NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

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.

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When Millet Begged for Bread

Jean Francois Millet, the greatest of all modern artists, lived a life of poverty. A sad story of the lack of appreciation of that which is truly great was told to the lecturer by Mr. Quincy Shaw, of Boston. That gentleman possesses about thirty of Millet's finest works, and among them a little picture of a peasant girl, with a head that might be a Leonardo. This picture Millet had taken to every picture shop in Paris to sell for 20 francs, only $6—to buy food for his starving family, and now the picture would fetch $15,000. This was one reason why the lecturer advised any one of the wearers who wished to paint to paint for love of art.—San Francisco Alta.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Oregon Ice Manufacturers Will Increase Their Storage.

The Proprietors of the Sacramento Bee Sue the Typogrhical Union and Federated Trades.

There are thirty-six Odd Fellow lodges in Montana, with a membership of 1,700.

All gambling games, including poker, are to be stopped by the Victoria, B. C., police.

The municipal salary list of the city of Tacoma under the new charter aggregates $30,600 per year.

The population of Oregon is 312,419; Washington, 349,516; Nevada, 44,327; California, 1,204,002.

Puget Sound mariners are petitioning for a fog steam-whistle to be placed on Allyn Island, Kosairo Straits.

The work of building the Union Pacific railroad is actively progressing at several points between Tacoma and the Columbia river.

"California on Wheels" continues to attract much attention in the East. The exhibit, up to date, has been visited by over 1,000,000 people.

Umatilla Indians are now returning from their annual hunt. Nearly all the parties were successful in securing enough fish and game for the winter's use.

A trial now going on at Bellevue, Idaho, it is believed, will cause the breaking-up of a dangerous gang of cattle thieves that has long infested that section.

Joseph L. Stillman, now being tried at Fresno, Cal., for killing John D. Eiske, says his victuals are poisoned, and he refuses to eat. A strong case of insanity will likely be made out by his lawyers.

No less than eighty-nine newspapers were started in the State of Washing on between January 15 and June 15 of present year. Of this number fifty-seven have been started west of the mountains.

Rev. W. H. Sampson has presented the new Puget Sound Methodist University, which was open d at Tacoma recently, with a theological reference and general library, including some rare works now out of print.

The members of the United States Engineers' Board to examine Port Orford wi h the object of making it a harbor of refuge have departed for that place. It is believed the estimates for the work will be greatly reduced.

Three brothers named Whitfield have been arrested at Astoria, who, it is said, have confessed to the murder of young Crosby on the streets of Tacoma, and for which two men are now serving a term in the Walla Walla penitentiary.

The Secretary of the Board of Regents of the Oregon Agricultural College and Experiment Station is preparing his annual report, and it is almost ready for the printer. The necessity of additional college buildings will be clearly set forth.

Ice manufacturers in Oregon will increase their storage capacity. Large buildings are to be put up at Celilo, on the Upper Columbia. The demand for ice used in shipping fish and by butchers has rapidly grown until it cannot be filled.

The Baptists of Oregon held a meeting and decided to raise $175,000 for the founding of a Baptist college at Portland, and to ask the National Baptist Educational Society to give them $75,000 more, conditionally on their raising the first amount.

M. Sanders, injured in the Northern Pacific wreck some time ago, was awarded $2,500 in the Superior Court in Seattle. The railroad company refused to settle, and Saunders took possession of a live engine standing in the yards on an exe ution issued by the court.

Another opposition steamboat will ply on the Willamette river this winter. J. Eldridge of Champoeg and Abernethy Bros. have purchased the steamer Salem, and will commence a carrying business between the up-river points and Portland as soon as the river reaches a good boating stage.

The Columbia Waterway Association is in annual meeting at Oregon City. A strong memorial to Congress has been adopted urging an ample appropriation for the completion of the locks at the Cascades, of the portage railway at The Dalles and the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river; also the improvement of the Willamette river.

J. D. Spreckels and brothers of San Francisco, agents of the Oceanic line, have received sufficient encouragement in regard to the prospective passage of the shipping bill to warrant them in closing a contract for another year of mail service with New Zealand, without subsidy aid from New South Wales and other Australian colonies.

The United States Circuit Court at Tacoma, in the tide-lands case there, holds that under the land laws of the United States the line of high tide is the boundary between land and water, and that an act of Congress cannot be so construed as to authorize the entry of mud flats, or tide lands bare at low tide, but subject to daily overflow.

