NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

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NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

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NEWBERG GRAPHIC

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Six Months.....75
Three Months.....50

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Address, GRAPHIC, Newberg, Oregon.

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.

The Superior Court Again Decides Against Mrs. Terry.

The Native Sons of the Golden West Invite the President to be Present at Their Celebration.

The recount at Seattle is showing a population over 40,000.

Dr. Lelia Latta is under arrest at Los Angeles, charged with criminal malpractice.

Good shooting is being done at Fort Wingate, N. M., by the sharpshooters of the regular army.

Purchases of large landed properties in Shasta and Butte counties, California, for fruit purposes are noted.

The run of salmon in the Coquille river this season has been equal to, if not ahead of, any previous year.

San Jose, Cal., is taking measures for a census recount. It is claimed that several thousand people were not enrolled.

J. D. Fiske, who was murdered at Fresno, Cal., had his life insured for $65,000; he also carried an accident policy for $10,000.

The United States Circuit Court at Tacoma has decided that the entry of tide lands at Tacoma with Valentine scrip is invalid.

There is a big run of salmon at Coos bay this year, but it is doubtful if much fishing will be done, owing to the low price offered.

Pay Director Williams at Mare island has applied for an investigation into the open charges of fraud which have been made against him.

The American schooner Mattie J. Dyer has been seized by Deputy Emens in the harbor of Ounalaska for illegal sealing, with seventy-eight skins aboard.

The Rush boarded the Victoria sealing schooner Ariel, and was ordered out of Behring sea. The Captain was presented with a copy of the President's proclamation.

The controlling interest in the San Diego Daily and Weekly Union has been disposed of to Thomas Gardener and to General Eli H. Murray, who will be editor-in-chief.

The necessary amount—$500—has been guaranteed by citizens of Albany to defray the expense of their hose team while training and attending the Northwest firemen's tournament at Spokane Falls.

Returns of the census supervisor give the population of Arizona, not including Indians, at 57,000. The three largest towns are: Tucson, 5,185, not including additions and suburbs; Phœnix, 3,115; Prescott, 1,843.

Exports from Tacoma during July were: Lumber, 5,364,776 feet; salmon, 5,000 cases; coal, 24,628 tons; wheat, 5,425 tons. The total real estate transfers for seven months have amounted to $9,282,032.87.

Chinese have been smuggled across from British Columbia, where they temporarily took up quarters in the Colville reservation as squawmen. They remained there until such time as they could leave without molestation.

Eight men charged with murder now occupy cells at Fresno, Cal., and secret meetings of certain parties have caused the jail to be fortified with armed men against the possible attack of vigilantes, who declare they will hang all the murderers.

The sworn statements by the superintendents filed with County Assessor at Virginia City show that the total ore yield of the Comstock lode mines during the quarter ended June 30, 1890, aggregated 88,993 tons, yielding $1,390,000 in bullion.

The Native Sons of the Golden West and Society of Pioneers have decided to invite the President to be present on the day of the celebration, and an invitation form engraved in gold plate has been prepared and will be immediately forwarded to Washington.

The Pacific Mail steamship China, Captain Seabury, has sailed from San Francisco for China and Japan via Victoria. The China is the first steamer of this line to sail by this route, and will be followed until further orders by the rest of the company's vessels.

EASTERN ITEMS.

It is Reported Congress Will Not Adjourn Before October.

A Drought in New England—Gambling Rampant at Saratoga and Long Branch—Other News.

It is rumored that Christine Nilsson is in New York.

Nine members of Congress have died during this session.

The cruiser Philadelphia has been accepted by the government.

A force of men at Johnstown is still engaged in searching for the dead.

According to a recent census the population of Montreal is estimated at 277,000.

The schedule of immigration at Baltimore shows that 27,694 immigrants landed there.

Richmond, Va., has 100,000 inhabitants, but no hospital or public dispensary, it is said.

The new census gives Atlanta, Ga., a population of 60,000, an increase of 100 per cent. in ten years.

A Western Republican Senator thinks Congress will not adjourn before October, and perhaps not then.

Schoharie, N. Y., has according to the last census about 4,000 less people than she had forty years ago.

