NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

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One Column.....Twenty Dollars
Half Column.....Ten Dollars
Professional Cards.....One Dollar

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NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

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NEWBERG GRAPHIC

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Three Months.....50

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CHURCH NOTES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services will be held at Jones' Hall on the second and fourth Sundays of the month, at 4 p. m. by the Rev. William Travis of Lafayette. Sabbath school every Sunday at 3 p. m.

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.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Regular service 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.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

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

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

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.

OFFICAL DIRECTORY.

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Vice-President.....Levi P. Morton
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Secretary of the Treasury.....Wm. Windom
Secretary of the Interior.....J. W. Noble
Secretary of War.....Redfield Proctor
Secretary of the Navy.....B. F. Tracy
Postmaster General.....John Wanamaker
Attorney General.....W. H. H. Miller
Secretary of Agriculture.....Jeremiah Rusk

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Governor.....Sylvester Pennoyer
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State Printer.....F. C. Baker
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Clerk.....J. W. Hobbs
Supt. of Schools.....L. H. Baker
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Surveyor.....J. C. Cooper
Coroner.....E. B. Fellows
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Recorder.....Frank P. Baum
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Marshall.....A. M. Hoskins
Street Commissioner.....Milton Nickleson
Councilmen.....N. C. Maris, B. C. Miles, A. W. Rees, Calvin Stanley, J. D. Carter, Geo. Grayson

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Great Anxiety Felt in San Francisco Over Overdue Ships.

A Report Current That Japanese Are on the Way From Yokohama to Take Striking Miners' Places.

George Francis Train is to start a newspaper at Tacoma.

San Jose says the census taking in that town has been a farce.

Portland lines will soon have a single depot, work having already begun on the structure.

W R. Bibby, ex-Deputy Superintendent of Public Schools at Fresno, convicted of forgery, has been sentenced to three years in San Quentin.

Alexander Badlam's book, "The Wonders of Alaska," has met with an unprecedented success in Portland, Port Townsend, Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma.

A report is now current in coal circles that Dunsmuir has engaged a number of Japanese to take the place of the striking colliers, and that they are now on their way to Vancouver from Yokohama

News from Juneau, Alaska, says: Capital seems shy of our low-grade ore, as well as the richer rock. No one is making inquiry since the English and German syndicates have been buncoed into investing in the Bear's Nest.

Joe Acton of the California Club says he is willing to meet any man that Parson Davies may bring out, providing he will back his man with at least $1,000. It is very probable that the California Club will match Acton and "The Strangler."

The Board of Directors of the Modesto irrigation district has purchased the Wheaton dam and all the water rights and claims of M. A. Wheaton upon the Tuolumne river for $21,000. The payment is to be $10,000 cash and $11,000 in bonds of the district at 90 cents on the dollar.

The San Francisco Chronicle moved into its new building at the corner of Market, Kearny and Geary streets last week, and issued an edition of sixty pages, devoted largely to historical and biographical sketches connected with the progress of the city and State during the past quarter of a century.

Following snake story comes from Santa Rosa: A peculiar snake has been killed in Bennett valley near this city, weighing twenty pounds This serpent attacked two children while picking berries, when a man named Morse came to the rescue and shot it. The snake measured 8 feet 4 inches, and was four inches through the body.

Several of the ships now on the way to San Francisco are either overdue or fully due In this list is included the Undaunted, 145 days out from New York; John W. Marr and Iroquois, 181 and 148 days out from Baltimore; Anna, 170 days out from Antwerp; Corryvechan, 166 days out from Hamburg; Dunfillan and Engelthorn, 183 and 158 days out from Liverpool; Hospodar, 3 6 days out from London and 94 days from Rio; the C. Southan Hulbert, 142 days out from New York for Portland; the India, 179 days out from London for Portland, and the Old Kensington, 141 days out from London for San Diego The fact that some of these ships are supposed to have been off from Cape Horn during the great storm at that point in March does not relieve the anxiety felt for their safety. On at least three of them premiums for reinsurance have been offered.

EASTERN ITEMS.

The People of Maine Becoming Tired of Prohibition.

