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CHURCH NOTES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services every second and fourth Lord's day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school every Sunday at 10 A. M. REV. W. A. WILLISON, Pastor.

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.

City of Newberg.

Mayor	F. A. Morris
Recorder	F. H. Howard
Treasurer	Moses Votaw
Marshall	A. M. Hoskins
Street Commissioner	D. P. Stratton
Councilmen	N. C. Maris, B. C. Miles, A. W. Rees, Calvin Stanley, J. D. Carter, Geo. Grayson

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Novelty Iron Works Will Resume With Union Molders.

The Fraser River Salmon Catch Reported to be a Complete Failure—Other News.

Tons of fruit are rotting on the ground at Otay, San Diego, Cal.

Los Angeles county, Cal., shows 23,007 white school children, 14,478 of whom are boys.

General Miles has been generously welcomed by the citizens of Albuquerque, N. M.

The amount of defalcation of Austin, the youthful Treasurer of Marin county, Cal., will reach $6,000.

Washoe is the only county in Nevada that shows an increase in population over the census of the figures ten years ago.

Lung Chung has been arrested and charged with bribery. He tried to buy the way of 200 Chinamen over the line from Ensenada.

Dr. Herrick, quarantine officer on the Mexican border, reports many cases of smallpox all through the valley of the Rio Grande in New Mexico.

An unknown barkentine, believed to be the Klikitat from San Francisco, is ashore four miles south of Cape Flattery on the rocks in a dangerous position.

A reward of $2,000 will be paid by the Provincial Government for the arrest of the stage robber who plundered the Cariboo (B. C.) stage a few days ago. The amount taken was $4,100.

The Mayor and Chamber of Commerce at Portland are ordered to go ahead with their census recount. The new names will be carefully compared with the returns in the hands of the government.

General Miles has gone to Nogales to arrange with the Mexican authorities the details of any agreement which may be made with Mexico concerning the crossing of the line while in pursuit of renegade Indians.

The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern are sued at The Dalles for $125,000 by four of the wounded and the relatives of the five men who were killed by the falling of a car through a bridge at the Cascades last February.

The Victoria Colonist says the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company offered to keep its steamships on the China line away from San Francisco if the Pacific Mail Company would agree to pay it $144,000 a year bonus. This liberal offer was declined.

A will made twenty-four years ago by A. J. Davis, a deceased Butte (Mont.) millionaire, has been filed, which makes his brother, John Davis of Butte, his sole heir. Annuities are given to two illegitimate children. The estate is valued at $6,000,000.

The Nevada City Herald says: Fruit men believe that coyotes are their best friends, because they are death on rabbits. Our Board of Supervisors has thought it advisable to withdraw the $5 bounty for coyote scalps. Placer county has done the same thing.

The Union Pacific road has aroused much hostility at Garfield, Wash., by an attempt to supplant white labor by Chinese. One gang of the Mongolians was driven off, and the white superintendent resigned in preference to controlling a gang of the heathens.

At San Francisco Inspector of Customs Ausinder seized 100 tins of opium the other morning, which were brought into port on the steamer China. Ausinder was making the rounds of the ship in a small boat, when his attention was attracted by a package which had been shoved through one of the coal ports. A second package was also dropped quietly into the water. The Inspector found four boxes in all, each containing twenty-five five-tael tins. The smugglers were not apprehended.

A few days ago a rumor was rampant in San Francisco that the barkentine Marion was secretly receiving a cargo of arms and ammunition to be dispatched to the warring Republics in Central America. The rumor was generally credited, as it was known that several schooner masters had been approached with the same offer. It transpires, however, that the rumor is merely a canard. As a matter of fact the Marion lately received a cargo of dynamite, which is destined for the Honduras mines. The Marion sailed for Hunduras July 28.

EASTERN ITEMS.

It is Decided South Dakota Can Have Prohibitory Laws.

The Atlanta Constitution Urges the South to Boycott Northern Goods if the Lodge Bill is Passed.

Mrs. Frank Leslie says the Marquis de Leuville is an idiot.

The price of beer in Chicago has dropped from $6 to $3.50 per barrel.

Canada is estimated to have a population of 5,000,000, which is an increase of nearly 700,000 in ten years.