Frank Woodruff, who was connected with the Cronin murder, is now wanted in Kansas for horse stealing.

Ernest Hess, member of the Board of Trade of Chicago, has failed. He was short 2,000,000 bushels of oats.

Several city officials at Omaha have been arrested and charged with bribery in selling a railroad right of way.

Pay Inspector George A. Lyon, U. S. N., has been ordered in charge of the pay office at San Francisco on September 10 next.

It is thought that the census will show the population of Kansas to be about 1,300,000. Nebraska expects nearly 1,500,000.

The assessed valuation of real estate in Brooklyn this year for purposes of taxation is $431,037,444, an increase of $23,874,359 over last year.

Travel over the Brooklyn bridge is increasing so rapidly that the President of the Commission says a new bridge should be commenced at once.

Secretary Tracy has signed the contract for the tubular boilers for the armored coast-defense vessel Monterey under construction at San Francisco.

Albert Geonegan, City Clerk of Paris, Tex., is missing, and his accounts are short between $5,000 and $10,000. Efforts are being made to overhaul him.

James Mooney, the man who attempted to blow up the steamer Queen in North river a few years ago, was drowned at Fort Rockaway last week.

A subscription fund has been started among New York physicians for the relief of Dr. John H. Douglas, who attended General Grant in his last illness.

The total contributions to the Johnstown (Pa.) sufferers were $2,912,346.30. The total expenditures were $2,845,140.83. The commission has $67,205.47 cash in hand.

The apple crop of Nova Scotia will be below the average this season. Great ravages have been committed by caterpillars, which have stripped whole orchards.

The Western railroads are considering a plan by which no road shall take more than a certain percentage of any commodity. It is to get around the anti-pooling law.

New York's water supply is graphically described as a stream equal to a river fifty feet wide, ten feet deep and flowing six miles an hour, pure and cool, out of the hills.

The steamer Louise, with 1,500 excursionists on board, collided with the steamer Virginia the other day off Fort Carroll, five miles from Baltimore. Several lives were lost.

Gambling is in full blast at Saratoga, Long Branch and some other places that could be named where the authorities do not suppress it for reasons, perhaps, best known to themselves.

Secretary Harris of the North Dakota Board of Railroad Commissioners characterizes as unreliable the report that no elevators in North Dakota will accept grain for storage this year.

An investigation is under way in Boston as to the running of peach trains from the Middle States to New England, it being alleged that the Eastern markets are discriminated against.

Manuel Garutia, 20 years old, the scion of a noble family in Spain, who has been attending the military academy at Chester, Pa., is now in New York, and it is declared that he has the leprosy.

The House has non-concurred in the Senate amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which increased the appropriation for the Sailors' Home at Santa Monica from $90,000 to $117,000.

Nearly 1,000 heads of families in the Province of Quebec alone have made application for the State bounty of 100 acres of land voted to Canadians who are the fathers of twelve children or more.

The saloonkeepers of Chicago are in arms against the big brewery syndicate, and will not accept orders from it. This is owing to a resolution of the syndicate binding saloonkeepers in an arbitrary way.

The Western Union people will carry up the partially burned building in New York nine stories, discarding the mansard roof, and will build an addition nine stories high on a twenty-five-foot lot in rear of present building.

According to a telegram from Boston the damage in New England by the present drought is now past recovery. Most of the districts have been without rain sufficient for a growing season for weeks. Corn and tobacco on the lowlands are still in fair condition.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Emperor William Will Revise Bismarck's Interviews.

Several Ladies of Austria Offer Their Services as Amazons to Emperor Franz Josef.

Cholera is epidemic at Mecca.

The Cathedral at Strasburg is to be thoroughly restored.

Smallpox is decimating the population of villages in Egypt.

Russia opposes the appointment of Bulgarian Bishops by the Porte.

Belgium is recruiting hundreds of Soudanese natives for the Congo State.

The Crown Princess of Greece is critically ill from premature confinement.

It is reported that Emperor William will hereafter revise Bismarck's interviews.

Violent religious animosities have been excited at Vienna by a case of abduction by nuns.

