 6:30 p. m. No. 2 will decrease the running time to Chicago nine hours, and No. 4 sixteen hours.

Soundings at the mouth of the Columbia show the jetties have cut a clear straight channel across the bar with a depth of twenty-five and a half feet at low water. This is as deep a channel as has ever been known from river to ocean, and shows the beneficial effects of the jetty, which is to be run out over a mile yet.

The warm weather has raised the water in the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers so that the island levees in the San Joaquin are now in greater danger than at any previous time this year. No breaks are reported on the island levees, but there is one at the Naglee mainland tract, which will flood 5,000 acres of grain.

O. D. Baldwin, a well-known real-estate agent of San Francisco collected between \$30,000 and \$40,000 as a subsidy for completing the line on the overland railroad. He is working on a plan formulated by the Daily Report. The subsidy retires a popular range from \$100 to \$500 each, the subsidy not to be paid until the bona-fide competing line actually reaches the city.

EASTERN ITEMS.

Wealthy Dutch Farmers Migrating to California.

Old Virginia Opposed to John L. Sullivan Fighting for Prizes on Her Soil.

The postoffice appropriation bill carries a total of \$71,850,082.

The Atlantic and Pacific earned the first week of May \$48,281; increase, \$17,479.

Large quantities of railroad ties are being shipped to the American market from Grand Falls, N. B.

The board of Aldermen of Des Moines are beginning to disgorge the money they obtained recently.

Farmers claim that they are discriminated against in favor of cattlemen by Indian Territory officials.

Edward Crawford, the New York bank messenger who stole a large amount of money, has returned to the owners as a compromise \$32,000.

Irish-American circles in Brooklyn are somewhat excited over the defalcation of Patrick Hines, who was high in the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The new paving going down in New York City is so badly laid that the contractors are to be compelled to tear it up and relay it in many places.

Baltimore county farmers are much exercised over the Baltimore city ordinance requiring them to take out a \$25 license to sell produce in the city.

City Treasurer Peake of Kansas City has been suspended from office, a shortage of between \$1,000 and \$20,000 having been discovered in his accounts.

A large number of applications for pensions are being received at Washington from the Southern States from soldiers who served in the Mexican and Creek Indian wars.

The Washington Critic has passed into the hands of Messrs. Silson Hunt, John H. Obley and Richard Weightman, who will hereafter publish it as a Democratic newspaper.

The trial of Secretary of State Rice and Public Printer Collier & Cleveland at Denver upon a charge of conspiracy to defraud the State, was postponed, and the jury after being out an hour returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Nebraska Supreme Court directs the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company to permit the Farmers' Alliance to erect a grain elevator adjacent to its line at Elmwood, Neb., and to afford it equal shipping facilities with the company's own elevators.

D. Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appeared before the House Committee on Postoffice and Telegraphs, and was questioned regarding the proposed government telegraph bill advocated by Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

The Supreme Court has decided the long-pending suit of Samuel Norris vs. James B. Hagan and Lloyd Lewis, involving the possession of real estate valued at nearly \$1,000,000. The decision of the Circuit Court in favor of the defendants was sustained.

General Middleton, commander of the military forces in Canada, is trying to compromise with the government, but was found guilty of looting the frigate of a half-breed during the Riel rebellion. Public opinion will force him to pay up and also to resign his position.

Senator Hear has introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that neither the United States nor any State shall pass any law authorizing the establishment or maintenance of any lottery or distribution of prizes by chance.

Postmaster Sperry of New Haven, Conn., is the originator of a plan to be introduced at all free-delivery offices throughout the country. It consists of having filled out at every house as a guide in carrying cards giving the names in full of all persons residing there, including servants and guests.

The Board of Directors of the World's Fair adopted a resolution requesting Governor Fifer to call a special session of the Legislature prior to July 1 to consider a bill to popular vote at the coming November election a proposition to amend the State constitution so as to authorize Chicago to issue not exceeding \$5,000,000 bonds in aid of the World's Fair. Legislation appropriating money for a State exhibit and authorizing the use of any of the Chicago parks as a site was also mentioned.