The announced reduction in grain rates from the Missouri and Mississippi rivers to Chicago is likely to end in a big legal battle.

The defaulting ex-State Treasurer of Maryland, Stevenson Archer, has been sentenced upon confession of his guilt to five years in the penitentiary.

Work is about to begin on the new Home for Ship Builders on the Harlem river, for which W. H. Webb of Fordham Heights gave about $1,000,000.

The sewerage experts have reported to Congress five projects for sewerage system for Washington, and lay great stress upon the necessity for a new system.

The Canadian Pacific, having won in the courts the right to enter Chicago over the Western Indiana tracks, will run solid trains hereafter between Boston and Chicago.

John Bauss has brought suit against Father Aloysius Steffens, rector of St. Joseph's Catholic church at Woodhaven, L. I., for $5,000 for alienating the affection of his wife.

The Atlanta Constitution in a long editorial urges the organization of home league clubs to boycott Northern goods in the event of the passage of the Federal election bill.

Two large funds, which would have been left to Harvard by bequest, have been canceled because the faculty failed to punish the students who painted the founder's statue red.

Law and order people in Indiana counties infested by white caps are preparing to organize for the purpose of hunting down the miscreants and giving them some of their own medicine.

Senor Serrano, a fruit-grower of Sonora, Mexico, hopes to establish a house in Chicago, and says the exhibit of Sonora oranges at the World's Fair will be a revelation to the United States.

The importations of mackerel at Boston up to July 11 were away ahead of last year and 1888. They amounted to 10,642 barrels, as against 5,024 barrels last year and 6,665 the year previous.

Eight-nine licenses have been issued by the Canadians so far this season under the modus vivendi to United States fishing vessels. During the whole of last season the number was seventy-eight.

The Mayor and City Council of Bement, Ill., are indulging in a legal war, which has arrayed the license and anti-license people against each other. The Mayor is a license man, the Council anti.

Representative Henderson of Iowa from the Committee on Appropriations has reported to the House the general deficiency appropriation bill. This is the last of the regular appropriation bills.

The total gross exchanges for the last week, as shown by dispatches from the leading clearing-houses in the United States and Canada, is $1,115,389,573, an increase of 2.29 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Simon and Julius Kroganker of Bromberg, Germany, who ran away from Germany a few months ago after securing nearly 300,000 marks by forgery, were arrested on the arrival of the steamer Augusta Victoria at New York.

A special from Warsaw, N. Y., says an English syndicate has announced its readiness to purchase the Washington Bar gold mine of Madison county, Mont. Charles B. Benedict of St. Paul is on his way to Europe for the mining company.

It has been discovered that the systematic conterfeiting of rare and antique coins of the United States has been successfully carried on for some time in this country, and three stations where they were issued have been traced—one in New York and two in Illinois.

Subtracting from the public debt the cash in the treasury, the amount of Pacific railroad bonds and interest thereon, the sum of $921,604,000 remains as the indebtedness of the United States at the beginning of this month. The corresponding total for 1880 was about $1,919,327,000.

In California, during the past fiscal year, 115 postoffices were established and 43 discontinued, making a net increase of 72 offices. In Oregon 83 offices were established and 23 discontinued, making a net increase of 60. In Washington 132 offices were established, and only 7 discontinued, making a net gain of 125.

The Sicilians who lay in wait and fired into a party of workmen returning from their work in a wagon some months ago at New Orleans have been found guilty, and will be sent to the penitentiary. This is the first conviction and a heavy blow to the Sicilian vendettas which have so long been in existence in New Orleans.

Judge Haney at Chamberlain, S. D., has just decided that the enabling act passed by Congress gave South Dakota the right to enact prohibitory laws, and as this right was guaranteed subsequent to the passage of the interstate commerce law, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States with respect to original packages does not apply to South Dakota.

Among the nominations confirmed by the Senate are John Mickens, North Dakota, Consul at Baraguila; Registers of land offices—John Anderson, Missoula, Mont.; C. A. Berg, Livingston, Mont.; E. S. Neal, Bismarck, N. D.; Receivers of public moneys—Asa Fisher, Birmarck, N. D.; G. W. Cook, Lewiston, Mont.; J. B. Cattlin, Missoula, Mont.; J. R. Wallace, Olympia, Wash.; A. J. Shaw, postmaster at Spokane Falls, Wash.; F. T. Lucker, Berlin, Wis.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Hungarian Crops Reported Better Than for a Decade.