There will be many more trees planted in the Rogue River valley this year than last, and the nurserymen are beginning to receive large and numerous orders already. As for prunes, the large acreage to be planted with them, both in Oregon and California, is understood to have exhausted the supply by this time everywhere. Winter apples and peaches are the principal selections for planting in the Rogue River valley.

It is proposed to locate another sectarian school at Walla Walla. A committee from the Seventh-Day Adventists' Association met with a committee of citizens of that town recently, and stated that for a subsidy of $5,000 the school would be removed from Milton, its present location, to Walla Walla. That town bids fair from present indications to become celebrated in the course of a few years as a university town, this making the second sectarian college at that place, besides the other good schools there.

EASTERN ITEMS.

Great Excitement in New Orleans Over the Italian Mafia.

A Noted Boston Baptist Minister Forced to Resign Because He Owned and Drove Fast Horses.

South Dakota's population is 327,848, an increase of 229,580.

The population of Minnesota is 1,300,017, an increase of 319,244.

Secretary Tracy thinks the successor to Justice Miller will come from the West.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has received over 45,000 subscriptions for the life of her husband.

The New York Pasteur Institute at New York has treated 610 persons since February.

Both the Adams and United States Express Companies deny the reports of consolidation.

A narrow-gauge road is to be built from Chihuahua to Guaymas, Mexico, on the Pacific Coast.

A careful estimate of the corn crop in the United States shows a much-better yield than expected.

The population of North Carolina according to the census is 1,617,340, an increase of 15.54 per cent.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Indian Territory have agreed to sell 3,000,000 acres of their reservation.

The surveys for the proposed ship canal in Pennsylvania connecting with Lake Erie have been completed.

Commissioner McDonald says the Southern States do not show much enthusiasm about the World's Fair.

Unusually severe storms are reported on the New England Coast. There are fears that the shipping has greatly suffered.

Burlington road officials say there is no truth in the report that the company contemplates extensions to the Pacific Coast.

The census of the City of Mexico has been completed, and it is officially announced that the population numbes 32 ,000.

The tariff bill will so stimulate business that there will undoubtedly be a largely-increased demand for labor in this country.

Chicago is getting right down to business in making ready for the fair. She has just completed the work of licensing 5,501 saloons.

Burchell, the murderer of Benwell, is writing the history of his life. There is no probability that his death sentence will be commuted.

Extensive prairie fires are raging in the Moreau-river district of the Sioux reservation. Vast tracts of lignite coal have commenced to burn.

Secretary Windom thinks the salaries voted the officers of the World's Fair Commissioners much larger than was contemplated by Congress.

John H. Bolton, a member of the Board of Aldermen of San Antonio, Tex., has departed with about $20,000 in cash, which he had raised from friends.

It is said that in Oklahoma, when a man is charged with horse stealing, his lawyers attempt to secure an indictment for the less serious crime of murder.

The increase in the number of condemned murderers to die by electricity has necessitated the fitting up of four more "silent cells" in Sing Sing prison.

Acting Land Commissioner Stone has issued circulars to Registers and Receivers of local land offices calling for a reduction of contingent expenses in their offices.

Francis M. Scott, the reform candidate for Mayor of New York, is a great grandson of the man who steered the boat in which George Washington crossed the Delaware.

William H. English of Indiana, ex-candidate for Vice-President, is writing a history of Hoosierdom, for which he is now prowling among old records in Washington.

Mrs. Harrison accepts the Presidency of the "Daughters of the American Revolution." The motto on the seal of the order is: "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

The census gives New Mexico a population of only 144,862, all told, including the large and and preponderating element of Mexicans and half-breeds. It will do to leave New Mexico a Territory.

New York's police census, just completed, gives the metropolis a population of 1,710,000, nearly 200,000 greater than the government count. The police counted in about 15,000 tramps, who nightly sleep in the station-houses of the big city.

Lawyers in Pittsburg are complaining of the manner in which deeds have been transcribed in the Recorder's office in that city. Although mistakes and erasures are charged, the principal accusation relates to the use of inferior ink and to the faint lines made by women clerks. The record of some deeds is declared to be almost illegible.