Mrs. Mackay is reported from London as saying that she will hire a house at Washington next season.

A hurricane at Suakim has demolished the water conductor causing great scarcity. Natives are dying from famine.

The slave trade between Madras and Rangoon still continues. The coolies are sold in the latter place at 25 rupees each.

The next Sangerbund festival will be held in Vienna from the 14th to the 18th of August, and will bring together about 12,000 singers.

A dispatch from Cairo says: Ravages of the cotton worm in Egypt continue, and prospects for a full crop are considerably impaired.

A Hungarian-East Indian Steamship Company, with a capital of 1,000,000 francs, has been formed at Fiume under the sanction of the government.

The French Chamber has adopted the bill for the renewal of the sur tax on sugar. The bill extends to August, 1892. The sur tax is 7 francs on raw sugar.

The Russian Minister of Finance will shortly visit Central Asia to examine the measures to be taken for the development of the Transcaspian provinces.

It has been calculated that there are about 200,000 families living in London on about £1 a week, and they are in a large measure the people of one room.

According to European merchants tea from India is rapidly taking the place of the Chinse article, the result being that many persons in China are without work.

The President of the British Board of Agriculture says that within a short time animals suffering from pleuro-pneumonia have arrived at Liverpool from New York.

The English Government has summoned the Duke of Harmilton to pay $90,000 revenue duty on the $3,000,000 realized by the recent sale of his art collection.

Deserters from the German army pass into France nearly every week. They take service in the foreign legion, and are sent to Algeria and and other parts of Africa.

The potato blight has made its appearance in Sweden, and the outlook for the crop is very discouraging. In certain parishes the priests report that a famine is expected.

The English Royal Niger Company has prohibited the importation or sale of intoxicating liquors in its African territory north of the seventh parallel of north latitude.

The Government of Uruguay will probably raise the custom duties 10 per cent., making them payable in gold, and will devote the fund thus raised to the redemption of paper money.

An American named Skinner and a Russian named Kriegsk have started from London on a wager to ride on horseback from Moscow to the Crimea and return.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria refuses to ennoble Miss Wheeler of Philadelphia, who married Count Pappenheim. The Count must recognize the marriage as morganatic or lose his titles.

It is reported in Limerick, Ireland, that Bishop O'Dwyer has received a letter from the Pope approving the Bishop's recent letter of censure to Dillon in connection with the Persico mission.

A plan is now under the consideration of the Russian Senate to restrict the rights of the Jews participating in various branches of trade and commerce and to limit the privileges of Jewish mechanics.

The London Daily Telegraph states that England and France will appoint commissioners to find the limits of the French share of influence in Central Africa, as modified by the Anglo-German agreement.

Amilcare Cipriani of Rome has been condemned to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs because his recently published memoirs contained certain offensive remarks about the royal family of Italy.

A ladies' committe has been formed in connection with the International Congress to be held in Berlin, to provide for the comfort and amusement of the wives of foreign practitioners during their stay in the German capital.

Several ladies of Lemberg have offered their services as Amazons to the Emperor of Austria in case of war. They offer to furnish their own uniforms, arms and horses, and ask only that a military instructor be provided for them.

As soon as the horse cars from Cairo to the pyramids are completed, and the work is nearly done, an elevator will be made to the tops of the venerable piles, so that ascent may be made quickly and comfortably to the modern traveler.

A ukase is impending in Russia for the expulsion of Hebrews numbering 4,000,000 from that country. This is believed to be the only means to prevent contention of the poorer classes, growing out of money transactions and race hatred.

PORTLAND MARKET

WHEAT—The feeling is rather weaker in sympathy with other markets, which are much easier throughout notwithstanding the continuance of unsettled weather in England and the report of a heavy deficiency in the world's supply at the English Millers' Convention. Quote: Valley, $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 firm. Quote: $19@20 per ton.

VEGETABLES — The market is firm. There are no California Potatoes in the market. There are no changes in this market except Potatoes, which are a trifle lower in price. Quote: California Cabbage, $1.50; Oregon, $1.75@2 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, 2½c 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, $1.25 per sack; California Corn, $2 per box; Oregon, 2½c per dozen; California Tomatoes, $1.25 per box; Oregon Potatoes, 75c@$1 per cental.

