NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

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

Advertising Bills Collected Monthly.

NEWBERG GRAPHIC.

VOL. 3. NEWBERG, YAMHILL CO., OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1890. NO. 3.

NEWBERG GRAPHIC

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year $1 50
Six Months 75
Three Months 50

Subscription Price Payable Invariably in Advance.

Address, GRAPHIC, Newberg, Oregon.

CHURCH NOTES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services every second and fourth Sabbaths at 11 a. m. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school every Sunday at 10 A. M. Rev. W. A. Wilkinson, 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 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. and 7 p. m. and every Sunday 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.—Session held first and third Thursday evenings each month.

W. C. T. U.—Business meeting held the third Saturday afternoon in each month.

OFFICIAL 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, H. C. Miles, A. W. Rees, Calvin Stanley, J. D. Carter, Geo. Greyson

DR. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
TRADE MARK.
DO NOT GRIPE, SICKEN OR CONSTIPATE.
SURE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, and all troubles arising from Indigestion or Constipation. Improves the Complexion by Purifying the Blood.
The dose can be nicely adjusted to suit the case, as one pill can never be too large a dose. Easy to take as so much sugar. 42 pills put up in a strong vial which can be carried in vest pocket. A Great Convenience to Travelers and Business Men. None Genuine without "Fresenius" Trade Mark. Sold Everywhere, 25c. a Bottle. Sample Dose and Dream Book for 2c. in stamps.
DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.
PURIFIES the BLOOD, REGULATES the LIVER and KIDNEYS and RESTORES the DEBILITATED to HEALTH and VIGOROUS STRENGTH of Youth.
THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

BEATTY ORGANS
Only $35.50. Great Bargains in PIANOS. Write for Latest Illustrated Catalogue, Free. Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.
BEATTY ORGANS organs at slop, only $27.50. Catalogue free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Only $15.00 up. Write for Catalogue. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

F. L. Posson & Son,
SEEDS
General Agts. for D. M. Ferry & Co's
SEEDS
Garden Seed.
SEEDS
Grass, Clover and all kinds of
SEEDS
Trees, Bulbs, Fertilizers, etc.
SEEDS
Bee Keepers' Supplies.
We want you for a customer. Give us a trial order.
F. L. Posson & Son,
209 2d St., Portland, Or.
Successors to Miller Bros. Catalogue Free.

A Parent's Delightful Frankness.

Stern and commercially respected and successful parent to his young son:

"My son, you are about to enter life. Remember what I say to you now. Let it be buried deep in your heart. Be honest. Cheating may pay for awhile, but in the end honesty is the best policy."

"Father, I think as you think."

(Solemnly) "Think, my boy! I know—for I have tried both."—Truth.

A Safe Business.

"Do you ever bet on the races, stranger?" he asked, as the boat approached Bay Ridge.

"I used to, but it cost me too much money."

"You are a business man, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir; I sell 'tips.' I can give you a sure ten to one winner, today—only twenty-five cents."—Time.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Port Orchard Will Get the Navy Yard and Dry Dock.

The Artesian Wells Near Boise City Have a Flow Sufficient to Supply a City of 50,000.

All the gambling games at Portland, Or., have temporarily shut down.

The street graders at Port Angeles, Wash., have struck. They complain of having to submit to great hardships.

It is currently reported at Washington that Port Orchard, Wash., is selected for a navy yard and dry dock.

The artesian wells near Boise City have now a daily flow of pure water sufficient to supply a city of 50,000 people.

The Portland Chamber of Commerce has declared in favor of consolidating East Portland and Albina with Portland.

The inaugural ball at Sacramento, Cal., will be held on the 9th of January instead of the 16th, as originally intended.

The Lost Confidence mine of Iron Mountain, Shasta, has just shipped to Denver thirty-seven bars of silver bullion, weighing one and three-quarter tons, the proceeds of one month's run.

On behalf of Huntington & Litle, contractors of Tacoma, a suit has been instituted to compel the State to pay them $48,000 for work done in the construction of the Medical Lake Insane Asylum.