Dredging Operations in Spain Bring to Light the Wreck of a War Ship of Fifteenth Century.

It is reported that Osman Digna has lost 400 men by famine and sickness.

There are 1,000 lepers in Bombay, most of them destitute.

The Italian Government has prohibited the importation of cattle from Switzerland.

Cholera has spread from Mesopotamia to Lake Van. Nomads are spreading the infection.

The Mersey Dock Board will expend £500,000 in deepening and improving the Liverpool docks.

The people of Munich consume the enormous quantity of 485 quarts of beer per head per annum.

Scientific farming in Italy is to be untaken this year by a company with a capital of $20,000,000.

The British Government is doing its best to have English recognized as the official language at all the courts in Egypt.

A reduction of postal rates in Japan was expected to cause a deficit in the revenues, but instead they showed an increase.

John Burns, the leader of the dockmen in London, says that the men are more sober since they have shorter hours and more pay than before.

The annual report of the Trustees of the British Museum shows that the evening opening has not been sufficiently appreciated to warrant its continuance.

Princess Marie Leonide Bonaparte, a daughter of Prince Charles, has just married a Lieutenant of the infantry and brought him a dowry of three millions.

It is reported in London that Belgium's acquiring the Congo State is a prelude to the sale of the State to Germany, King Leopold being unable to sell it direct without the consent of France.

A movement is on foot in England for an exhibit of all the new apparatuses which have been devised for the benefit and relief of invalids. It is to be under the charge of the English association of trained nurses.

Work at the London and St. Catherine's dock is at a standstill, the union having ordered all dock laborers to strike in consequence of the dock directors' refusal to allow the cards of the dockmen's union to be examined inside the docks.

The police of St. Petersburg has sent notice to all the saloonkeepers in the neighborhood of factories that they will be heavily fined if they continue selling spirituous drinks to laborers on trust or beguile the laborers to drink in any other way.

The British steamer Manhattan, from New York to Hull, which has on board the crew and the cattlemen from the steamer Egypt, which was before reported as abandoned on fire at sea, has passed St. Catherine's Point. She signaled that she would land the people from the Egypt at Dover.

Dredging operations in progress at Santander, Spain, have resulted in the discovery of the well-preserved wreck of a war ship of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. Divers have brought up guns which bear the united arms of Castile and Aragon, the scroll of Isabella, or the crown and initial of Ferdinand.

Crops throughout France, except in the section east of the Rhone, have been destroyed by incessant rains. The official reports from the great wheat district of La Blanche state that the crop is rotting. Losses are estimated at 500,000,000 francs. Dealers in grain discount the scarcity, and the price of bread is rising.

Reports communicated to the Hungarian Government describe the harvest prospects in Hungary as being better than any during the last decade. Both as to quantity and quality the crops of wheat, barley and rye are said to be most promising. This year for the first time a considerable quantity of Bulgarian wheat will be shipped on British vessels at Bourgas.

The registration of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company marks the beginning of a new era in India's industrial progress. Hitherto all Indian railway projects have owed their inception to Europeans. Now, for the first time, a company formed and directed entirely by natives has undertaken railway construction. The company's field of operations is confined to Lower Bengal.

Austria and Bulgaria have agreed not to make public anything concerning the negotiations between the two countries for a direct commercial treaty. The proposition to divulge the character of the negotiations displeased Austria. The Austrian journals, commenting on the proposed treaty, recall the fact that the conclusion of the Austro-Roumanian direct treaty was a forerunner of the independence of Roumania.

Military circles in London are greatly disturbed over the suicide of two guardsmen, a private and a corporal, both of whom left letters declaring that they were subjected to such abuse by their officers that it was impossible to endure their miserable lot any longer. The affair will be investigated, and the inquiry will be an important one, in view of the apparent corroboration afforded by these suicides of the complaints of ill treatment, which led to the muntiny of the Grenadier Guards.