FRUITS—There are some Oregon Cantaloupes in the market. There are no changes in prices. Quote: California Lemons, $4.50; fancy Sicily, $8@8.50 per box; California Plums, $1.25; Oregon Peach Plums, 1½@2c per pound; Oregon Bradshaw Prunes, 75c@$1 per box; California Apricots, $1.25 per box; California Pears, $1.25@2; Bartletts, $2.50@2.75; Oregon, $2@2.25 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@1.25; Oregon, 75c@$1.25 per box; Oregon Blackberries, 5@6c per pound; California Watermelons, $2.50@4.50; Oregon, $2 per dozen; California Cantaloupes, $2.50@3 per dozen; Oregon, $2.25 per crate; California Grapes, 50@75c per box, $1.50 per crate; California Crabapples, 75c per box.

BUTTER—The market is firm. Quote: Oregon fancy dairy, 25c; fancy creamery, 27½c; good to fair, 20@22½c; common, 15@17½c; choice California, 23½c per pound.

EGGS—The market is firm. Quote: 22½c 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.

SUGARS—The market is firm. Quote: Golden C, 5c; extra C, 5¼c; dry granulated, 6⅜c; 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, $2.25, 2½s; Peaches, $2.50; Bartlett Pears, $2.25; 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, 13@14c; Breakfast Bacon, 13@14c; Sides, 10@11¼c; Lard, 10@11c per pound.

Is Your Dander Up?

The word "dander" is a corruption of d-anger, and has generally been considered an Americanism, but in Halliwell's Archaic Dictionary he gives the words dander (anger) and dandy (distracted), the former common to several English counties and the latter peculiar to Somersetshire. A dandy is generally used to mean a coxcomb, a fop, and is the French word dandin (a conceited fellow).—Detroit Free Press.

Winona Servants Make Threats.

The servant girls of Winona, Minn., are up in arms. The Maternal society of the Y. M. C. A. started a series of young women meetings, and the first paper read reflected upon the girls' deportment and general taste. The consequence was the girls arose and notified the ladies through the press that a black list was made, and if the maternal meetings were not stopped a general strike of servant girls would ensue.

A few years ago Mr. Mallock wrote a book, which became famous, called "Is Life Worth Living?" Well, that depends on the liver.

Mark Twain's Story.

A few years ago the Band of Workers, or some other church society, gave an entertainment in Hartford, and Mark was requested to tell a story. He consented and a large audience was the result. When he mounted the platform he insisted that the gas be turned down low. Up on the stage stood Mr. Clemens, with a strong light from a reflector shining full in his face, while all the rest was darkness. He presented a weird spectacle, with his hair standing up all over his head. In a deep, sepulchral voice he began and said he would tell the tale of "The Golden Arm." This tale tells how a young girl had an artificial arm made of gold; she died and was buried, and her father finally thought he would exhume her body and take the arm that he might sell it. Accordingly one dark, stormy night, he set out on his mission. [All this while Mark's voice kept growing deeper and more sepulchral.] The father dug up the body, obtained possession of the coveted arm, and started back home.

The wind was howling, the road was dark and gloomy, and the guilty parent nervous and very much frightened. Suddenly, above the mournful cry of the soughing wind, came a low, dismal wail, saying: "Where's my golden arm? Where's my golden arm?" and glancing over his shoulder the terrified father saw the ghost of his daughter, her good arm gesticulating wildly, pursuing him. He ran on home, and all the while came the wail of the child, saying: "Where's my golden arm?" Upstairs he went this cry still ringing in his ears. He undressed and timidly crept into bed. Out on the stairs, nearer, ever nearer, he heard the wail, and in terror listened to the patter of advancing footsteps. Suddenly the door was opened and the ghostly figure of his daughter advanced to his bedside, crying, "Where's my golden arm?" The father, frightened almost to insensibility, covered up his head in the blankets, and the spook placed her hand on the coverlets and cried, "Where's my golden arm?" Just at this moment Mark gave a jump, spread out his arms wildly, and in a voice that could have been heard in Massachusetts shrieked, "In hock, by jingo." At a meeting of the Band of Workers held a short time afterwards it was unanimously voted not to ask Mark Twain to tell any more stories.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Pope Nicholas V.