The extortion and embezzlement cases against Quincy A. Brooks, ex-Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, and his chief deputy, John Harned, have been dismissed by the United States District Court.

The murderer of Mrs. Moss, near Port Angeles, Wash., has been captured, and he has confessed. He is James Woods, alias "Stubby Jim," and is aged twenty years. He was captured by three Indians.

The Great Northern railroad has numerous squads of surveyors running over the country between the Idaho line and the Cascade Mountains north of Snake river, looking for the most feasible route to Tacoma and tide water.

Governor Shoup of Idaho, in his message, says: "The leaders of the Mormon body have publicly pronounced against the polygamous system, and while rejoicing in the declaration of a law-abiding spirit I cannot advise at present any modification of the existing statutes."

Lillie Campbell was arrested and fined in the Police Court at Tacoma for vagancy and drunkenness. She is a woman of about 50 years, of Spanish descent, and was one of the first settlers in Washington Territory. She once owned the property on what is now Pacific avenue, one of the principal streets of Tacoma.

Two men and a woman are swindling the people in the north by pretending to teach the painting of portraits, enlarging photographs, etc., at $10 a scholar. There were about fifty sufferers at Portland, mostly poor girls and women. The trio call themselves the "Darling Portrait Company."

In a coal and timber land entry case at Seattle, where three men were charged with perjury in proving up their cases before a Notary Public, the court held that a Notary Public is not a competent officer to administer oaths, and that the laws of the United States do not recognize a Notary.

The Board of Trade of Yaquina Bay have forwarded resolutions to Representative Hermann, complaining that the contractor of mail service between Yaquina City and Newport, having taken the contract too low, has failed to carry the same, and it is asked that steamer service be put on. The department has made an order directing the Yaquina postmaster to provide special service that will make schedule time.

It is reported that the ground owned by the recently incorporated copper mining companies, the Hecla and Copper King on the Big Mashell river, near the foot of Mount Rainier, in Pierce county, Wash., has been bonded to a syndicate, who have an option on it long enough to organize and inspect the ground, and that a $20,000 plant is to be put in to make a complete test of the richness of the ore. The amount of the bond is not given.

A complaint has been filed at San Francisco against the Oregon Improvement Company by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, to foreclose 5,000 $1,000 first mortgages which have been in existence since December, 1880, with 6 per cent. annual interest. Only one payment of $30 has been made on the interest. There are already four similar suits pending against the Improvement Company, but the one in question is on first mortgages and will probably swallow the assets in toto.

The Pomona (Cal.) Progress says: At the Chino ranch nurseries 30,000 Italian chestnut trees are to be started this season. Mr. Hanson, the proprietor, believes there will be a large demand for Italian chestnuts in a few years more. Several fruit growers near Anaheim have bearing trees of the nuts, and they make a good thing on the sale of the crops.

Suit has been begun in the United States District Court at San Francisco by Charles Heritman against the American schooner Sophia Sutherland for $1,164. Complainant shipped to go on the vessel on a seal hunt. He went off in a boat to shoot seals, but he was unable to return to the vessel. He sues to recover what he claims should be his "lay" or share of the cargo, which, when sold, brought $20,875.76.

The Southern Pacific Company has completed its estimates of fruits and vegetables shipped east over its lin from January 1 to December 1: Canned goods shipments were 3 533 carloads, or about 42,400 tons; raisins, 877 carloads, or about 10,500 tons; dried fruits, 1,580 carloads, or about 18,960 tons; green fruits, 2,028 carloads, or 35,136 tons; vegetables, 1,229 cars, or 14, 25 tons; total of California products, 10,137 carloads, or about 121,644 tons, an increase of from 20 to 100 per cent. in each branch over last year.

EASTERN ITEMS.

Philadelphia is to Have a Vegetarian Church.

Plymouth Church Votes to Keep a Forger, Now in Sing Sing Prison, Within the Fold of the Church.

Secretary Tracy is preparing plans for a vessel that will have very destructive force.

The Germans of Chicago are protesting against closing the World's Fair on Sundays.

The regular interest-bearing debt of the government now amounts to only about $629,000,000.