Rev. Dr. Emory J. Haynes, the well-known Baptist pastor of Tremont temple at Boston, has resigned at the request of the Trustees. They objected to the Doctor's course in giving so much time to literary work; to his "unclerical behavior in possessing and driving a span of horses noted for their speed;" to his leaning toward Unitarianism, and to his entering into speculation which nearly bankrupted him.

The most intense excitement exists in New Orleans over the developments of secret assassination societies in that city, and there is danger of the lower classes being incited to inaugurate a bloody race war against the Italians. The Mayor has sent a message to the Council in regard to the assassination of Chief Hennessy, and urges as a duty the weeding of these murderers out of the city. The Mayor himself has received a death warning.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Sultan of Morocco Declines a French Protectorate.

The Spanish Cortes Decides to Restore the High Tariff After the Expiration of Treaties.

The Argentine Congress has adjourned.

Gladstone was given an ovation at Glasgow.

Russia is trying to negotiate a new gold loan in Paris.

The British foreign office has recognized the Brazilian Republic.

The Czar has intimated that he desires no change in the Servian dynasty.

The Sultan of Morocco has politely but positively declined a French protectorate.

Several European banks have consolidated, and will start a new institution in Paris.

Christine Nilsson's husband has been made Under Secretary to the new Spanish Cabinet.

England is now about to try the dubious experiment of a six-penny illustrated daily paper.

A movement is on foot to allow Vienna to annex several communes which adjoin that city.

American exhibitors are invited to the Industrial Exhibition to open at Lyons, France, in 1892.

England and France are to negotiate for the surrender of French rights on the shores of Newfoundland.

The Pope will donate 1,000,000 lire toward the church to be erected in honor of the jubilee of his priesthood.

The ex-King of Naples has contributed 100,000 francs to aid the development of German enterprise in Central Africa.

A telegram from Middlebury in the Netherlands states that the British ship Dunrobin is ashore at Browershaven.

The French government denies that war has been declared against Dahomey. The expedition is to defend French subjects.

The British authorities find it very difficult to break up sheep stealing in Cyprus. The people do not regard it as a crime.

An effort is being made in London to reduce the time for the transportation of mails from New York to London to six days.

The Spanish Cortes has decided to restore the high tariff of 1877 at the expiration of certain treaties which remain in force until 1892.

The project for an international exhibition at Vienna in 1895 is well under way. Ten million dollars have been devoted to the purpose.

The North German Gazette appeals to England not to endanger the monarchy of the Iberian peninsula by too exacting demands on Portugal.

A proposal has been submitted to the Austrian Diet to increase the duty on American weavers' spools in retaliation for the McKinley bill.

The wedding of Princess Victoria of Prussia to Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe will take place in Berlin on Thursday, November 20.

Cardinal Lavigerie has had great success with his anti-slavery congress in Paris. The French will help him to repress the scourge of Africa.

An international securities bank, with a capital of $16,000,000, is to be established in Paris. It will issue bonds covered by government securities.

A thorough reform of the Prussian system of taxation has been planned by Finance Minister Miquel, and will be submitted soon to the Prussian Deputies.

At the National Library of Paris a manuscript of the Bible has been discovered. It was written in 1259 in a suburb of Perpignan, and is richly illuminated.

It is stated that the royal commission on the blind and deaf has produced a very favorable effect in India, and that voluntary contributions are forthcoming for the erection in Calcutta of an educational institution for the deaf.

An English company with large capital has bought the petroleum fields near Payta in Peru, and expects to furnish oil enough for the whole of South America, Australia, China and Japan. Immense tank ships are being built for the business.

Berlin, with its 1,509,000 inhabitants, has 1,398 physicians, 107 dentists and 120 licensed apothecaries. For every 10,000 persons there are therefore 9 32 physicians and four-fifths of an apothecary. There are thirty-four hospitals, with 4,635 beds, in the city.

The comet medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to M. Boggia, astronomer of the observatory at Marseilles France, for the discovery of a comet on July 8 last.

It is reported in Vienna that the hereditary Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, only brother of the Duchess of Albany and Prince Maximilian of Baden, nephew and heir presumptive of the Grand Duke, will seek a bride in England.

It is proposed to substitute the carrier swallow for the carrier pigeon in foreign military affairs. The swallow flies higher and more swiftly than the pigeon, and does not interrupt its flight to look for food while on the wing.