Pope Nicholas V (Thomas Parentucelli) was born at Pisa in 1398. Educated at Florence and Bologna, he fixed his residence at the latter city, of which he subsequently became bishop by the appointment of Pope Eugenius IV. During the stormy period of the councils of Basel and Florence, and in the difficult negotiations of the German and other churches which arose therefrom, he conducted himself with such ability and prudence that on the death of Eugenius IV he was chosen to succeed him on March 6, 1447. At this time the Anti-Pope Felix V still maintained himself, although supported by a very small party. But Nicholas V prevailed upon him to abdicate, and thus restore the peace of the church by terminating the schism in 1449. In the judgment of the literary world, however, the great distinction of the pontificate of Nicholas V lies in the eminent service which he rendered to that revival of letters that dates from his time.

The comparative repose in which he found the world at his accession enabled him to employ for the discovery and collection of those masterpieces of ancient learning measures which were practically beyond the resources of his predecessors. He dispatched agents to all the great centers of the east and west to purchase or copy every important Greek and Latin manuscript. The number collected by Nicholas was about five thousand. He enlarged and improved the Roman university. He remodeled and may have been said to have created the Vatican library. Eminent scholars from the east and west were invited to Rome, and he endeavored to check the progress of the Turkish arms by arousing the Christian princes of Europe to an effort for the saving of Constantinople. But Nicholas did not live to see the fruits of the revival of letters which he had inaugurated, dying March 24, 1455, at the age of 57.—Philadelphia Times.

That Awful Boy.

For a time after the various drop-a-nickel-in-the slot machines were introduced they made honest returns for the chewing gum and various other articles which they supply for cash in advance. One morning, however, an inspector upon unlocking a machine at the New York end of the Brooklyn bridge, was amazed to find that his stock had disappeared without leaving the necessary cash to balance accounts. For some hours he was unable to explain the shortage, but his final conclusion was, that an alert boy had attached a string to a coin with a hole in it, and had fished through the slot until the box ceased to yield further profits.

For all that, however, these machines pay large amounts monthly to those who are interested in them. They are, like the weighing machines, the property of a stock company, and a gentleman who has invested a portion of his money in them tells me that they yield him a larger interest than he can get in any other way.—New York News.

A Novel Point of View.

In a German military town a party of friends were seated round a table drinking beer and giving expression to their admiration for the performances of Joseph Joachim, the eminent violinist who had lately visited the city professionally. The enthusiasm waxed greater and greater till it was finally interrupted by the trumpeter of a cavalry regiment, who remarked: "All very fine, no doubt, but just put him on a horse and then see what he can do."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE NEWLY WED.

A Pullman Porter Tells How He Spots Them—Evils of the Rice Habit.

It is a Pullman porter, who is talking to an attentive scribe.

"Hardly a week goes by," says the porter, "that I don't see a bridal couple just starting out on their honeymoon. I don't exactly know how I can tell them, but they are as plainly marked to my eyes as if they had the words 'bride' and 'groom' stamped in big letters on their foreheads. There is something about them that gives the whole situation away; a kind of a cling-right-next-to-me-darling air. Of course, I have made a mistake now and then, but it is very seldom I do, and I've often found out, after changing my mind two or three times, that I was right after all, though certain appearances were against it. We generally have a test which never fails, and when a doubtful party comes along we spring it on them, just to be sure, you know.

"What's the test? Well, I'll tell you. Not many weeks ago a couple got into my car and sat down very quietly in their arm chairs as if they had been used to it all their lives. These didn't seem to have the bride and groom air about them at all, and from external appearances they might have been brother and sister or married for years, but still there was a something there that made me suspicious, so when I saw them together I went to the news company's boy and I says: 'Bill, here's a doubtful party; get out the sample copies.'