The announcement that Sullivan has agreed to go to Virginia and fight Joe McCoo in July and Jackson in August has attracted the attention of the officials of that State. An arrangement is made with Sullivan and other fighters, it remains to be seen whether they will be permitted to do so. The unanimous sentiment of the authorities and people is against it. Some of the best lawyers claim a fatal defect in the act incorporating the Virginia Sporting Association is its failure to cite the law which it claims to have repealed. Under the present law prize-fighting is punishable by imprisonment for not less than five years and a fine of \$1,000. If Sullivan or any other prize-fighters go there to fight, they are certain to be arrested as soon as they put foot on Virginia soil.

The American steamer Opaanarandam, which has just arrived at New York from Rotterdam, brought thirty-four wealthy Dutch farmers with horses and servants, en route to California. The immigrants came in first cabin and their servants intermediate. The little colony came under the leadership of H. Nyzb, President of the Holland Land Company, who for the past several months has been traveling through the Netherlands lecturing on the advantages of California.

The entire party left on a special train for the Baltimore and Ohio and the Central Pacific, and will go direct on to Merced, Cal., where the office of the company is located. The Hollanders, it is expected, will found a town and name it Rotterdam. The new settlers are mostly in families, and without an exception are more than well to do. They have already bought and paid for land, and say they will be followed by a large delegation of their countrymen.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Secretaries Helping Bismarck to Compile Reminiscences.

The German Artillery to be Armed With Bronze Cannons—Herr Goercke Sentenced.

The French General Hauptpole is dead. Drought is causing great distress in Cuba.

The Boulangerists are preparing to form a new party.

Eyraud, the stranger, attempted suicide twice after his capture at Havana.

The French military operations in Dahomey have been temporarily suspended.

Emperor William will go to Oberammergau to witness the "Passion Play."

Considerable repairs are about to be undertaken for the copula of St. Peter's, Rome.

Great Britain is talking about additional subsidies for her South American steamship lines.

The rumors of the serious illness of Queen Victoria are officially denied. She has a slight cold.

It is said that King Leopold is negotiating for the sale of a slice of the Congo State to Germany.

Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has purchased a steamer in Naples owned by King Bomba.

Bismarck says the discontent of capitalists is much more dangerous than the discontent of workmen.

Since the beginning of the outbreaks among the strikers in the Pilsen district in Bohemia twelve men have been killed.

French scientists have analyzed a quart of water taken from a typhoid-infected district and found 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 typhoid germs therein.

Bismarck has already two secretaries helping him to prepare his "reminiscences." One of them is the assistant doctor of Schweinfurt.

Herr Goercke, a well-known Socialist agitator, has been sent to fifteen months' imprisonment at Berlin for forgery and embezzlement.

Prince Hatzfeldt claims that Labouchere libeled him in Truth in referring to his gambling and other alleged vices. Labouchere has apologized.

The telegraph line connecting Ponguin and China by way of Yunnan, the capital of the province of the same name, has been opened for business.

The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag has approved credits amounting to 4,600,000 marks on account of German operations in East Africa.

The Japanese Government has taken up the matter of publicizing the act of a Chinese man who proposed to bring it into universal use throughout the country.

A Chinese man is to be started at Shanghai with branches in all parts of the country. An American man is said to be chiefly interested in the scheme.

Minister Reid has brought before the foreign office a case of an American lawyer who was severely clubbed by the police in the Place Madeleine May 1.

The Brazilian Government has decreed that patents of nobility shall be abolished, with all orders of knighthood except one or two of a religious character.

A new megaphone has been placed on the market in England, by which the human voice can be made to travel a mile or be heard at a distance of several miles.

Another riotous demonstration against the government has occurred at Puerto Alegre, Argentine Republic. Twenty-six soldiers were slain and forty-one wounded.

The German artillery by an imperial order is to be armed with bronze cannons, which are to be manufactured from the bronze guns taken from the French during the last war.

The government has introduced a bill in the Hungarian Diet providing that workmen shall perform no labor on Sunday, but shall have continuous rest for twenty-four hours.

The decline of drinking is again attested by the declaration in the London Telegraph that for one club fifty years ago London now has ten, yet the drinking habit has steadily diminished.

It is proposed to levy a duty of 10 per cent on all merchandise imported into the Congo Free State, the proceeds to be used in recuperating the private fortune of King Leopold of Belgium.