The Champion Bridge Leaper Dives With Safety From the Suspension Bridge at Cincinnati.

Tobacco-raising has been tried in Georgia with great success.

Georgia is said to have a crop of 30,000,000 of watermelons this year.

There is a shortage of $17,000 in the funds of the Michigan State Soldiers' Home.

The Congressional Record for the present session of Congress has reached 6,314 pages up to date.

A Louisiana grand jury has entered upon an investigation of lottery bribery in the Legislature.

The Pennsylvania railroad will soon equip all of its 1,900 passenger cars with steam-heating fixtures.

Senator Evarts has introduced a bill to appropriate $20,000 with which to buy manuscripts of Jefferson.

Numbers of Dakota settlers are crossing over into Manitoba according to the reports of Canadian papers.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will spend about $400,000 in improving its Pittsburg facilities.

A decision has been rendered by the Illinois Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the drainage law.

Sixteen sophomores at Bates College have been suspended for painting the steps of the residences of the faculty.

In Cincinnati the price of coal is higher because the men who shovel it and deliver it demand that ice water be furnished them.

The International Typographical Convention has passed a law prohibiting regular compositors from working more than six days in any one week.

It is charged that the entire Bohemian colony, numbering about 8,000, in the Eleventh ward, New York City, has been overlooked by the census enumerators.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has appointed a committee composed of the postmasters of various cities to receive designs of a letter box for private houses.

Judge Sherwin of Iowa has decided that liquors sold in bottles may be drunk on the premises of agents for outside houses, being considered in "original packages."

The Michigan mine at Marquette, Mich., has been robbed of $80,000 worth of ore by the employes. The miners are now required to change their clothing on the premises.

New York fishermen argue from the Southern fish found in New York bay that a warm summer is impending. These fish rarely are found so far north as New York.

John H. Inman of steamship celebrity and a hundred other prominent citizens of New York publicly announce that enumerators did not take the census of their families.

Three leading lines of surface railroads in Brooklyn have petitioned for the right to substitute electric for horse power. Brooklyn is rapidly developing her rapid-transit facilities.

A rich deposit of copper ore, mixed with silver in paying quantities, has been found west of Drummond, Wis., near Eau Claire lake, one vein being traced a distance of three miles.

The Greenbackers of Iowa, or what there is left of them, are going to hold a State convention and nominate a full State ticket The convention is called for August 14 at Des Moines.

Meredith Stanley, the young champion bridge leaper, dived safely from the suspension bridge at Cincinnati, a distance of eighty-seven feet. He struck upon his head and shot far beneath the surface

The Pennsylvania Grand Lodge has issued an edict requiring all Masons who are members of the Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis to renounce their allegiance to the body within ninety days.

The Cherokee Commission has arrived at an agreement with the Pottawattomies, and contracts are now being drawn up. There will be 600 acres of land in the reservation after the severalty allotments.

A party of glass-blowers, who were not allowed to land in New York, as they were found to be contract laborers, were returned to Liverpool at the expense of the Cunard line, which brought them over.

The majority of the people in Maine appear to have had enough of prohibition. A call for an independent prolicense convention has been issued, which will nominate a candidate for Governor.

The site for the city postoffice of Washington selected by the Senate is the square on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. The cost of the site is not to exceed $800,000.

The Postoffice Department has decided to make no more compromises on failures to perform star-route services, but will prosecute the contractors by both criminal and civil action when they do not carry out the agreement entered into.

Reverend Richard Copp, formerly a missionary at Panama, President of a bogus American steamship company at New York, is charged by two wealthy ladies with having them take stock in vessels which they allege do not exist.

Mercantile associations in New York are looking with favor upon the petition adopted by the Boston business men to the Massachusetts Legislature, asking for the passage of laws against the watering of the stock of railway corporations.

Among important increases made by the Senate Committee to the river and harbor bill are: Yaquina bay, $60,000; Mississippi river from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river, $1,653,000; Missouri river, $350,000; Columbia river at the cascades, $50,000, and at the mouth, $75,000; from the head of Rock island to the foot of Priest Rapids, $69,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

St. Petersburg Forms Its Initial Temperance Society.