"So Bill got his tests and started through the car. He handed books to everybody, and when he came to the suspected party he took out of his pile two little books, and said, so nearly everybody could hear him: 'Very useful books, sir; hints on housekeeping and hints to newly married people. Only 25 cents.'

"That did it. The girl got as red as a rose and the man blushed and said a weak sort of 'N-n-n-no.' Then they looked at each other and sort of snickered, and I caught him full in the eyes and smiled a sweet smile, giving him a respectful wink at the same time. It was all settled in a minute, and there was no doubt about it. Well, he took it very good naturedly, and asked me afterward how in the world he had given himself away—he couldn't imagine. I believe we could always tell, and talked so nicely he gave me a dollar when I got through with him.

"There are plenty of other giveaways by which I can spot a bride and a groom, and they are safe generally as the test. One day a couple came in the car—which, by the way was jam full—and the moment they entered it was plain as day that they were newly wedded. I passed by them once or twice, and then went in my closet and got the dust pan and brush. I walked right up to where the bride was sitting and dusted up a panful of rice that lay on the floor around her in a complete circle. Well, if the people in that car didn't laugh, I'm another.

"The custom of throwing rice after a bridal couple always makes it unpleasant for the party, as lots of rice is almost sure to stick to their clothes, hats and in their hair. About the funniest rice thing I ever saw was that which happened in my car just two or three weeks ago. A couple came in, and the test revealed to me that they were bride and groom. They didn't seem to take kindly to it, however, and we couldn't get any satisfaction out of them at all. By and by the man said to his wife: "Seems to me this umbrella is not rolled up very nice."

"Then he carefully unrolled it, and, bezing! out came three or four pocketfuls of rice all over the seats and floor. Their friends had rolled up a lot inside the folds of the umbrella, and, next to the young man I heard tell about who, when he went to sign his name in a hotel register, dropped a lot of rice on the book when he took off his hat, it was the most binding thing I ever knew."—Philadelphia Record.

Correct Pronunciation.

I heard the other day that a prominent clergyman recently lost a call to a leading church because when preaching a sermon as a candidate he pronounced a single word incorrectly. "Oh, doctor, that was a lovely sermon you preached this morning," said a lady recently to her pastor in a large New England town, "but if you will pardon me for mentioning it, its effect was very much impaired by a little slip in pronunciation; you placed the accent on the second syllable of the word 'obligatory' instead of on the first." The lady in question was one of those dangerously intelligent women to be found everywhere in New England, and was a member of a ladies' orthoepy society which made life a burden to everybody in the town. Knowing this, the clergyman tried to keep up with all the recondite pronunciations in vogue, but once in a while he made a slip, as in the above instance, and at once heard from some of the good ladies. Correct pronunciation is of course desirable, but it is a little absurd to make a fetich of it.—New York Tribune.

Not Inquisitive.

There was dust on his back and grime of two weeks' standing behind his ears, and as he stood on a corner, yesterday, he was heard to remark that he was from Lansing.

"What is the fare from Lansing to Detroit?" queried a dudish looking bystander, looking waggishly an an acquaintance.

"I dunno," was the reply.

"Don't know!" echoed his questioner, incredulously.

"Young man," returned the tramp, impressively, "when I want to go to a place by rail I get quietly on the train, and when it gets there I step off again, without asking any blooming fool questions."—Detroit Free Press.

Method in His Silence.

"Bolton told me he had borrowed some money from you. I was surprised, because I never heard you say anything about it."

"No: I still hope to get it back."

The Dangers of Prediction.

No doubt it is more important, on the whole, that reformers should be strenuous than that they should be reasonable, and sometimes the reasonableness itself comes with time. In regard to the position of woman there is certainly more of appeal to principles and a less lavish prediction of results than was the case a few years ago, and this is a clear gain. It is perhaps fortunate that we have had constant object lessons as to the dangers of too sweeping prediction. Thus it is justly claimed that the influence of women makes naturally for peace, yet in those parts of the country where private feuds prevail most freely it is admitted that the influence of women rather tends to keep them up, through the pride taken by sisters and wives in the courage shown in these contests. The admission of women to business affairs promotes honesty, on the whole, yet there have been few cheating enterprises in our day so ingenious, so persistent and so successful as the so called "Women's bank" in Boston. It is claimed, with some justice, in regard to coeducational colleges, that their influence improves to some extent the morals and manners of the young men, yet there have been few outbreaks of disorder more questionable than have taken place latterly at Cornell and Wesleyan, both coeducational universities. Wendell Phillips used to point with just pride to the general elevation in the tone of literature since women began to take a prominent part in it; but at the present time, in England and America, it is women, not men, whose publishers try to eke out the claims of their books by hinting that they are a little indecent.