Thousands upon thousands of crisp, new $10, $5 and $1 notes are about to be sent out by the United States treasury.

Dr. Eastman, an Indian graduate of last year from Boston University, is in the very center of the alleged Indian revolt.

A party of engineers are now surveying for a new bridge over the Niagara river, supposed to be for the Canadian Pacific.

Dock Smart, convicted at Tucson, A. T., of train robbery, has been pardoned by the President. Smart's innocence was proved.

Pierre Thibaux, a wealthy Montana cattleman, is suing Nelson Morris, the great packer at Chicago, for $90,000 for breach of contract.

Senator Stanford says he is confident that Electioneer was not the sire of a single horse which with proper training could not trot in 2:30.

The President has appointed Robert West McBride of Indiana to be a member of the Puyallup Indian Commission, vice William Gumback, declined.

It is believed that the Rockhill Catholic College property near Ellicott City, Md., will be purchased for the proposed Drexel Industrial School for negroes.

At the monthly meeting of Plymouth Church, New York, resolutions were passed which retain Albert H. Smith, the forger and now in Sing Sing, within the fold of the church.

Nine hundred and ninety-two women registered in Cheyenne, Wyo., for the recent elections. Miss Estelle Reed was elected County Superintendent of Laramie county by a large majority.

The schedules in the assignment of Decker, Howell & Co., bankers at New York, show their liabilities to be $9,430,330 and their nominal assets $35,181,932. The actual assets are $8,540,957.

The New York and New Jersey Bridge Company has decided to construct a suspension bridge over the Hudson river within three years from next March. The estimated cost is $50,000,000.

Secretary Blaine has been notified that the Peruvian government has imposed a duty of 15 centavos per kilogram on foreign lard. The new order goes into effect on February 27 of next year.

The contract for dredging the channels leading to Baltimore has been awarded to the American Dredging Company of Philadelphia, which expects to remove 6,000,000 cubic yards of bottom by 1895.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific held at Boston appointed S. H. H. Clark, now General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, as General Manager of the Union Pacific.

Representative McKinley has introduced a bill in the House similar to one presented in the Senate, providing that the present tariff law shall not a ect operation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

Hiram H. Stratton had been refused a patent for a timber claim in the Walla Walla district, Oregon, on a technicality. The Secretary of the Interior has overruled this decision and ordered the patent to issue.

Senator Edmunds has written to each member of the California delegation, asking if there is any reason why Charles A. Garter's appointment as Assistant District Attorney for California should not be confirmed.

Representative Hansbrough of North Dakota has introduced a bill in the House providing for the disarmament of the Indians and making it a punishable offense for any person to sell arms or ammunition to them.

It is stated at Washington that ex-Governor Pacheco has secured the Central American mission, and that Congressman Morrow will be appointed to succeed Judge Sawyer, who will retire from the California Circuit Judgeship next spring.

A vegetarian church is to be established in Philadelphia. One of the fundamental principles of the church will be that life is sacred, and that therefore the shedding of blood, even though it be for the sake of providing food for the human race, is wrong.

The present management of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company at Newark, N. J., has discovered that systematic thefts have been going on by employes for fourteen years, and the company has lost fully $50,000. Sensational developments are anticipated.

Dean Blanchard entered a timber claim at Oregon City, Or., but it was thrown out because of an alleged fraud, part of the land being susceptible of cultivation agriculturally. Secretary Noble decides that the proof is not sufficient, and Blanchard will get the land.

New York State Engineer Bogart reports to the Commissioners of the Niagara reservation that Horseshoe Falls have receded 104½ feet since 1842, an average of over two feet a year. The total recession of the American Falls is 32,900 square feet, and the Horseshoe Falls 275,400.

Instructions have been issued by Secretary Noble regarding the Rancho Punta de la Laguna, which empower W. E. Dargie of Oakland to make selections of indemnity lands for all the beneficiaries out of any non-mineral, unoccupied, unreserved, surveyed or unsurveyed public lands in California.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Russia Has Decided to Build the Gebirian Railroad.

The Gradual Depopulation of France Said to be Due to the Immoderate Use of Tobacco.