M. Peschkoff Finishes His Long Ride on Horseback From Vladivostock to St. Petersburg.

Yellow fever is reported at Malaga, Spain.

Electric cars are run successfully with storage batteries in Buda-Pesth.

The French Chamber of Deputies has placed a duty on foreign molasses.

It is denied that Portugal intends to cede to Germany any of her East African possessions.

Clerks in London have formed a union, and intend agitating for better pay and shorter hours.

The national library in Paris is to be greatly enlarged. It now contains nearly 1,000,000 volumes.

It is now announced that Prince Murat is engaged to a middle-aged lady with a fortune of $5,000,000.

A club in Guatemala offers a premium of $1,000 for the best hymn for the Central American nation.

England has agreed to surrender Heligoland to Germany in return for the German concessions in Africa.

The French Chamber of Deputies has decided to preserve the exhibition building known as Machinery hall.

The Bishop of London is threatened with almost total blindness, and has gone to Wiesbaden to consult a specialist.

Carrier pigeons have returned to Havana from the vessel carrying Eyraud to France. They report that he is well.

The prison population of England has fallen off so much of late years that out of 110 prisons fifty-seven have been closed

The first temperance society was established in St. Petersburg on May 1 at the instance and by the efforts of Madame Balitzkava.

One hundred and fifty immigrants from Newfoundland have reached Montreal on their way to the Canadian Northwest.

A bill before the French Chamber proposes to inflict three months' imprisonment on masters who dismiss men because they belong to trade unions.

Senor Garcia, the new Brazilian Minister of Finance, has announced his intention to burn publicly one-half the 39,000,000 one-dollar notes illegally circulated.

The English Government made £801,564 last year by coining silver, and Mr. Goschen has created a special fund, to which this sum and further profits will be credited.

The French Government has finally granted B. F. Stevens of London permission to photograph documents in the national archives relating to American colonial history.

The Empress Frederick's visit to Greece is being looked forward to with much interest by the population, as she has signified her intention of traveling all through Hellas.

At a recent meeting of a committee of the Royal Agrticultural Society a plant was exhibited proving that a distinct step has been made in the cultivation of the deep blue primrose.

The London Standard's Berlin correspondent is enabled to state that Germany has made no demand as yet in respect to Uganda, but awaits the return of Dr. Peters with his treaties.

All of the persons who were acquitted of complicity in the recent Panitza trial, at Sofia, Bulgaria, with the exception of Matheff, have been expelled from Bulgaria.

The marriage of Mr. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant is fixed definitely for July 12. Wedding presents flow in from all parts of England often from people of whom neither Miss Tennant nor Mr Stanley has ever heard.

The French Chamber does not seem inclined to vote money for the purchase of the works of living French painters, although M Proust notified the Deputies the other day that foreigners were carrying off most of the country's good pictures.

The memoirs of the ex-Empress Eugenie will be first published after her death, and not in the immediate future, as has been stated recently by several Paris dailies. They will reach back to 1859. The ex-Empress works at them industriously daily whenever her health allows her to endure the exertion of writing.

The British census will be taken in 1891. The cost of the census in Great Britain in 1881 was £172,000 for a population of 26,000,000. For England and Wales the cost per 1,000 of the population was £4 15s 5d in 1861, rising to £5 5s 7d in 1871 and £6 12s 6d in 1881. The number of enumerators was nearly 35,000, and in 1891 the number will not be far short of 40,000.

Subject to the final approval of Congress, the President of Costa Rica has agreed to accept the resolutions regulating the Central American Union, passed at the conference in Salvador in October, but will send a commission to each of the Republics to arrange for provisions for the liberty of the press, the regular succession of the Executive and the sanctity of human life, three points omitted by the conference.

There was a strike of children employed in the sugar-beet fields of Saxony The children near Brachwitz quit work because their employers refused to raise their wages from 12 to 25 cents per day. In Lungenbogen the children demanded an advance from 5 to 10 cents per day. All the children were accustomed to attending school from 8 o'clock in the morning till noon and to working without cessation from 1 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon. They were compelled to be in the fields, rain or shine, at their work throughout the six hours.