The Figaro says: As compensation to France for the establishment of the protectorate over Zanzibar, as provided by the Anglo-German agreement, England will admit the right of France to grant the exequators through the French resident to the foreign Consul in Madagascar, to rectify the frontiers of Senegambia and the Upper Niger and extend the French influence around Lake Tchad. England reserves the Tunis commercial treaty in order to use it as a basis on which to act in the negotiations with France concerning the French claims in Newfoundland.

PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—The local market, although firm with a fair demand, shows little activity, owing to small offerings. Valley is quotable from $1.22½@1.23½; Walla Walla nominal, $1.20.

FLOUR—Quote: Standard, $3.75; outside brands, $3.50 per barrel.

OATS—The market is firm. Quote: 52@54c per bushel.

MILLSTUFFS—The market is firm. Quote: Bran, $15@17; Shorts, $17@19; Ground Barley, $32.50; Chop Feed, $25; Middlings, $22.50@25 per ton.

HAY—The market is steady. Quote: $19@20 per ton.

VEGETABLES—The market is firm. Oregon Cabbage has advanced. California Onions and Oregon String Beans have fallen. There are Oregon Onions in the market. Quote: California Cabbage, $1.50; Oregon, $2@2.25 per cental; California Cauliflower, $1.25 per dozen; Oregon Green Peas, 3c per pound; Young Onions and Lettuce, 15c per dozen bunches; new California Onions, 2c per pound; Oregon, 2c per pound; Oregon String Beans, 3c per pound; California Cucumbers, 15@20c; Oregon, 25c per dozen; Oregon Carrots, 10@15c per bunch; Oregon Asparagus, 10c per pound; Oregon Beets, 10@15c per dozen; Oregon Turnips, $1.50 per sack; California Corn, $2 per box; Oregon, 25c per dozen; California Tomatoes, 90c@$1 per box; California Potatoes, $1@1.25; Oregon, $1@1.25 per cental.

FRUITS—Fancy Sicily Lemons have advanced; California Grapes have advanced; Oregon Blackberries have fallen; Oregon Cherries and Raspberries are about out of the market; California watermelons have fallen. Quote: California Lemons, $4.50; fancy Sicily, $6@7.50 per box; California Plums, $1.25; Oregon Peach Plums, 75c per box; California Apricots, $1.25 per box; California Pears, $1.25@2; Bartletts, $2.50@2.75 per box; Pineapples, $3.50@4 per dozen; Bananas, single bunches, $3.75; double, $6; California Apples, $1.75@2; Oregon, 75c@$1.25 per box; California Peaches, $1.25@1.50; Oregon, 75c@$1.25 per box; Oregon Currants, 5c per pound; Oregon Blackberries, 5@7c per pound; California Watermelons, $2.50@4.50; Cantaloupes, $2.50@3 per dozen; California Grapes, 75c@$1 per box, $1.75 per crate; California Crabapples, 75c per box.

BUTTER—The market is firm. Quote: Oregon fancy dairy, 22c; fancy creamery, 27½c; good to fair, 20@22½c; common, 15@17½c; choice California, 22c per pound.

EGGS—The market is firm. Quote: 20½c per dozen for Oregon.

CHEESE—Quote: Oregon, 11@12½c; California, 9½@10c; Young America, 13@14c per pound.

NUTS—Quote: Walnuts, 13c; Peanuts, green, 11c; Almonds, 17c; Filberts, 13@14c; Brazils, 13@14c per pound; Cocoanuts, $1 per dozen.

POULTRY—The market is firm. Old Chickens have fallen in price. Quote: Old Chickens, $5@5.50; large Spring, $3@4; small Spring, $2@2.50; old Ducks, $4.50@5; young, $5@6; old Geese, $5; young, $8@9 per dozen; Turkeys, 18@20c per pound.

The Merchandise Market.

The different markets continue firm, with no change in prices.

SUGARS—The market is firm. Quote: Golden C, 5c; extra C, 5¼c; dry granulated, 6½c; cube crushed and powdered, 6¾c per pound.

BEANS—The market is steady. Quote: Small Whites, $3; Pink, $4; Bayos, $4.50; Butter, $3; Limas, $5.50 per cental.

PICKLES—Quote: 85c 3s; 90c 5s.

SALT—Quote: Liverpool, $17.50, $18.50, $19.50; stock, $11@12 per ton in carload lots.