The invention of smokeless powder has sealed the fate of brilliant uniforms Continental soldiers. German military authorities are about to hold a conference for the purpose of adopting a new uniform that will be devoid of bright color or conspicuous ornament.

The present economical condition of France is considered unusually favorable by her statesmen. The harvest this year was about 120,000 hectolitres (100 quarts) of grain, the largest of the last decade. The export of manufactures has increased as well as the import of raw materials. Almost $500,000,000 lie in the savings banks. The railway profits have also increased.

PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—The market continues quiet, with a slow export demond. Snippers quote $1 22½ for Valley, and $1.17½ for Walla Walla.

FLOUR—Quote: Standard, $3.90@4.00; Walla Walla, $3.60@3.80 per barrel.

OATS—The market is firm. Quote: White, 48@51c; gray, 46@48c per bushel.

MILLSTUFFS — The market is firm. Quote: Bran, $17.50@18; Shorts, $21@22; Ground Barley, $32.50; Chop Feed, $25 per ton.

HAY—The market is steady. Quote:

BUTTER—The market is firm. Quote: Oregon fancy creamery, 42½c; fancy dairy 37½c; good to fair, 27½@30c; common, 22½@25c; choice California, 28@30c per pound.

$16@18 per ton.

EGGS—The market is firm. Quote: Oregon, 30c per dozen.

POULTRY—Quote: Old Chickens, $4.50; young, $2.50@3.50; old Ducks, $6@6.50; large young, $7@7.50; Geese, $9 per dozen; Turkeys, 14@15c per pound.

VEGETABLES — The market is firm. Cabbage and potatoes are the principal vegetables in the market, and are plentiful. Cucumbers are about finished. Quote: Cabbage, $1.50@1.75 per cental; Cauliflower, $1.25 per dozen; Onions, 2c per pound; Carrots, $1 per sack; Beets, $1.50 per sack; Turnips, $1 per sack; Tomatoes, 50c per box; Potatoes, 80c@$1 per cental; Sweet Potatoes, 2c per pound.

FRUITS—Grapes, apples and pears are plentiful. Cantaloupes and California Quinces are out of the market. Watermelons and Peaches are scarce, and will be out of the market very soon. Quote: Tahiti Oranges, $4.50 per box; Sicily Lemons, $8.50@9 per case; Pears, 1½c per pound; Apples, 60@85c per box; Grapes, 75c@$1 per box; Pineapples, $3.50@4.00 per dozen; Bananas, $4 per bunch; double, $6; Peaches, 90c@$1.25 per box; Watermelons, $1.50@2 per dozen; Quinces, $1.25 per box.

CHEESE—Quote: Oregon, 11@12½c; California, 9½@10c; Young America, 14@15c per pound.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is firm. Quote: Italian Prunes, 12½@14c; Petite and German Prunes, 10c per pound; Raisins, $2.75 per box; Plummer-dried Pears, 11@12½c; sun-dried and factory Plums, 11@12c; evaporated Peaches, 24c; Smyrna Figs, 14@16c; California Figs, 9c per pound.

BEANS—The market is firm. Quote: Small Whites, 3½@4c; Pink, 3¾c; Bayos, 4¾c; Butter, 3½c; Limas, 5½c per pound.

The Merchandise Market.

The market continues firm and steady, and business is brisk. There are some changes in sugars; Golden C and Extra C have advanced ⅜c per pound. Also in canned goods, sardines have advanced 25c.

SUGARS—The market is firm. Quote: Golden C, 5¼c; extra C, 5½c; dry granulated, 6⅜c; cube crushed and powdered, 6⅝c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Market is firm. Quote: Table fruits, $2.25, 2⅛s; Peaches, $2.50; Bartlett Pears, $2.25; Plums, $1.65; Strawberries, $2.50; Cherries, $2; Blackberries, $2; Raspberries, $2.55; Pineapples, $2.75; Apricots, $1.85. Pie fruit: Assorted, $3.75 per dozen; Peaches, $1.42½; Plums, $1.25; Blackberries, $1.65 per dozen. Vegetables: Corn, $1.20@1.50, according to quality; Tomatoes, $1.20@3.50; Sugar Peas, $1.40@1.60; String Beans, $1 per dozen. Fish: Salmon, $1.25@1.50; sardines, 80c@$1.40; lobsters, $2@3; oysters, $2@2.75 per dozen Condensed milk: Eagle brand, $8.25; Crown, $7; Highland, $6.75; Champion, $6 per case.