An African craze prevails in Germany. The foreign office is flooded with applications, largely from army officers, but including all sorts of people, asking for government employment in Africa.

PORTLAND MARKET.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Breaking Plow	$33@55
Broadcast Seeders	90@140
Binding Twine.....10 per ct dis	18c
Binding Wire.....“ “	12½c
Grain Drills	110@160
Gang Plow	100@115
Osborne's Mowers.....20 ℘ ct dis	75
“ Reapers..... “	120
“ Combined Mowers and Reapers....20 ℘ ct dis	150
“ Droppers.... “	130
“ Steel-frame self-binding Harvesters, 20 ℘ ct dis	160
Railroad Barrows, iron wheels, ℘ dozen	48@55
Railroad Barrows, wood wheels, ℘ dozen	30
Road Plow	30@36
Solid Steel Scrapers	12@14
Steel Disk Harrows	50@90
Spring Wagons	125@170
Sulky Plows	75@95
Walking Plows	9@25
Wagons, all makes	110@160

BAGS.

Burlaps, 40 in	7
Burlaps, 45 in	7½
Burlaps, 60 in	11½
Gunnies, 28x40	16
Potato Bags, net cash	5@6½
Wool, 4 lb, “	38
Wool, 3½ lb, “	36
Wheat Sacks, spot, net cash	7½
Wheat Sacks, extra, second-hand	6½

COFFEES.

Green—	
Guatemala, ℘ lb	22 @23½
Java, ℘ lb	25 @27
Mocha, lb lb	28 @31
No. 1 Costa Rica, ℘ lb	22 @23
Rio, ℘ lb	22 @23
Salvador, ℘ lb	21½@22½
Roasted, in bags—	
Arbuckle's Ariosa, ℘ lb	26½@26½
Closset & D.'s Columbia 1 lb prs	25½@26
Costa Rica	25 @28
Guatemala	25½@28
Roasted Java	30 @32
Roasted Mocha	35 @37

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—	
Oregon fancy creamery	25
Choice dairy	20
Common	8@10
Pickled, California	18@20
Eastern fancy creamery	....
California fresh roll	18@21
Cheese—	
New California	11½@12½
Oregon skims and old	12 @14
Swiss Cheese, domestic	15 @16
Young America, Or.	14
Eggs—	
Oregon, ℘ doz	14@15
Eastern, ℘ doz	13@14

FEED.

Bran, ℘ ton	17 00@18 00
Hay, ℘ ton, baled	18 00@20 50
Ground Barley, ℘ ton	30 00
Mill Chop, ℘ ton	22 00@25 00
Oil Cake Meal, ℘ ton	27 50@30 00
Shorts, ℘ ton	19 00@20 00

FLOUR

Portland patent roller, ℘ bbl	3 75
Salem patent roller	3 75
Dayton patent roller	3 65
Cascadia patent roller	3 65
Country brands	3 50
McMinnville	3 75
Superfine	2 50
White Lily	3 75
Graham	3 25
Rye flour	4 50

FRESH FRUITS.

Apples	
Bananas, ℘ bunch	2 50@4 00
Cherries, California	1 00@1 25
Lemons, California, ℘ box	3 75@4 00
Lemons, Sicily, ℘ box, new	6 25
Limes, ℘ cwt	1 50
Oranges, Riversides	4 00
Oranges, Seedless	4 50@4 75
Oranges, Navels	5 25
Oranges, Malta blood	5 00
Strawberries, ℘ lb	6@7

GRAIN.

Barley, whole, ℘ ctl	80 @ 90
Corn, ℘ 100 lbs	1 50
Oats, good, ℘ bushel	52 @ 54
Rye, ℘ 100 lbs, nominal	1 20 @1 22½
Wheat, Valley, ℘ 100 lbs	1 20 @1 22½
Wheat, Eastern Oregon	1 15 @1 17½

LUMBER—ROUGH AND DRESSED.

Rough.....Per M,	$10 00
Edged	12 00
T. & G. sheathing	13 00
No. 2 flooring	18 00
No. 2 ceiling	18 00
No. 2 rustic	18 00
Clear rough	20 00
Clear P. 4S	22 50
No. 1 flooring	22 50
No. 1 ceiling	22 50
No. 1 rustic	22 50
Stepping	25 00

POULTRY.