COAL OIL—Quote: $2:20 per case.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is steady. Quote: Plummer dried Pears, 10@11c; undried and factory Plums, 5½@6c; Peaches, sun-dried, 10½c; evaporated Peaches, 16½@17c; Smyrna Figs, 14@16c; California Figs, 9c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Market is firm. Quote: Table fruits, $1.90, 2½s; Peaches, $2.25; Bartlett Pears, $1.90; Plums, $1.65; Strawberries, $2.25; Cherries, $2; Blackberries, $1.85@1.95; Raspberries, $2.25@2.50. Pie fruit: Assorted, $3.50 per dozen; Peaches, $1.25@1.30; Plums, $1.25; Blackberries, $1.65; Tomatoes, $1.15@3.50; Sugar Peas, $1.40@1.60; String Beans, $1.

RICE—Quote: 6½c per pound.

HIDES—The market is weak. Quotations: Dry Hides, selected prime, 8@9c, ½c less for culls; green, selected, over 55 pounds, 4c; under 55 pounds, 3c; Sheep Pelts, short wool, 30@50c; medium, 60@80c; long, 90c@$1.25; shearlings, 10@20c; Tallow, good to choice, 3@3½c.

WOOL—The market is dull. Quotations: Eastern Oregon, 10@16c; Valley, 16@18c per pound.

The Meat Market.

The meat market is firm. Quote:
Beef—Live, 3@3¼c; dressed, 7c.
Mutton—Live, 3@3¼c; dressed, 7c.
Hogs—Live, 5@5½c; dressed, 7c.
Veal—5@8c per pound.
Spring Lambs—$2 each.

SMOKED MEATS AND LARD.

The market is firm. Quotations: Eastern Hams, 12½@13½c; Breakfast Bacon, 12½@13½c; Sides, 9½@9¾c; Lard, 9½@10½c per pound.

A Startling Statement.

Eastern Man—Oh, the real estate boom is not confined to the west by a good deal. A few of us have founded a big town ourselves in Pennsylvania within a year.

Omaha Man—That's good work; must be some mighty sharp men in your section.

"Well, in the first place we bought the side of a mountain, all rock and scrub oak, got it mighty cheap of course."

"I see, I see. Then divided it up into little, wee, tiny bits of lots and"——

"No, we divided it into big lots so every man could raise enough garden truck to keep the family going."

"Queer notion, but then, of course, you got the land for almost nothing. How many thousand dollars did the free picnics and excursions cost you?"

"Didn't have any."

"Oh, that's it. Depended on brass bands, eh? Well, they cost money, big money, but they pay."

"Hadn't so much as a tin trumpet."

"Great Scott! How did you sell the lots?"

"We started a silk mill along side of 'em."

N. B.—At this point the conversation stopped and the Omaha man was carried into a drug store in a fainting condition. The shock was too much for him.—Omaha World.

Good Interest, Too.

"What do you know of interest today, Mr. Chinker?" inquired a reporter while nosing around for news.

"Same as usual," was the brusque reply. "Seven per cent. on good security."

Gladstone's Elder Brother.

Sir Thomas Gladstone usually attended the service at Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon when he was in town, and he was invariably mobbed when walking up and down the nave afterward by people who mistook him for his younger brother, whom he greatly resembled, but Sir Thomas was taller and more stately in appearance. Sir Thomas lived and died a Tory of the old Eldon type, and his consistency and the plainness with which he avowed his opinions made him respected even by his most bitter political opponents. He went to Oxford in 1853 and voted against his brother when that statesman was opposed by Mr. Perceval, after he had joined Lord Aberdeen's administration, and he invariably inveighed against Mr. Gladstone's policy whenever he made a political speech, but personally they were on the most cordial terms.

They also differed in their church views, for Sir Thomas, who was a most devout man, favored the evangelical side. Sir Thomas Gladstone's place in Kincardineshire, Fasque house, is a splendid mansion, and the extensive demesne is well wooded and very picturesque. The home farm is one of the finest in Scotland. Sir Thomas inherited the estates of Fasque and Balbegno, which extend to 21,000 acres, from his father; and in 1856 he purchased Strachan and Glendye from Lord Southesk for £70,000. This estate which extends to 26,000 acres of low ground, hill pastures, and grouse moors, is one of the best shootings in Scotland. Sir Thomas was a most rigorous game preserver for many years, but latterly his tenants had no cause to complain in this or any other respect, and he was a most popular laird, and took a deep and intelligent interest in all agricultural affairs.