A fashionable visiting card in Berlin is an African importation. It is a leaf of silver paper, which keeps its color when dried and is as easily written upon. It delights fashionable Berlin under the name of "Emin Pasha's visiting card."

Dispatches from Acheen say the Dutch have lost three killed and fourteen wounded in a futile attempt to recover the position from which they had been driven by the natives. The latter lost fourteen killed.

The Highland crofters on the islands of Mull and Iona have gained a victory over their landlord, the Duke of Argyll, the Land Court having reduced their rents about 33 per cent, and wiped out two-thirds of the arrears.

The indications now are that in a very few years the island of Iceland will be depopulated. Her emigration has been constantly increasing, and it is estimated that at least 20,000 people, or one-third of the population, will leave this year.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Country orders are giving satisfaction to all wholesale merchants, and collections are well met, but in many of the retail trades the effects of the strike are beginning to be rather keenly felt.

It is ended there will be nothing to complain of.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Broadcast Seeders, \$330.55; Harrows, 20 ft et dis, 18.10; Binding Wire, 12c; Grain Drills, 110.00; Gang Plow, 100.00; Osborne's Mowers, 20 ft et dis, 75.00; Reapers, 120.00; Combined Mowers and Reapers, 30 ft et dis, 130.00; Droppers, 130.00; Steel-frame self-binding Mowers, 120.00; Railroad Barrows, iron wheels, \$48.50; Railroad Barrows, wood wheels, 30.00; Road Plow, 30.00; Scrapers, 12.00; Steel Disk Harrow, 50.00; Spring Wagons, 125.00; Sulky Plows, 7.50; Harvesting Lows, 95.00; Wagons, all makes, 110.00/160.00.

BAGS.—Burlaps, 40 in, 7.00; Burlaps, 45 in, 7.50; Gunnies, 28x40, 10.00; Potato Bags, net cash, 56.00; Wool, 34 lb, 36.00; Wheat Sacks, spot, net cash, 62.00; Wheat Sacks, extra, second-hand, 61.00.

COFFEES.—Green—Guatemala, # lb, 22.00/24.00; Java, # lb, 25.00/27.00; Rio, # lb, 22.00/24.00; No. 1 Costa Rica, # lb, 22.00/24.00; Roasted, in bags, 24.00/26.00; Arabica's Arica, # lb, 20.00/22.00; Closset & D's Columbia 1 lb ps, 25.00/27.00; Swiss Cheese, domestic, 12.00/14.00; Roasted Java, 30.00/32.00; Roasted Mocha, 35.00/37.00.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Oregon fancy creamery, 25.00; Choice dairy, 30.00; Swiss Cheese, domestic, 12.00/14.00; Pickled, California, 18.00/20.00; Eastern fancy creamery, 18.00/20.00; California fresh roll, 18.00/20.00; Cheddar, 14.00/16.00; Oregon skims and old, 12.00/14.00; Swiss Cheese, domestic, 12.00/14.00; Young America, Or., 14.00.

EGGS.—Oregon, # doz, 14.00/15.00; Eastern, # doz, 13.00/14.00.

FLOUR.—Portland patent roller, # bbl, 3.75; Oregon patent roller, 3.75; Caswell's patent roller, 3.75; Country brands, 3.50; Mexican, 3.50; Supreme, 3.50; White Lily, 3.75; Graham, 3.75; Rye flour, 4.50.

FRESH FRUITS.—Apples, 1.50/2.00; Bananas, # bunch, 2.00/2.50; Lemons, California, # box, 3.75/4.00; Oranges, # box, 2.00/2.50; Limes, # cwt, 1.50; Oranges, Riverside, 4.00/4.50; Oranges, Navel, 5.00/5.50; Oranges, Malta blood, 5.00; Strawberries, # b, 5.00.

GRAIN.—Barley, whole, # cwt, 80.00/85.00; Corn, # 50 lbs, 1.50/1.75; Oats, good, # bushel, 50.00/55.00; Rye, # 100 lbs, nominal, 1.20/1.25; Wheat, Eastern Oregon, 1.20/1.25; Wheat, Eastern Oregon, 1.50/1.75.