Chickens, large young, ℘ dex	5 00
Chickens, broilers	4 50@5 00
Chickens, old	4 50@5 00
Ducks, ℘ doz	6 00@7 00
Geese, young, ℘ doz	8 00@9 00
Turkeys, young, ℘ lb	17½
Grouse and Pheasants	....

SALT.

Coarse—Fine—	
200-lb bags, ℘ ton	17 00
100-lb bags, ℘ ton	17 00
Ground Rock, 50-lb bags, ℘ ton	12 50

SEEDS.

Grass Seeds—	
Timothy	6½@ 6¾
Orchard Grass	11 @12
Red Top	6½@ 8½
Blue Grass	12 @14
English Rye Grass	7½@ 9
Italian Rye Grass	9½@11
Australian Rye Grass	7½@ 9
Mesquite	7 @10
Millet	5 @ 6
Hungarian Millet	5 @ 6
Mixed Lawn Grass	12@15
Clover Seeds—	
Red Clover	10½@11½
White Clover	15 @17
Alsyke Clover	15 @17
Alfalfa	10 @11
Miscellaneous—	
Canary	4½@5
Flax	4½@5
Hemp	5 @5½
Rape, California	3½@4½

VEGETABLES (FRESH).

Asparagus, ℘ lb	6@8
Beans	10
Cabbage, ℘ lb	2½@3
Cauliflower, ℘ doz	1 40@1 50
Carrots, ℘ sk	1 00
Carrots, young, ℘ doz	15
Celery, ℘ doz	90@1 00
Cucumbers, ℘ doz	75
Green Peas	6
Lettuce, ℘ doz	20
Onions, ℘ lb	2½
Potatoes, ℘ 100 lbs	2 25
Potatoes, sweets, ℘ lb	....
Radishes, ℘ doz	20
Rhuburb	5
Spinach	....
Turnips, per sk	1 75

WOOL.

Eastern Oregon—	
According to shrinkage	10@15
Valley—	
Spring clip	16@19
Umpqua	18@20
Umpqua, lambs and fall	10@14

L H Leach of Vancouver, Wash., a leading member of the Board of Education of Washington State, has made the announcement to the Board at Olympia that he has been offered $5,000 as a bribe to bring about a reconsideration of the text-book adoption and lay it before the Board.

PROGRESS IN SCIENCE.

Condensed Accounts of Recent Inventions and Discoveries.

Dr. Norman Kerr states that there is an increasing use of narcotics by women. Alcohol, chloral, ether, chloroform, sal volatile and eau de cologne are among the list used. Both tea and coffee are used in excess. He mentions having found a woman insensible in her room from having drank tea, but she had consumed a pound in the course of a day.

English rose-growers are using blood manure for their vines with great success. They take sixteen pounds of blood, and as soon as it begins to putrify pour with it four ounces of muriatic acid and four ounces of proto-sulphate of iron, previously mixed, which turns the blood into a dark dry powder that will keep for a long time.

Photography has apparently disproved the theories of the old-school meteorologists who maintained that lightning never turned back in its path. An examination of lightning photography shows that a flash not only turns back sometimes, but tangles itself into a kind of knot.

M. Fouque, the mineralogist, claims to have discovered in a mixture of copper and lime the beautiful color, *azurrino*, the composition of which has so long been a puzzle to artists. His tint is said to be perfectly unchangeable, and is identical with the famous Alexandrine blue.

In experiments recently made for the substitution of electric lights for the oil lamps at present in use for lighting the compasses of vessels at night, it was found that by bringing an incandescent lamp close to the compass a deflection of the needle was produced.

The conclusion reached by modern meteorologists are that cyclones of great intensity are ascending spiral whirls of wind having a rotary motion in a direction in the Northern hemisphere opposite to the movement of the hands of a watch.

The yield of trout spawn in the fish-breeding establishments at Orval, Belgium, is stated to have been exceedingly good last winter. Of the yield 25,000 eggs were sent to this country in exchange for a like number of California trout eggs.