Sir Thomas Gladstone was for some years attache to the British embassy in Paris, under Lord Stuart de Rothsay, during the reign of Charles X, and he had many good stories to relate about the curious customs of the old Bourbon court. He sat in the house of commons from 1830 to 1837, and in 1865 he stood for Kincardineshire, but was defeated by the late Mr. Dyce Nicol of Balloge, who was the first Liberal ever returned from that county, as the late Sir Hugh Arbuthnot had then represented it as a Conservative for thirty-nine years, during which period he was only once opposed.—London World.

Jack's Visit to the Natural History Society.

One wet evening, however, Willie Ransom got Jack to go, just because there was nothing else to do. There was a short paper being read on "Fish Scales," and a number of them were mounted for microscopical examination, of course with a low power, say inch and half inch. Anything relating to fish or fishing was certain to gain Jack's attention, therefore a better subject could not have been selected to engage his notice. Besides, Jack had never yet even looked through a microscope! He felt a bit ashamed of this now; but there were a couple of microscopes present, and Jack determined to have a good look through them. The scales of different sorts of British fishes were on view. Of course, fish scales are common enough; but who would think that each kind has its own pattern of scale, and that you could tell a species of fish by its scales?

The paper showed that the scales of fishes were composed of the same material, chitine, as the feathers of birds, or the hair and nails of animals—a kind of substance only found in the animal kingdom, and never in the vegetable; that these scales are developed in little pockets in the fish's skin, which you can plainly see for yourself when a herring is scaled. They are arranged all over the fish's body like the tiles covering a roof, partly overlapping each other, as is seen by one part of the scale being often different from the other.

Jack looked through the microscope and was delighted. He was always a reverent minded boy, and the sight broke on his mind like a new revelation. How exquisitely chased and beautiful were the markings, lines, dots and other peculiarities! Then the scales which run along the middle line of the fish were shown him, and the ducts perforating them, out of which the mucus flows to anoint the fish's body, and thus reduce the friction of its rapid movement through the water. The lad was half bewildered at the possibility of the new knowledge. "Could anybody get to know about these things?" he asked Willie, who told him of course he could, if he would only take a little trouble.—Dr. J. D. Taylor in Popular Science Monthly.

In a Studio.

"Is not that Neilson?" I asked, indicating a miniature sketch almost hidden by a fox skin and a Chinese fan.

"Yes," the artist replied, softly, "that is my greatest treasure. Let me take it down for you."

The picture was drawn on a gentleman's linen cuff. Neilson, as Juliet, leaned over a balcony—a white robed figure with flowing hair—a crumpled rose in her hands, from which she idly tore the petals. Pinned to one corner of the cuff hung a withered bunch of violets.

"She asked me to visit Booth's," my friend explained, "to see her as Juliet. I went, and this picture is one of the results. A life long remembrance of that most beautiful woman is another. I had no paper for drawing, and removing one of my cuffs, I made the sketch upon that. Miss Neilson saw it afterward in her dressing room, laughed, signed it with her autograph, and taking a bunch of violets which had been thrown carelessly on her dressing table, handed the flowers to me with a bewitching smile. They have been pinned to the cuff ever since. No, I would not care to part with the picture, though I have had plenty of opportunities to sell it. I never glance at it without thinking of poor Neilson as she died in Paris, tearing madly at the couch on which she writhed in her last agony. Somehow she always comes back to me that way."—New York Star.

USELESS KNOWLEDGE.

So Called "Higher Education" That Often Works More Harm Than Good.

I am glad that there are a few men in this age of the world like the old farmer who once said to me that "wimmen hadn't no need o' l'arnin' beyond a knowledge of how to write their own names and read fairly well." But I do sometimes think that this higher education for women should be governed in some degree by considerations as to what their future lives are to be. This conviction was strengthened the other day after I had read the account of a marriage of a young friend of mine. He is a plain, plodding, good natured sort of a young fellow, of ordinary mental capacity, working for a very good salary, but I doubt if he ever has anything more than a salary, by way of income, and it was this part of the wedding notice that set me to thinking: "The bride is a graduate of our high school, of the W—— Normal school and of K—— university. She has made a special study of the languages and speaks and reads French, German, Spanish and Italian with as much ease as her mother tongue, while she is very proficient in many scientific studies."