LUMBER—ROUGH AND DRESSED.—Rough—Edged, 12.00; Clear, 12.00; No. 2 flooring, 18.00; No. 2 rustic, 18.00; Clear P. S., 22.50; No. 1 flooring, 22.50; No. 1 rustic, 22.50; Stepping, 25.00.

POULTRY.—Chickens, large young, # doz, 4.25/4.50; Chickens, old, 4.25/4.50; Ducks, # doz, 7.00/8.50; Geese, young, # doz, 8.00/9.00; Turkeys, young, # b, 18.00/20.00; Grouse and Pheasants, 18.00/20.00.

SALT.—Coarse—Fine—50 lb bags, # ton, 17.00; 30 lb bags, # ton, 17.00; Ground Rock, 50 lb bags, # ton, 12.50.

SEEDS.—Grass Seeds—Orchard Grass, 11.00/12.00; Red Top, 6.00/8.00; English Ryegrass, 7.00/8.00; Italian Ryegrass, 9.00/11.00; Australian Ryegrass, 7.00/8.00; Mesquite, 7.00/8.00; Millet, 5.00/6.00; Hungarian Millet, 5.00/6.00; Swiss Lawn Grass, 12.00/15.00; Clover Seeds—Red Clover, 10.00/11.00; White Clover, 15.00/17.00; Alfalfa, 10.00/11.00; Miscellaneous—Canary, 4.00/5.00; Hemp, 5.00/6.00; Rape, California, 3.00/4.00.

VEGETABLES (FRESH).—Asparagus, # lb, 6.00; Cabbage, # lb, 2.00/3.00; Cauliflower, # doz, 1.40/1.60; Carrots, young, # doz, 1.00; Celery, # doz, 90.00/110.00; Green Peas, # doz, 75.00; Lettuce, # doz, 2.00; Onions, # 100 lbs, 3.00; Potatoes, # 100 lbs, 3.00; Potatoes, sweets, # lb, 15.00; Radishes, # doz, 15.00; Turnips, per sk, 1.75.

WOOL.—Eastern Oregon—According to shrinkage, 10.00/11.00; Valley—Spring clip, 18.00/19.00; Umpqua, 18.00/19.00; Umpqua, lambs and fall, 18.00/19.00.

THE ANTISCOPE MAN.

A Burst of Genuine Street Eloquence Interrupted by a Cooper.

He was rather seedy-looking. He wore a last year's derby hat, a Buxton street overcoat, and spring-bottom trousers with baggy knees. He stood in Pine street toward Broadway. A small open sachel was suspended in front of his body by a strap around his neck. The sachel was filled with queer little packages wrapped up in red tissue paper. He was surrounded by an admiring group. In the crowd were many messenger boys and a sprinkling of Wall street clerks. He was glib, very glib. In fact, his tongue seemed to be hung in the middle and to wag at both ends. He rivaled the late Swaine Buckley in the rapidity of his articulation. Closing one eye and applying to the other a peep-hole in a little wooden box containing a bit of looking-glass, he thus spoke:

"I have already demonstrated the usefulness and scientific advisability of this remarkable little perspective optical instrument which I hold in my hand. This is the one hundred and seventy-fourth time, gentlemen, since I have been here that I have demonstrated its marvelous divining powers, but for the benefit of those who were so unfortunate as not to hear me I will now repeat my interesting and instructive explanation. I call it the analytical antiscope, or detector of what is going on behind you. By its use, gentlemen, the unseen world to your back is made plain to your senses. It also reveals the secret domestic economy of the most exclusive household. All that is necessary to see what is going on in a second-story room is to place yourself at the hypotenuse of a right angle triangle equidistant from the base of the building to the spot where you stand and the height of the window from the ground. Then hold the antiscope at an angle of seventy-five degrees to the left or right optic, as the case may be, and the hidden mysteries of the homes of McAllister's four hundred are revealed. By a slight twist of the wrist and a simple change of the angle of vision one can perceive the heavenly constellations, the intricate and involved evolutions of the planetary system, the marvelous wonders of astronomical research, the bending of the study of the firmament by another slight change of the angle at which the antiscope is held I will demonstrate how one can see all that is passing behind him. If you will break away there behind me, and make an opening I will tell you all that is to be observed in a direct line with the back of my head. If you will look closely you will observe coming down the street directly behind and on the opposite side of the way an individual who is all outward appearance bears every indication of being a chicken thief. But on closer inspection he proves to be an Italian rag-picker with a bag on his back. Directly behind me and only about four feet away, is a small messenger boy with a very fine watch. His number is 8,062. He is now putting his fingers to his nose and wiggling them at me instead of going on the important errand he was sent on about three hours ago. He is now moving away with that hare-like movement which I will get them on the market in a hurry. On this side of the street there is a tall man with a silk hat and a gray mustache. He has a severe expression in his eyes and is carrying a fifty-cent umbrella under his arm. This will demonstrate to the most prejudiced observer that I am, in fact, able to look behind my back as easily as before my nose, and you may one and all do the same if you will purchase one of the antiscope, which you may have to lay for the small sum of ten cents, one of which I will get them on the market. Step up, gentlemen, and buy while you have time. I've only a few of them left."