Inquiry made in France in order to carry out the new law giving certain advantages to fathers of more than seven children has elicited, among other things, the fact that there are 2,000,000 households in which there has been no child.

It is claimed that wall paper can be made in such a way that the passage of low-tension electric currents will heat it moderately warm to the touch and diffuse throughout the room an agreeable temperature.

An electric vegetable is said to have been discovered in India, which has the power of affecting the magnetic needle at a distance of twenty feet when the weather is clear and dry.

With the view of testing the rapidity of electric welding twenty pieces of one-inch common round iron bars with rough ends were recently welded together by two men in thirteen minutes.—N. Y. Times.

SKILLFUL SAVAGES.

Wonderful Aptitude of the Natives of the Congo Country.

The Congo country in Central Africa is, perhaps, the most talked-of country on the globe just now. We are looking toward it as the land of untold wealth and resources, and wonder what kind of a republic will be founded within its borders.

Not the least wonderful object in this far-away land are the natives. Mr. Herbert Ward tells us that the villages are deserted almost every morning, as the people go out to their plantation to work, on which the women work as hard as the men. The natives of the Congo country are still in a savage condition, but Mr. Ward tells us some surprising things about them. He says that in their villages the center of activity is the blacksmith-shop. This shop is a roof of grass supported on poles. The bellows are of skin and wood; the tools, hammers that resemble doctors' pestles of varying weights, cups made of clay for melting ores, and an anvil. The workers take the ore as, it is dug, and there, under the grass roof, with these rude tools the metal passes through every stage, and leaves the worker's hand a finished tool, spear, knife, arrow-head, or any instrument designed by the worker. They work in clay with the same ease, and without tools that in civilized countries are supposed to be necessary to such manufacture. The lump of clay becomes in a short time a finished vessel, even decorative, so perfectly and neatly is it finished; they do not even have molds to shape the clay.

Mr. Ward tells us that these people take no measurements, that they rely on their eye and hand. They have made guns, beginning with wood and metal in its original state in the tree and ore, and made their tools as they needed them, adapting the tool as they discovered its need.

Of the young people, Mr. Ward says that they engage in the same line of work as their parents or masters, and they are cheerful and light-hearted, entering with enthusiasm into their games, bird-trapping and hunting. One of their amusements is playing at war.

Some of the tribes make commercial contracts that might be called protective measures. One tribe makes a contract to engage in agricultural pursuits, while the other tribe, party to the contract, engages to confine its energies to pottery-making, and not to engage in agriculture in any form; and they keep these contracts honorably. A railroad is now being built through the Congo country, and this will in a few years stop slave-trading and cannibalism.—Christian Union.

—The Prussian order of the Iron Cross was established by Frederick William III., March 10, 1813, to honor patriotic bravery in the war with France. It was revived by William I. at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71.

SIMPLICITY OF LIFE.

It's Not Wealth But the Contented Heart That Makes Happiness.

In one of the public parks of Manchester, England, there is a marble statue to the memory of Joseph Brotherton, who represented that city in Parliament for many years. On the monument there is this simple inscription:

"My wealth consisted not in the abundance of my riches, but in the fewness of my wants."

Dr. Fraser, the good Bishop of Manchester, used frequently to quote the inscription as an illustration of the fact that it is not wealth, but the contented heart that makes happiness. The Bishop was also fond of telling a story which showed how largeness of heart and a broad public spirit is sometimes associated with simplicity and homeliness of life.

He was to go on a certain day to consecrate one of the handsomest churches in South Lancashire, built at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, the gift of one man, a mill-owner. Upon arriving at the station nearest the place, he had a mile to walk before he came in sight of the church.

"Can you tell me where Mr. W—— lives, the gentleman who built that noble church?" asked the Bishop of a pedestrian.

"Oh! ay! it's yon cottage against yon bank," answered the man, walking away.

The Bishop thought that there must be some mistake. Presently he overtook a girl in Sunday attire.

"Can you tell me where Mr. W—— lives, who built that noble church?" asked the Bishop.

"That's it," she answered, pointing to the same unpretentious cottage; "I'm going to the consecration."