United States Minister to Mexico Ryan has been summoned to Washington.

Scotch home rule is to be made an issue in the United Kingdom.

Rubinstein has resigned the directory of the St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music.

A slave is sold for a single meal in the interior of the Soudan, where a famine prevails.

A tunnel between Scotland and Ireland is discussed, thirty miles long, to cost $40,000,000.

The German army is the healthiest in Europe, the Belgian second and the English third.

Great alarm has been created at St. Petersburg by the rapid spread of smallpox in the capital.

Sarah Bernhardt is so vexed at the attention given to her snake that she is going to give him up.

Thirty-eight thousand pounds have been collected for General Booth's scheme to deal with Darkest England.

The organ of the Salvation Army in Germany has a circulation of 18,000. The army there is growing rapidly.

Gambilng at Ostend this last season has been so open and heavy as to excite general criticism on the Continent.

It is proposed to change the uniform of the Berlin police, which is not martial enough to please the young Kaiser.

Experiments with electricity for motive power are being made on the underground railway in London with success.

The force of men at Krupp's has had to be again increased in order to hurry on the completion of orders for "great guns."

Monte Carlo looks for the liveliest kind of a winter, and has made plans for the accommodation of a "phenomenal crowd."

It is now the opportunity for the London Times, and it is making the most of it, as Parnell is again the under dog in the fight.

A medical authority in France says the gradual depopulation of that country is argely due to the immoderate use of tobacco.

There is talk in Liverpool maritime circles of a new line of transatlantic steamships to begin operations some time next summer.

Foot-ball clubs are so popular and make so much money in England nowadays that many of them are converted into joint stock companies.

It is believed that Osman Digna, the rebel leader, is being furnished with grain and ammunition from Jeddah and other ports in exchange for slaves.

Mr. Mapleson in behalf of Mr. Abbey is said to have offered Patti very high wages for a professional tour in the United States, beginning in the fall of 1891.

Against the ever-growing evil of usury the municipal councils of small towns of Russia have established pawnhouses, at which money is lent at a very low rate of interest.

Owing to strikes and one thing and another, it is not expected that the reports of the English railways at the close of the year will fill the shareholders with enthusiasm.

In 1894 it will be 1,000 years since Hungary was established as an independent government. There is a movement among the Hungarians to celebrate that anniversary with great pomp.

Lord Wolseley has stated before a Parmentary committee that, if only 100,000 men could be landed in any part of England, he would not be able to prevent their capturing London.

The government allows a generous subsidy to the theaters in the cities of Caucasus. Tiflis alone will get 47,000 rubles during the next year. But Russian troupes are scarce in that region, and Italian, French and German actors draw the largest part of the subsidy.

The Young Women's Christian Association, founded in London in 1857, now has 143 branches, with a membership of 17,000. There are forty institutes, evening homes and boarding-houses where young women from the country can be lodged and cared for at small charge.

Since its inauguration the Nicaragua Canal Company has expended for work and material $772,263 in cash and $2,000,000 of full-paid capital stock, and is obligated for $6,298,000 of its first-mortgage bonds. The liabilities of the company consist of amounts still under the concessions granted it, $4,298,000 bonds above mentioned and cash liabilities not exceeding $50,000.

The new remedy for diphtheria which was discovered by a peasant named Rieger, whose son is to be allowed to experiment with it under the supervision of Koch, is stated to be a fluid which is painted in the ulcers and causes them to burst open. It also produces vomiting, and the patient becomes exceedingly thirsty, but on no account is he allowed to drink any fluid for an hour after the throat has been painted.

The Imperial Council has sanctioned the plan of building the Gebirian railroad. The work will begin immediately. The entire cost of the enterprise is estimated at about 400,000,000 rubles. The road will unite the interior of Siberia with the Pacific ocean, and will be very advantageous for strategic purposes.

News has been received at Madrid that the Spanish expedition against the rebels in the Caroline Islands took the fortified position of Ketons, on the island of Ponapi. During the attack one Spanish officer and twenty-five soldiers were killed and four officers and forty-seven men wounded. The Spaniards burned all the villages in the district.