At this juncture a policeman sauntered carelessly around the corner and crossed the sidewalk. The young man with the "antiscope" quickly closed his sachel and walked meekly up toward Broadway. The tall man with the gray mustache and the fifty-cent umbrella, by the way, happened to be the dignified president of the Gallatin National Bank.—N. Y. Sun.

THE ACCORDION PLAIT.

Solution of What Has Hitherto Been Considered a First-Class Mystery.

It has been the good fortune of your correspondent to find a solution for what has hitherto been specially regarded as a first-class mystery, namely: the process of making that manner of garment so beautiful to the eye and so dear to the fashionable feminine heart—the wonderful "accordion shirt." The method whereby the so-called accordion plait is made has been kept religiously a secret ever since the introduction of the novelty. You can procure a shirt so prepared from any dressmaker, dry goods shop or sewing machine place; but the work is not done on the premises. It is in a position to tell just how this machine is constructed and the process that is employed. Neither the one nor the other is so very complicated after all.

To begin with, there is a good-sized iron box, without a cover, with parallel wires stretched across it in two layers, one layer of wires below the other. The stuff to be plaited is first wet and then passed through the wires, in and out, over an upper wire, under a lower one, then over the next upper wire, under the next lower one and so on, until as much of the material is taken up as all the wires will accommodate. These ups and downs of the cloth from the lines of the plait and behind the last of the plait is a square iron bar running parallel to the wires, which being screwed up with a powerful screw, folds up all the wires compactly together like a book, pressing the plait into the smallest possible compass. It only remains now to dry the material in plain shape, and for this purpose the iron box is placed in an oven with a perforated top and permitted to bake there, the moisture that evaporates from the stuff going as steam. When sufficient time has elapsed to allow for a thorough drying of the cloth, the iron box is taken out of the oven, the screw is undone, and the cloth is withdrawn, beautifully plaited accordion-fashion and ready to be made up. The Hebrew gentleman in Baltimore produces several hundred yards of accordion-plaiting daily, inasmuch as the customer pays fifty cents a yard for the work there must be a reasonable profit in it. No wonder it is thought worth while to keep the method a secret.

However, it is likely that this monopoly will be wiped out before long by the plying on the market of a very simple contrivance recently invented, which any woman can afford to buy and will save her any amount of trouble. It will cost less than \$1 to manufacture, will be sold for \$5, and will do to perfection not only accordion-plaiting, but knife-plaiting, the machine consisting of little more than two long strips of brass adjustable to a table and a wooden roller. Each plait, after being folded by the machine, is ironed separately with a hand-iron, and the stuff comes out all ready to be put on the belt, supposing that it is intended for an accordion skirt. But, of course, many other things besides skirts are made nowadays—such as capes, cloaks, lace-trimmed dresses, and so on. It will be cheering news to the ladies that the 50 cents a yard rate is not likely to be maintained very long. It will not be a great while before every woman who makes her own dresses will perform the accordion process as a matter of course upon the material she buys.—Washington Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

The Different Parties Represented in Germany's Parliament.