The Bishop made his way to the cottage door, still thinking it improbable that a man who had built a church at such a cost should dwell in a house of that sort. He knocked, and the door was opened by an old woman, simply dressed. The Bishop did not dare to ask if Mr. W—— was in, and therefore repeated his question:

"Can you tell me where Mr. W—— lives, who built this noble church?"

"Oh, you're the Bishop, are you?" replied the woman. "He's bein' expecting on you. Come forrard, you'll find him i' th' kitchen."

Ushered into the kitchen the Bishop found an old, fine-looking man sitting by the fire smoking a church-warden pipe.

"So you've come, have you?" said the old man. "Nowt like being in good time. There'll be a snack of something when you've done."

"You have done nobly by the district, Mr. W——," said the Bishop, seizing the hand and giving it a hearty grasp.

"Naw, naw," answered the old man, looking surprise, but returning the hearty squeeze; "naw, naw, I made the population with my mills, so I maun do my duty by them."

The old mill proprietor, who had made such a large gift, was so simple as to think he had only done his duty to his workmen.—Youth's Companion.

ETHALINDA'S WOES.

The Tragic Story of Domestic Infelicity by W. M. Thackeray's Aunt.

"Why, Ethalinda!"

"Boo-hoo! boo-hoo!"

"What are you crying for, Ethalinda?" asked Mrs. Doverspike, for it was she.

Mrs. Doverspike had just run over after breakfast, to see her daughter, the bride of a month and of a man named Theophilus Skimgullet.

She found her in tears, and in the dining-room.

"Daughter, I insist on knowing what is the matter. Have you and Mr. Skimgullet had words?"

Mrs. Doverspike called her son-in-law Theophilus when the domestic sky was serene, but when clouds arose or seemed about to rise, it appeared to her discriminative nature that the cognomen Skimgullet was better suited to the occasion.

As her mamma insisted upon knowing the cause of Ethalinda's weeps, there was nothing for Ethalinda to do but tell, for Mrs. Doverspike was an expert in the insisting profession.

"Yes," sobbed Ethalinda.

It is due both Mrs. Doverspike and Mrs. Skimgullet to say that the answer of the latter followed more closely upon the question of the former than this recital of the facts would seem to indicate. The paragraphs I have placed between the question and answer are not inserted to mislead the reader in this respect, but to elucidate for his (or her) benefit, the characteristics of the characters of this story, in order to a clearer understanding of the same.

"Then that good-for-nothing Skimgullet has been abusing my dear daughter, has he? Tell me, did he dare be cross to you?"

"No; but he hurt my feelings. Boo-hoo! boo-hoo!"

"What did he say?"

"Why, I got up early this morning—boo-hoo!—and made some real nice biscuits—boo-hoo!—and I to said to Theophilus: 'Love, you'll eat some of these biscuits—boo-hoo—that your own bride made, won't you?' "

"And what did the brute say?"

"He said—boo-hoo!—'for your own sake I dare not'—boo-hoo!"

"'Why not?' I asked—boo-hoo! O, boo-hoo!"

"Then what did he say?"

"He said—boo-hoo!—he hadn't got his life insured!"—Wm. H. Siviter, in Jury.

Half a Dozen Domestic Hints.

In washing tumblers that have been used for milk rinse the first in cold water, as hot water drives the milk into the glass.

Never put your dish into an oven to allow the butter to penetrate the meat. As soon as the meat is off the gridiron send it to the table.

When scissors bind, draw the inner blades over your hair or the palm of your hand. It is better than oil and will not stain afterward.

Milk will clarify boiling molasses.

Black pepper added to the wash water will set the color in delicate tinted linens and cottons.

For spots of fresh iron rust try lemon juice and salt.—Detroit Tribune.

ABOUT CERAMIC COLORS.

A FEW POINTS CONCERNING THEIR ORIGIN AND USE.

Each Shade of Blue Has Its Own Particular Application Among the Potters of China—Green Was That Country's Imperial Color.