PORTLAND MARKET

WHEAT—The market is altogether without life, and quotations nominal at $1.20@1.22½ for Valley and $1.10@1.12½ for Walla Walla. Receipts from east of the mountains are again large, the bulk of which is consigned to San Francisco. The English market continues steady, with cargoes in light request. Liverpool futures are steady for December and January and higher for following months.

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

OATS—The market is firm. Quote: White, 60c; gray, 58c per bushel.

MILLSTUFFS — The market is firm. Quote: Bran, $21; Shorts, $24; Ground Barley, $32.50; Chop Feed, $25 per ton.

HAY—The market is steady. Quote: $16@18 per ton.

VEGETABLES — The market is firm. Quote: Cabbage, $1.25@1.50 per cental; Cauliflower, $1 per dozen; Celery, 50c per dozen; Onions, 2¾@3c per pound; Carrots, $1 per sack; Beets, $1.50 per sack; Turnips, $1 per sack; Tomatoes, 50c per box; Potatoes, $1@1.10 per cental; Sweet Potatoes, 2½c per pound; squash, $2 per cental.

FRUITS—The market is steady. Quote: Tahiti Oranges, $3 per box; Sicily Lemons, $7.50@8 per case; Pears, 1½c per pound; Apples, 60@85c per box; Grapes, $1.25 per box; Pineapples, $3.50@4.00 per dozen; Bananas, $3@4 per bunch; Quinces, $1.25 per box.

NUTS — Quote: California Wainuts, 17½c; other varieties, 15c; Peanuts, 12c; Almonds, 17c; Filberts, 14@15c; new Brazils, 20c per pound; Cocoanuts, $1 per dozen.

CHEESE—The market is steady. Quote: Oregon, 13@14c; California, 9½@10c; Young America, 14@15c per pound.

BUTTER—Quote: Oregon fancy creamery, 40@42½c; fancy dairy, 37½c; fair to good, 27½@35c; common, 22½@25c; choice California, 37½c per pound.

EGGS—The market is firm. Quote: Oregon, 32½@35c per dozen.

POULTRY—Quote: Old Chickens, $3.50@4.00; young, $2.50@4.00; old Ducks, $6@6.50; young, $7; Geese, $9@10 per dozen; Turkeys, 12½c per pound.

The Merchandise Market.

SUGARS—The market is firm. Quote: Golden C, 5⅛c; extra C, 6⅛c; dry granulated, 7½c; cube crushed and powdered, 7¾c per pound.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is firm. Quote: Italian Prunes, 11½@14c; Petite and German Prunes, 10c per pound; Raisins, $2.75 per box; Plummer-dried Pears, 11@12c; 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.

CANNED GOODS—Market is firm. Quote: Table fruits, $2.25, 2½s; Peaches, $2.75; Bartlett Pears, $2.25; Plums, $1.65; Strawberries, $2.50; Cherries, $2@2.50; Blackberries, $2; Raspberries, $2.55; Pineapples, $2.75; Apricots, $2.00. Pie fruit: Assorted, $4.00 per dozen; Peaches, $1.50; Plums, $1.25; Blackberries, $1.65 per dozen. Vegetables: Corn, $1.20@1.50, according to quality; Tomatoes, $1.15@3.50; Sugar Peas, $1.40@1.60; String Beans, $1.10 per dozen. Fish: Salmon, $1.25@1.50; sardines, 80c@$1.60; lobsters, $2@3; oysters, $2@2.75 per doz. Condensed milk: Eagle brand, $8.25; Crown, $7; Highland, $6.75; Champion, $6 per case.

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: $2.35 per case.

CRANBERRIES — Quote: Wisconsin, $9.50; Cape Cod, $10.50 per barrel.

COFFEE — Quote: Costa Rica, 23c; Rio, 25½c; Arbuckle's, roasted, 26¾c per pound.

RICE—Quote: $6.50 per sack of 100 pounds.

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

SHOT—Quote: $1.85 per sack.

HOPS—The market is firm, with nominal prices. Quote: 25@30c per pound.