HOPS—The market is firm. Quote: 30@35c per pound.

HIDES—Quote: 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—Oregon Wools in Boston are in good demand, but not at any increased cost, and are quoted all the way from 15@27c per pound. Quoted here: Eastern Oregon, 10@16c; Valley, 16@18c per pound.

NUTS—Quote: California Walnuts, 17½c; other varieties, 1 c; Peanuts, green, 12c; Almonds, 17c; Filberts, 14@15c; Brazils, 13@14c per pound; Cocoanuts, $1 per dozen.

CRANBERRIES — Quote: Wisconsin, $9.50; Cape Cod, $12 per barrel.

COFFEE—Quote: Costa Rica, 22½c; Rio, 25½c; Arbuckle's, roasted, 26¾c per pound.

PICKLES—Quote: $1.15c 3s; $1.25 5s.

SALT—Quote: Liverpool, $17, $18, $19; stock, $11@12 per ton in carload lots.

COAL OIL—Quote: $2.23 per case.

RICE—Quote: 5¾c per pound.

NAILS—Base quotations: Iron, $3.20; Steel, $3.30; Wire, $3.90 per keg.

SHOT—Quote: $1.85 per sack.

The Meat Market.

The meat market is firm. Quote:
Beef—Live, 2¼@3c; dressed, 6c.
Mutton—Live, 3@3½c; dressed, 6c.
Hogs—Live, 4½@5½c; dressed, 6c.
Veal—5@8c per pound.
Lambs—$2.50 each.

SMOKED MEATS AND LARD.

The market is firm. Quotations: Eastern Hams, 13@14c; Breakfast Bacon, 11@11½c; Sides, 9@10c; Lard, 8½@10¼c per pound.

An Unpractical Military Fashion.

Among the curious and unpractical fashions in equipment of the soldier is this: In the cavalry generally it may be said that the man is possessed of two weapons—a sword which is most useful when he is mounted and a carbine which is valuable when he is on foot. Fashion has so ordered it that the sword is attached to his person and remains with him when he is dismounted at the great risk of tripping him up, whereas the firearm is attached to his horse, so that if parted from that animal, for however short a time, he is incapable of defending himself, because the sword is of little use to him when off his steed. In an ideal army such anomalies as this would certainly be remedied.—The Fortnightly Review.

Swallowed a Bird's Head.

Mrs. R. A. Weston, of Alameda, Cal., had a narrow escape from suffocation. She was playing with a pet canary and pushed the bird's head into her mouth. Just then she grew hysterical and shut her teeth together, so as to strangle the bird. Her daughter pulled the canary and severed its head, which got into Mrs. Weston's gullet. She was black in the face when the obstruction was removed.—Toronto Globe.

A MECHANICAL WONDER.

A Clock in Germany That Is a Marvel of Mechanical Genius—Brief Description.

A copy of The Billingen (Germany) Swarzwoelder, handed in by a German friend, contains the description of a wonderful clock, which, being translated, is after this fashion:

About a year ago a scientific clock was on exhibition here, the maker of which, Mr. Martin, called it the Eighth Wonder of the World. Judges in the matter of clocks found this designation exaggerated, as the work, on close examination, failed to make the impression which the high colored description led people to expect. Two Black Forest clock makers, Adolphus Haensle and Augustus Noll, have, however, created in the course of the year a work which places the Martin clock very much in the shade. This Haensle and Noll clock has a height of 3.20 meters, width 3 meters and depth 1 meter; it is built in the style of the renaissance, and with its figures and carvings, executed in a truly artistic manner. The clock shows the seconds and strikes the hours, quarters and minutes. Besides, it shows the days of the week, months, seasons and the years up to 10,000. It shows the solar system, the phases of the moon, the revolution of the earth and the zodiac; then on seventeen clock faces the time at Berlin, Prague, Riga, Vienna, Cairo (Egypt), Tiflis, Trieste, Rome, Munich, Berne, New York, Geneva, Boston, Paris, Metz, London, and in the center, on the principal face, the time of the place where the clock is located.