It occurred to me that a young woman who had been educated up to this high standard must have had little time for the study of many things it behooves the possible mistress of every home to know. I wondered of what earthly use her knowledge of chemistry, of astronomy and geology would be in the home she would now have and in the society in which henceforth she is destined to move. I bethought me of the mistress of a certain house, whose knowledge of botany is very much greater than her knowledge of bread making, and she could discharge the duties of a college president better than she can direct the affairs of her own wildly disordered home. Too close application to her books has greatly undermined her health, and her husband and children are objects of general sympathy in the neighborhood in which they live.

I recall the case of a hard working mechanic and his wife who made every sacrifice that their only daughter might receive an education better than that given her in the excellent public schools in the city in which she lived. After graduating from the high school she was sent for four years to a well known college, and came home highly proficient in many things she knows nothing about today, for she is now the wife of a hard working carpenter who cannot afford to keep even one servant for her, and she married in utter ignorance of some of the simplest rules of housekeeping. She has four children, and the system of housekeeping prevalent in that home would drive a tidy housekeeper crazy.

It does not, of course, follow that a highly educated woman must be either a slattern or an inefficient mistress of a home. But it cannot be proven that this so called higher education is of any value to the wives of nine out of ten men. The education given in our public schools is amply sufficient for their needs, and if to this can be added the practical education necessary to conduct a home and a knowledge of how to make that home a place of rest and peace and comfort to her husband and children, she need never blush because of her lack of knowledge. Of what use is a knowledge of chemistry and higher mathematics and hydrostatics to the wife of a man, who may have to do her own housework and care for her own children?

A great deal of fun and poor wit is poked at modern cooking schools, but what is taught at them might well form a part of every woman's education, for the palates of a good many men have keener sensations than their hearts when they are once fairly established in their homes, and the best of them think "a sight" of what they are to eat, so that it behooves every woman to go to a home of her own prepared to conduct its affairs in a wise and sensible manner. This is particularly true in this day of inefficient servants, when even wealthy women are sometimes compelled to discharge the duties of the kitchen and laundry and pantry themselves. A clear conception of her duties as a wife and mother should form a part of the education of every woman, even though she goes to her grave without knowing how to calculate the exact distance from the earth to the moon, or how to separate carbon from oxygen in anything in which those useful elements exist. She will most likely have a husband who can forgive such pitiful ignorance if she can make his home a place of rest and peace to him—a home that is indeed a home for the spirit.—Zenas Dane in Good Housekeeping.

Birds' Nest Soup.

Chinese birds' nest soup is a tasteless, gelatinous compound, according to the palate of western nations. These nests are most plentiful in British North Borneo, where they are found in caves. They are made from a soft fungoid growth that incrusts the limestone in all damp places; it grows about an inch thick, outside dark brown, inside white. It is taken by the bird in its mouth and drawn out in a filament backward and forward like a caterpillar weaving his cocoon. These "birds" are bats and swifts. The nests are gathered by candle light at the dizzy height of several hundred feet; these caves have been worked for seven generations, without any apparent diminution, though three crops are gathered in a year.—Good Housekeeping.

So Had the Editor.

Excited Lady (rushing into editorial rooms)—Oh, Mr. Editor, can't you print an obituary notice of my husband in this evening's issue?

Editor—Certainly, madam, if you will give us a few particulars. When did your husband die?

Lady—He isn't dead, sir, though the doctors give him up; but I thought if you printed the obituary it might save his life. I have heard of so many cases of that sort.—Burlington Free Press.

AN OLD HUNTER'S STORY.

Why the Gray Bearded Stranger Hated the Sight of a Wolf Skin.

He was along in years, as I saw by his iron gray beard, and I saw upon his goods that his name was Cross. He was a tall man, and his build showed that he was a man of great muscular power. He examined the wolf skin for a moment, then threw it from him, muttering a deep curse, the meaning of which I did not understand. I privately asked my friend what it meant.

"Ah!" said he, "he has a sad story to tell."