The parties of the Reichstag in the order of their position in the house, from right to left, are the German Conservatives; the Liberal Conservatives; or German Imperialists; the Ultramontanes; or Center; the National Liberals; the German Liberals, including the Progressists; the Democrats and Social Party; and the Social Democrats. There are several smaller factions, which are more or less dependent upon, and incorporated in, the larger divisions, namely, the Poles; the German Hanoverians, or Guelphs; the Clericals, Professors, and Antonians; of Sleswick-Lorraine; and the Danes from Sleswick. \* \* \*

To the casual observer the workings of the Reichstag may seem of little importance and to have slight influence upon the Government, the Chancellor, the real power. This is not the fact. With the entire Nation to support it, such an assembly can be no other than a mighty and persistent force. Bismarck's assertion that it is continually demanding more rights and ever contending against the Government is true, conflict has been between the Government and the Reichstag ever since the foundation of the empire, and will continue until the Government becomes far more liberal and exhibits greater willingness to enter into plans of reform.

Upon William II. devolves a colossal work. In addition to the Kulturkampf and to Germany's military and economic questions, not least perplexing is the solution of her social problems. In the recent election the Socialists cast over a million votes. In thirty-six districts comprising the large cities the Socialists vote has had a remarkable growth, being in round numbers, in 1884, 264,000; in 1887, 254,000; in 1890, 507,000. This rapid increase indicates that sooner or later there will be two great parties in Germany, the one victorious and grasping, the other resisting where and best it can.

With the retirement of the Iron Chancellor and the appointment of a successor as his successor, begins a new era in the history of the empire. Europe is short, cautiously observing the young Emperor, and fearing lest, like Phaethon, he drive his chariot too heedlessly and kindle a conflagration that can be quenched only by the blood of millions.—Thomas Bertrand Bronson, in Chatterbox.

A washerwoman's work has but just begun when she is approaching the clothes.—Yonkers Gazette.

WAITING FOR DEATH.

How to Die According to the Fashion of Orthodox Hindoos.

I was in Oudh at the time when a very rich Hindoo—brother to the famous Prime Minister of Nepal, Sir Jung Bahadur—arrived in a dying state at the house of Ajahla, a Hindu, who, with mortal sickness, he made the long and painful journey from Nepal in order to die in the holy city that gave Rama birth, and which is to the Hindoo what Mecca is to the Moslems, and far more than Jerusalem is to Christians.

On hearing of his arrival the English nagistrate at Fyzabad went to see him the day before his death, as it proved to be. He found the Rajah lying on a low wooden bedstead, such as is used by the poorest natives, in a bare, mud-plastered little room, having neither window nor a single article of furniture except the bedstead in it, and with its silver dishes and drinking vessels spread about on the mud floor. To English eyes it seemed truly a strange and comfortless death-bed, but such a view of it would not have struck any of the Hindoos present; the lying man, they would have said, had all he needed, and God was gracious to have let him live till his journey was accomplished.

I know of no Western parallel to this poor, simple and noble in the middle ages have doubtless suffered voluntary privation, and courted physical pain by way of an expiatory or at least meritorious act, but we know that they were keenly alive to the full merit of such penance, and did not fail to put them down to the credit side of their account with Heaven. But this Indian noble had no such feeling, and would have been genuinely surprised at its being thought that he had done any thing worthy of admiration. His wretched and poverty-stricken surroundings were to him a perfectly indifferent accident of this quickly-passing life, and counted as nothing. He had attained his heart's desire and was now happy, waiting for death.—Temple Bar.

TEACHERS IN ENGLAND.

The Attainment, Work and Pay of Three American Teachers with Special Reference to Opportunities with much Satisfaction in Contrast with the Chances of English Governesses.

The "Anxious Parent" of three daughters who have adopted the profession of governess, gives the following incidents: The eldest girl, who is twenty-one, holds a senior Cambridge certificate, speaks French fluently, is a fair pianist and artist, and sings moderately well. She receives her board during term time, but earns only \$100 a year, and out of this she has traveling expenses to pay. The other incidents are still stronger arguments in favor of "better payment of the lady teacher."

The second is nineteen. She is fairly educated—that is, she can teach the rudiments of French, Latin, German, Euclid and algebra. She holds a certificate from the Royal Academy of Music as having passed the senior local examination, and has taken several honors and certificates for drawing and painting. She teaches in a large day school, but as yet gets no salary.

The third, aged eighteen, has acquired French on the Continent, is well