The arrangement of the clock is the following: Below in the center there is, under glass and quite open to view, the principal movement, which, when wound, will run for a year, supposing that the clock is not moved. At the right of the movement there is the work of the calendarium, at the left a music box, and in the front the globe of the earth, which receives its revolution by a very simple but ingenious mechanism. Above the movement is the second and minute hand, after the revolution of which an angel strikes a bell and indicates the expiration of a minute, while the hands of the seventeen faces advance (jump) one minute. The expiration of a quarter is again indicated by an angel's striking two bells.

In the course of an hour the ages of man are represented—at the end of the first quarter a child appears, at the second a youth, at the third a man, and at the fourth an old man. The hour is struck by Death, by whose side stands an angel, who winks Death to desist at the appearance of the first three figures, but suffers him to strike the hour at the appearance of the old man. At the left hand, half height of the clock, there stand the twelve apostles, and before them Christ. At the expiration of an hour the twelve bow before Christ, who blesses them by raising his hands. At 6 o'clock, mornings and evenings, a sexton rings the bell, while three monks step from their cell and go into the church for prayer; as they go in choral music is played. At 10 o'clock in the evening a night watchman enters upon his duty and blows his horn every hour until 2 o'clock in the morning; at 3 the cock crows, standing in a natural size at the left upper corner of the clock.

At 12 o'clock noon and night the music box plays a piece, and at 12, night, the calendary changes and the following week, day and date appear, and at the end of the month, whether of thirty or thirty-one days, the name of the next month will come up, and leap years are not forgotten. At the left upper end near the cock is a representation of the apparent course (revolution) of the sun round the earth, which changes according to the season, so that it appears larger or smaller. On the other side nearest the cuckoo is the course of the moon, representing the different phases of that satellite. The globe of the earth revolves every twenty-four hours. On the 21st of March, the beginning of spring, the cuckoo, also represented of natural size, begins its musical performance and continues until the beginning of fall.

Each season is represented symbolically. March 21, spring appears as a maiden in company of a child with wreaths of flowers; June 21, the maiden carries a sheaf of wheat and the child a sickle; Sept. 21, both carry fruit, and Dec. 21, the maiden has a spinning wheel and the child a spinning whirl (spindle). On Dec. 25, a lovely Christmas picture is represented in the chapel and the music box plays an appropriate tune. On Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock at night, the trumpeter plays a solo, accompanied by the orchestra, to indicate the beginning of the new year and at the same time the number of the year changes.

The run of this clock, as we have described it, would repeat itself up to the year 10,000, and might then be prolonged for another 10,000 years, if the numbers were changed. Of course this is illusory, but it shows that such a work might be created. The clock would have to stand in the same place for 10,000 years and be wound regularly every year. And the tooth of time and the natural decay of everything earthly must be stopped—which is not very likely.—Waterbury (Conn.) American.

Specimen of a New Honey Plant.

At a recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, specimens of a new honey plant were exhibited. Six years ago it was sown, with other seeds from Florida, by Mr. Chapman, of Versailles. The plant is classified by Beal and Scrinton as the echinops sphærocephala. It belongs to the teasel family, and, a native of Central France, has in some unaccountable manner become naturalized in Florida. It grows from four to five feet high, and bears large prickly leaves like those of a thistle, and from twenty to thirty heads of small white flowers, which open from the top downward. The flowers are very productive of nectar, and are therefore very attractive to bees, 2,135 of which, by actual count, visited one head of a plant between 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Thirty heads furnished supplies for 60,000 bees.—Frank Leslie's.

Easily Answered.

"If it were customary in this country to confer titles upon men who rank in literature, what would I be?" asked a conceited journalist of his senior.

"Baron of Ideas," was the terse reply.—Texas Siftings.

Wedding in a Greek Church.

The prettiest wedding procession I have seen was in Constantinople—a stately and rejoicing march, though without music. Fancy a narrow street of high stone houses with projecting balconies, latticed with slats so close together that persons within can see without being seen. A long line of sedan chairs, cushioned and curtained with satin, each borne by two men holding poles, and keeping step together like trained horses; their uniform braided jackets, baggy trousers and scarlet fez made festal by a bunch of lilacs on the bosom—for it was rejoicing spring, and the gardens of the Bosphorus were radiant with color and bloom.

At the head of the column an armed attendant, in gorgeous costume, with whip in hand, cleared away dogs and gaping idlers. They were en route for the Greek church outside Pera, and the beauty of the beautiful race was on the bride. The shining face at the window was like some lovely human flower, too tender for exposure, blossoming under glass. On the classic head a wreath of orange flowers, to be laid away on the morrow and carefully kept for her burial.