My neighbor, who had only come as a guide, went home in the afternoon, and as Mr. Cross was somewhat fatigued by the journey from the settlement, we did not leave the camp that day. I was very anxious to hear Mr. C.'s story, and after supper we sat around the fire for some time, telling about the moose and the various things that had happened during our few days' stay at the head of Bog river, which was the name of the locality where we were stopping. After my friend and I had exhausted all our tales, not forgetting that awful night's watching at the camp door, we asked Mr. Cross to tell us something of his hunting exploits.

"I have but one story," he replied, "that will much interest you, but I do not often tell it," and I saw a tear glistening in his eye.

I told him we would be pleased to hear his story, but did not wish for him to call anything to remembrance that would cause him grief. He replied: "The wound has been healed these many years, though often now it seems to bleed afresh; but my story now I will tell.

"I was born in the northern part of Vermont. My father was a farmer, and as I was the only child, my father gave me the homestead. He died quite young and the care of the farm devolved on me. My mother soon became lame and unable to do the work, and I resolved to marry. Dear Louisa, a farmer's daughter who lived but a few miles away, was the one to whom I gave my heart and hand, and, indeed, she was worthy of the love of any man. My mother soon after died, and we laid her beside her husband in the churchyard.

"Two children were born to us, Tommy and Louisa. We watched over them in their infancy, and loved them dearly. Tommy was 7, and Louie, as we called her, was 5. School was to commence the next Monday, and as they had never been to school, we made arrangements to send them. The schoolhouse was about one-half a mile off, beyond a piece of woods. I went with them the first and second day, and met them at night, as they were afraid to go through the woods alone; but the third day Tommy said, 'Papa need not go with us any more, we can go alone.' I granted their wish, and soon saw them disappear, going toward the schoolhouse, swinging their little dinner pails.

"They had been gone but a few minutes. I had taken up my ax, and was about commencing to cut some wood. I heard little Tommy scream: 'O dear, papa! O dear, papa!' burst upon my ears; and at the same moment I heard little Lulie call mamma, mamma! It is needless to say that I rushed to their rescue, tightly grasping my ax. In one minute I saw two wolves tearing my dear children to pieces. With an unearthly yell, I rushed upon them. One left my child and sprung upon me; he lay dead the next instant. I sprang upon the other that was tearing the flesh from the cheek of my little girl; but he ran swiftly away. Poor little Lulie was dead; little Tommy raised his torn and bloody hand, and faintly said: 'O papa, I wish you come fore!' It was his last words; in a few moments he breathed his last. I took my dear ones in my arms, and carried them to my house. My wife was at the barn. I lay them on the bed; my wife soon came in. She looked upon her children, uttered a fearful wail of sorrow, and fell almost lifeless upon the floor! The shock was too much for her, and indeed, more than many mothers could have stood, and within one month she died a raving maniac. She sleeps in Vermont beside her dear babes she loved so well." When he had finished his story there was not a dry eye in the camp, and for some time not a word was spoken. But the evening was far spent, and we soon retired to our beds to dream over the events of the day.—Thomas A. Crabtree in Lewiston Journal.

The Canals of Mars.

As to the nature of the canals, it is still more difficult to suggest any satisfactory explanation. Several hypotheses have been presented, none of which appears entirely to meet the case. I have already remarked that there has not been lacking the suggestion that these curious streaks represent the lines of actual artificial water courses on Mars. The straight and undeviating course which they pursue might be regarded as lending some degree of probability to such a view; but the enormous scale on which they exist seems to compel the rejection of the hypothesis. It is true that, if we consider only the influence of the force of gravity on Mars, giants could dwell upon that planet whose mechanical achievements might vastly surpass the greatest performances of our engineers; for a body weighing a ton on the earth would weigh only seventy hundred and sixty pounds on Mars, and, on the other hand, a man on Mars possessing relatively the same activity as one of us might be fifteen feet tall and strong in proportion. But, even granting the existence of such a race of Goliaths on our neighbor world, it is not conceivable that they could have constructed a system of tremendous canals over half the surface of their planet, or that they would have done it if they could. The canals of Mars are enormously disproportioned in magnitude to the most gigantic inhabitants that a due regard for the law of gravitation would suffer us to imagine there.—Garrett P. Serviss in Popular Science Monthly.