What does all this show? Not that temperance, manual industry, and social reform are unimportant things, and surely not that the world is to be harmed by elevating the condition and influence of women; but it shows that we must be careful about prophecy, and must rest all claims for reform on wide principles, without dwelling too much on details. We can really see but a little way ahead in regard to the results of any great reform. It may turn out much profounder in its results than we had imagined, and yet the precise results we expected may not come, or not in the expected form. Human nature is a large matter with which we deal. Reform must proceed along many lines before it accomplishes its whole work. There are some principles—as, for instance, the right of a man to own himself—which appear as simple as that two and two make four; but even in applying these it is safer not to be too precise as to our prediction of consequences, but to bear in mind the sage counsel of Mrs. Gamp, "Seek not to proticipate."—T. W. H. in Harper's Bazar.

A Woodman's Nerve.

The average woodman has a first class, able bodied nerve, as any one who has witnessed camp accidents will attest. Physicians who attend the boys who have been hurt by rolling logs or falling trees will also bear cheerful testimony to the nerve they exhibit in undergoing operations, often attended with the loss of some valued member of the human anatomy. An instance of nerve has come to the notice of The Courier that is worthy of record. Elisha Lathrop of Bozrah, Conn., is the proud possessor of a real, genuine nerve; in fact, he would be pleased to hear of any man who has more of it. In hauling logs in the forest the other day a large log was thrown from the sleigh and it fell on his leg, breaking it below the knee. So heavy was the stick that Mr. Lathrop's men had to hitch the oxen by chains to the log and draw it off his body. Mr. Lathrop was not rattled, although his men were. They lifted him to the bottom of the sled and then helped him to pull off his trousers. Then, with the aid of the men, and by means of bandages, and by dint of severe tugging at the member, Mr. Lathrop set his own leg. He had never seen a broken leg set before, but he said afterward, in describing the operation: "I looked at the other leg for a guide and fixed up the bad one just like it." After getting the broken bones in the right place he bound cloths tightly about the leg, mounted the load and was driven home. Then he hitched up his horse and drove nine miles to the home of Dr. Sweet, the natural bone setter. Sweet examined the job.

"Who set this leg?" he asked.

"I did," said Lathrope.

"Well," responded the doctor, "I never saw a better job. You can drive right home again now. There is nothing left for me to do."—Saginaw Courier.

"The Ghost Walks."

Col. T. Alston Brown, who is the best authority in this country concerning local stage history, gives this account of the origin of the phrase "The Ghost walks," as explaining that salaries will be paid: "Harry Watkins, an old player, relates an anecdote that is worth recording. It appears plausible enough to be the true origin, because it seems so natural. In one of the itinerant companies of England, the manager, himself an actor, was very fond of playing the ghost in 'Hamlet,' which was one the stock pieces of these unpaid nomads. Salary day came and went, but, as the manager had no bank account, and the box office receipts were too meager to warrant the alleged treasurer in posting over the box office door those letters so cheering to the actor's heart, S. P. O. R., the stomachs and wardrobes of the players began to suffer. At last patience ceased to be a virtue. The company grew clamorous for their arrears. A strike was organized, and at one of the 'Hamlet' rehearsals, when Hamlet, speaking of the Ghost, exclaimed, 'Perchance 'twill walk again,' the leader of the revolt, who happened then to be the Ghost, ignored Shakespeare, and shouted emphatically, 'No! I'm blessed if the Ghost walks any more until our salaries are paid.' All actors—especially those who've been there before many a time—will easily concede that an incident like this would quickly become common sport, and soon furnish the material for a new bit of stage slang."—The Theatre.