As they near the church door a bridal chorus rules the slow steps of the carriers; and when the bride lovely all in her white, steps from the silken seat bonbons are showered on her by waiting friends. The bridegroom, also crowned with a wreath, joins her, and they stand with clasped hands at the altar while the long ritual is read by the priest. Three times the wreaths are interchanged by the priest in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Three times the pair is led by him round the altar; a glass of consecrated wine is offered first to the bridegroom, then to the bride, afterward to the best man and first bridemaid, whose duty it is to be godfather and godmother to the children. The ceremony ends with kisses, congratulations and leave takings, much the same as in our own country.—Susan Wallace in Sunday School Times.

The Shah's Finest Charger.

The Persians of today, as those of old, are a "horsey" race, born riders, fond of their horses, looking never complete till seen in the saddle, with all the luxurious trappings and ornaments they love to bestow upon their persons and their quadrupeds. The beauty and superior breed of a horse, together with the costliness of his apparel, are an unfailing indication of the owner's wealth and station. And such harness, such saddles, girths and blankets! It is the Arabian Nights redivivus.

On race day last spring, after the contests were over, the shah caused his finest charger, a Turcoman of magnificent proportions, to be brought in front of the huge pavilion tent wherein the whole European and American diplomatic corps was assembled. What a fine fellow the animal was, and how he was admired and caressed by the ladies! But what was especially noticeable about him was the splendor of his accoutrements. A saddle blanket of the finest cashmere, every square inch of which was worth several gold pieces; his broad bridle thickly incrusted with diamonds and emeralds and rubies, each the size of a hazelnut; the bit of pure gold, and the saddle straps and other pieces made of velvet and embossed with artistic lumps of gold and precious stones. The whole outfit was worth a large fortune; and this was but one of many.—Wolf von Schierbrand in The Cosmopolitan.

Seen in the Czar's Palace.

On the way to the apartments of state my distinguished escort, Prince Dariatinsky, stopped, and, running his finger across a mahogany panel, said: "You see there is no dust here; it makes no difference whether the emperor is absent or at home, it is always the same." Every room, of which there are several hundred, is kept in rigorous cleanliness. In the art gallery the individuality of the Czar Nicholas was the most striking feature; a superb life size portrait here, a marble bust there, a bronze statue yonder, gave a good idea of the handsomest man of his day. A veritable Apollo of physical perfection, with a callous face, expressive of autocratic pride and affected humility, the face of a typical Romanoff, who could, if necessary, like Peter the Great, drink bumpers of wine with one hand and decapitate with the other. It was the likeness of a type I had never seen in life, and only from the hands of antique sculptors had I witnessed it in the form of chiseled marble.—Jesse Shepard in Chicago Journal.

Cuban Cart and Cartman.

There are several thousand mule and ox carts in and about Havana. You cannot find in Cuba a dray or four wheeled wagon. This Cuban cart is literally a great affair. The wheels are frequently ten feet in diameter, the felloes six inches broad and as thick; the spokes as big as your leg and the hub like a half bushel basket. Many are covered like the old "emigrant" wagons; great rush pouches dangle from beneath, and the shafts are together large enough for a little mule's entire body. A tremendous load is piled upon this cart, and, benignly perched upon that, is your Cuban carretonero or cartman, with shirt rolled to the shoulders, wide linen breeches, sprawling slippers, and, despite the sun, a jaunty cap of red or blue, no larger than and precisely the same shape of a full grown mushroom. The caps tell the nationality. Those wearing red ones are from Navarre, while the Biscayans are invariably told by the blue.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Letter.

Fruits as a Food.

Fruits in general contain but little nutriment, but are of value as a food from their appetizing and pleasant taste; from their supplying in an agreeable way water necessary to food, and from the general laxative effect of the acid present. In addition, both fruits and vegetables supply the body with potash. In this way they counteract the scurvy engendered by a diet of salted meats. The only methods of preserving foods known to ancients were drying and salting, both of which fail to preserve the flavor.—Chicago Times.

New Kind of Pavement.

A new sort of pavement consisting of alternate hard and soft blocks gives a surface that will never grow smooth and slippery.—New York Sun.