HIDES—Quote: Dry Hides, selected prime, 80@81½c, 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 steady. Quote: Valley, 16@20c; Eastern Oregon and Walla Walla, 10@16c per pound.

The Meat Market.

The meat market is firm. Quote: Beef—Live, 2¼@3c; dressed, 6c. Mutton—Live, 3¼c; dressed, 6½@7c. Hogs—Live, 4½@5½c; dressed, 5½c. 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@10¾c per pound.

He Revolts Against Cruelty.

It is rather in others and for others that the modern civilized man dreads pain. He finds it harder to know that other men are suffering the pains of cold or hunger in Kansas or Ireland or India; or that "prisoners of poverty" are working for pittances in the great cities; or that laboring men are driven to work sixteen hours a day; or that criminals are tortured or mistreated in the chain gang; or that "politicals" are driven to insanity in the Russian state prisons. He resents and punishes cruelty to animals where his great-grandfather, perhaps, thought nothing of sending a slave to the whipping post. He revolts even against harshness in just punishment, and desires to alleviate some of the horrors of hanging. If he ignores a case of cruelty, it is from lack of omniscience; let him know about it, and the world shall know his feelings about it. Wilberforce and Copley might go on for years telling Englishmen of the horrors of the middle passage and of all the villainies of the slave trade; and still the slave ships sailed out from Liverpool, and the slave trade was represented in parliament. Cruelty in more recent times lives by stealth and blushes to find itself famous in the newspaper pillory.—The Century.

No Use.

First Train Robber—What train did you stop last night? Second Robber—Overland express, goin' west. First Robber—Git much? Second Robber—Naw, chock full o' people comin' home from the eastern summer resorts.—The Cartoon.

A Natural Question.

Tramp (at Union square)—Couldn't you spare me a dime, sir? I've walked all the way from California.

Actor (sympathetically)—What company did you go out with?—The Cartoon.

English and American Women.

English and American girls bear off the palm among the nations of the world. There is, however, a difference between their respective qualities of beauty. I have elsewhere sufficiently portrayed the sweet and coy beauty of our American girls not to tell them the whole truth on this occasion. The English girl is thoroughly active in her pursuit of healthy exercise, she walks, and runs, and plays lawn tennis a great deal; riding, if she have the means, is one of her most favorite amusements; while boating and tricycling is eagerly sought whenever opportunity occurs. Our American "rosebuds," on the contrary, have a very trying climate to contend with; they take too little exercise and too much iced water.

The result is that English girls are able to bring a more roseate bloom to their cheeks, to walk longer distances and to stand much more fatigue; they are, in fact, more robust and have better developed figures; and although there are, no doubt, in New York, or in any other large city of the United States, a dozen women as perfectly beautiful in form and face as any chiseled by the greatest artists, our American girls are in the main less bright in color, more delicate and pale than would otherwise be the case if they more steadfastly resorted to the invigorating means of health, outdoor exercise, long since adopted by their English sisters and to which, doubtless, the latter owe their exquisite forms and also the fact that they remain youthful in appearance much longer than our compatriots; in fact, an English woman of 40 looks younger than an American woman of 30 years; of course I do not now refer to women of the working class.—Frank Leslie.

Russia's New Railway Route.

The Siberian Pacific railroad has not yet been commenced, and already a new Siberian railway is projected. It will be called after the river Obi. Its connection with the bed of that stream and with a suitable port to the west of Walgatz island will open a double new road to Siberia by land and by water. It is proposed to "circumvent" the mouth of the river Obi, the peninsula of Yalmal, and the Kara sea, which are difficult of access, owing to the masses of drifting ice. The new route will only be 400 versts long, taking a northwesterly direction from the mouth of the river Obi to the Walgatz sea, in a bay of which a harbor is to be built. The site chosen for this harbor is sheltered from the wind by the Pae-Choi mountains.

The country being level and well studded with forests, the construction of the line will offer little difficulty. The entire cost, including the harbor, is estimated at 20,000,000 rubles. Under existing conditions the transport of merchandise to Barnaul, via Tiumen, Perm and St. Petersburg to London takes three months, whereas by the new line two months will be saved. Western Siberia produces annually 30,000,000 Russian poods of wheat. The opening of the Obi line will materially increase commercial intercourse with the west, and be the means of supplying the European market with wheat at a considerably lower price than that produced at home.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

The Whole Art of War.