The origin of the ceramic colors, their use and significance, are subjects of much interest and well worthy the study of potters as well as professional and amateur decorators. In Chinese ceramics the colors are divided into families, and many are curiously symbolical, owing their origin often to some peculiar or remarkable occurrence of a past age. It is well known by every one that blue has always been a favorite color with the Chinese potter or decorator, but that each shade of blue has its own particular use and significance which give it its name is an unfamiliar fact. The same is true, in a less degree, however, of the greens and other colors.

The brilliancy of the blues invented during the Tsin dynasty, about 265 A. D., is remarkable, and is the first color demonstrating any great success after the celadons. One of these blues, called "blue of the sky after rain," became very popular, and by the command of the emperor was adopted for every article of porcelain used in the palace. The date of its adoption as the royal color is placed at 954, but it is not known exactly how long this particular shade continued in exclusive use in the imperial household. It is assumed, however, that it remained in favor through several generations of emperors.

Again in 1506 blue was adopted for the royal porcelains, the shade being of a deeper hue. Previous to this date a certain rich, deep blue became very famous. The first porcelains brought into Europe were blue and white, the blue being in various shades. The blues of that time are nearly all of Chinese origin, many of which have never been excelled and rarely approached by European chemists. The Chinese blues are also in greater variety than the blues of any other nation; one of them is remarkable for its rarity, appearing quite green when contrasted with other blues, but an unmistakable blue when contrasted with green.

The greens produced by the Chinese about the year 600 were particularly noted, but it is not recorded which one was the special favorite of any dynasty. It is known, however, that green was the exclusive imperial color for over 200 years, and that it was not confined to porcelains, but obtained in everything connected with the court. Some beautiful specimens of porcelains of this period, decorated in the finest greens, are still in existence, and their value is almost beyond price.

The porcelains of each family or individual bore the signs of rank to which it belonged, and colors or shades of color selected by them were kept exclusively for their use. Some of these colors bear names that seem ludicrous, but are nevertheless appropriate. One is red, called the "color of precious stone" (probably the ruby); another red, "color of Japan pear blossom;" a violet, "color of egg plant," "color of mule's liver," "color of horse's lung," etc.

Owing to the unreliability of gold colors in firing they have been a subject of continual study and experiment with both the chemist and decorator, but after all these centuries of research the color remains as unreliable as ever, meanwhile remaining the most charming and fascinating of all the mineral colors. (The colors designated as the rose family come under the head of gold colors, and include all the rich rose, crimson and violet shades.) The date of the discovery of these colors is not known. Amateurs of the present day are disappointed with failures in the gold colors; they are either dull and lusterless, or quite purple after firing, and, indeed, they never seem to be twice alike.

This is probably why carmine is considered a test color, and the amateur who can successfully use it is said to have conquered the mysteries of mineral colors. The popularity of the gold colors is not confined to the Oriental; they have always been prime favorites with all nations. Our rose Pompadour and rose Du Barry prove the estimation in which they were held at Sevres in the time of these two women, from which they derive their names, and evidence of their popularity in all the world is as old as the history of the decoration of ceramics.

Probably the difficulty of procuring satisfactory results with colors of the rose family accounts for the value of old specimens decorated with these colors.

The royal color of China at one time was a brilliant yellow known as egg yellow, which still continues to be the admiration of connoisseurs and the special ambition of amateurs. It is not certain that this color was at any time devoted to the exclusive use of the imperial household, but it is assumed that it was.

The composition of many of the enamel colors, by which is understood all overglaze colors except the matt colors, is a secret carefully guarded and transmitted as an inheritance from father to son, but in a work by M. Julian, an eminent authority on eastern ceramics, many valuable receipts for the manufacture of mineral colors are given, which are of the greatest interest in the light of education. Undoubtedly the Chinese, in the matter of mineral colors and the decoration of porcelains, stand high above any other nation, and there is good reason for it.

The manufacture of pottery has been one of the most important industries of that country for upward of 2,000 years, and every ruler during that time has given special encouragement to the decoration of pottery, so great that in certain periods such a thing as an uncolored or undecorated piece of pottery was the greatest rarity. The progress and success of Chinese decoration is doubtless the result of royal favor, without which it could never have reached the degree of perfection to which it has attained. Whether any other nation will ever equal China in this regard is doubtful.—Philadelphia Record.