We are disposed to adopt the customs of European nations without taking into consideration why they exist there, and the possibility that they are not necessary in our country. So long as the French nation was considered the first military power in the world, we used French tactics and wore French uniforms. When the Germans conquered the French we donned the helmet. We adhere to rigid lines in ranks and drills, and to unnecessarily complicated systems, when every officer of experience knows that they have no value and are not used in actual warfare.

A member of the national guard is liable to think that he knows the whole art of war if he can take the prize at a competitive drill or a target practice, on an armory floor and with an unobstructed range. In actual war he would not be able to accomplish the facings in a plowed field any better than the volunteer of a few weeks, and the accuracy of his fire would be materially affected by the unfamiliar ground and the knowledge that there was an enemy who might fire first. Modern warfare is influenced in a greatly diminished degree by what remains to us of the tactics of Frederick the Great and his time. All that is ever used of the endless drilling, when in actual campaign, is the passing from column into line and from line into column by the simplest methods, and no other movements, no matter how favorable the ground or how perfect the drill.—Gen. August V. Kautz in The Century.

Bond of a Bank Messenger.

"It would be difficult to convince a person that there was a single walk of business life which was not overcrowded," said the bookkeeper of a down town bank. "But in our business there are always places open for alert young men as messengers. The reason why the demand is always greater than the supply is on account of the large security required by the bank. The messengers, who have certain districts to cover and who handle large sums of money every day, are required to furnish bonds for $10,000. The salary is $600 per year, not counting the bonus which every bank pays all its employes around the holidays and which amounts in their case to $200.

"There are many honest young men who would look upon such a job as a godsend, but they are unable to furnish the bond, while those who can command the security are apt to turn up their noses at a job paying less than $3 per day. The $200 bonus, if collected in a lump, would prove a nice little nest egg to many of these young men, but I am sorry to have to say that such is seldom the case. There is sure to be a Shylock in every bank who makes a business of advancing on this bonus at exorbitant rates of interest."—New York Evening Sun.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Mistake.

The other day, when reading Mr. Stevenson's charming story, "Prince Otto," I came across the following:

"The night was warm and windless. A shaving of new moon had lately arisen; but it was still too small and too low down in heaven to contend with the immense host of lesser luminaries."

Mr. Stevenson is commonly supposed to be an accurate observer of nature, and yet here we have him writing of the new moon as having been 'lately arisen,' when in fact it must have been just about setting. But this is not all. By a sort of double barreled blunder he makes the time of this remarkable rising to be 2 o'clock a. m., that is to say, when such a moon as he describes (say two days old) must have been, not merely invisible, but at its very lowest point below the horizon, midway between setting and rising.—F. T. Jones in Belford's Magazine.

WHITELEY'S PLACE.

A VISIT TO THE "UNIVERSAL PROVIDER" OF LONDON.

One of the Wonders of the World of Trade—The Famous Bon Marche of Paris Outdone—A Whole Congeries of Stores.

Whiteley's establishment is one of the wonders of the world of trade. Comparatively few Americans visit it, as it is far away from what is known as the American beat—i. e., from the Langham hotel to the Metropole. Compared to the trade kingdom over which a single proprietor, William Whiteley, rules, such mere overgrown dry goods stores as the Louvre and the Bon Marche in Paris are but simple affairs. Whiteley's is not a store, but a whole congeries of stores, each as accessible to but as distinct from the other as the dining room is from the parlor on a floor with folding doors. What in the usual run of dry goods stores occupies a counter or at most but a room—such as the silk department, the linen department, the costume department, etc.—has at Whiteley's a large and imposing store to itself. The jewelry store is a superb establishment, the furniture house is magnificent; china, glass, ironmongery, dressmaking, sewing machines, coiffures, toys, Japanese and Indian curios, each and all have stores devoted exclusively to themselves, large openings giving communication through the entire series of establishments.

ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

This would be wonderful enough, but there are surprises at Whiteley's; a provision store of extensive dimensions adjoins an excellent restaurant, the restaurant leads into the aviary, conservatory and live stock establishments. There is a well supplied wood and coal office. Pianos are upstairs in a store of their own; near them is a large hall, decorated with flags, statuary, tables and chairs in profusion. Here a dinner of several hundred covers may be given, or ordered for any place, town or country, with every accessory, from the banquet itself to the waiter who serves it; all provided by Whiteley. I had nearly forgotten to name a charming picture gallery, where many original works of great beauty are displayed, and where orders are taken for copies of any masterpiece on the walls of any of the great galleries of Europe. Whiteley is also a banker. You may buy or sell money on his premises. You may take your passage by any steamer for any port. You may hire a servant; bury a deceased friend; put your belongings up at auction; purchase, sell, build or take down a house. In short, there is not a single transaction in life relating to trade which Whiteley is not willing to make for you. No wonder he calls himself "the universal provider." Such a business as Whiteley's must speedily make a man a bankrupt or a millionaire; and as disaster has not overtaken him, it is presumed that Whiteley has a good account at his own and other banks. His establishment has suffered frequently from fires, whose strangely persistent recurrence irresistibly suggests incendiarism.

In the matter of cheapness I find very little difference between Whiteley's and other establishments which are not especially devoted to wealthy customers, as are Gillow's in the furniture line, and Lewis & Allenby in the dry goods. An honest price prevails, and if an American visitor sees anything he or she likes at Whiteley's, I would advise him or her to purchase it without further ado, as it would be a waste of time to run all over London to try to find the same article at a lower price.

AT THE BON MARCHE.

For one American who has heard of Whiteley's in London, ninety and nine have heard of the Bon Marche in Paris. Persons who know no other single word in French are aware that bon marche means "cheap." This famous store is indeed a marvelous place. Outside of a few little knickknacks known as articles de Paris, the vast establishment is entirely devoted to the sale of dry goods. No wonder the American woman, with her national love for shopping, revels in hours spent in flitting from one counter to another. Gloves are to the right of her, flowers to the left of her, silks are in front of her, lace is beyond. Are these beautiful things really, or only in appearance, cheap? Why, the truth is they are sold at the market price. Examine well anything that is offered below the current rates, and you will discover a reason.

I will call the attention of American ladies to a custom which prevails at the larger shops in Paris, by which our countrywomen are misled, though no deceit is willfully put upon them; it arises simply from a difference of custom between the French and American merchant. When a price is seen upon a remnant in America, the purchaser knows that the marked figure is the price of the whole remnant, while in France the marked figure means per yard or rather meter, according to the French measurement. Thus, if an American lady sees some attractive pieces of lace or silk, marked variously from $2 to $10, and decides to take some or many of these remnants, it comes, as a very disagreeable surprise, to find out that the articles were at so much per yard, and that the shopkeeper will now measure the yards. Often the price is but a few sous reduction per yard on the original figure asked, and the purchaser finds herself with awkward lengths of goods she was tempted to buy only in the Mrs. Toodles spirit. To be sure, at the Bon Marche the privilege is given of exchanging articles which a purchaser may be dissatisfied with—if no harm has come to them. Even money is, under certain circumstances, returned.—London Cor. Boston Transcript.

A Prevailing Masculine Fad.

A prevailing masculine "craze" is for each man of fashion to wear a distinctive flower. This is a notion from "across seas." The Emperor Frederick wore continually, in his buttonhole, a modest cluster of violets, just as his father was always decorated with the corn flower. A well known society man of today is never seen without a single ivy leaf on the lapel of his coat, and another wears, invariably, a white rose, so small as to be barely noticeable. By fall it is prophesied that military fashions for men will be the rage. This is also a "fad" borrowed from our foreign cousins, who are sporting extensively what they term "La Revanche" styles. The carnation, the emblem of "glory," glows in triumph on the breast of every patriotic Frenchman.—Table Talk.

At the club.

"Jack's just finished a letter to his fiancee."

"Yes, and it was so soft you could hear it swish around in the envelope."—Town Topics.