

ANCIENT SIGNALING.

The Method Invented by the Grecian General Aeneas.

The ancient Greeks and Romans practiced telegraphy with the help of pots filled with straw and twigs saturated in oil, which, being placed in rows, expressed certain letters according to the order in which they were lighted. But the only one of their contrivances that merits a detailed description was that invented by a Grecian general named Aeneas, who flourished in the time of Aristotle, intended for communication between the generals of an army.

It consisted of two exactly similar earthen vessels filled with water, each provided with a cock that would discharge an equal quantity of water in a given time, so that the whole or any part of the contents would escape in precisely the same period from both vessels.

On the surface of each floated a piece of cork supporting an upright marked into divisions, each division having a certain sentence inscribed upon it. One of the vessels was placed at each station, and when either party desired to communicate he lighted a torch, which he held aloft until the other did the same, as a sign that he was all attention.

On the sender of the message lowering or extinguishing his torch each party immediately opened the cock of his vessel and so left it until the sender relighted his torch, when it was at once closed.

The receiver then read the sentence on the division of the upright which was level with the mouth of the vessel and which, if everything had been executed with exactness, corresponded with that of the sender and conveyed the desired information.—Westminster Gazette.

Saving His Client.

A frankly unscrupulous member of the Cincinnati criminal bar told the following story of himself: His client was on trial for murder, and the evidence seemed to show him guilty. The only chance was to "work the sentence down" to manslaughter, and in such a case the client would get off with twenty years' imprisonment instead of a death sentence. Accordingly he told his clerk to become friendly with some of the members of the jury, treat to drinks and see what he could do. The clerk reported that he had fixed a certain member of the jury, a large Irishman, and that he had promised to hold out for manslaughter.

The jury retired and remained out for twenty-three hours. Finally it returned a verdict of manslaughter. The lawyer warmly congratulated his client, and as he was doing so the Irishman leaned over his shoulder and said:

"Bedad, I had a devil of a toime doing it. Elivin o' thim were for lettin' him go entirely."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

His Explanation.

When Mr. Smith—your intimate friend Smith—awoke the other morning he was greeted by his wife with this:

"My sweet boy, do you know you came home late last night and that you talked in your sleep?"

"Great Scott! No, did I?" said Smith, badly agitated. "What did I say? Tell me."

"I just couldn't make it all out, but it sounded like ante-up-jack pot stake."

"Oh, yes, yes, my dear. I was re-peating a little Esperanto that a friend was teaching me. I intended to tell it to you when I came home. It means 'How is my darling girl tonight?'"—Philadelphia Times.

The British Speaker.

Not only does the speaker of the house of commons enjoy the material benefits of a lordly residence at Westminster palace, a salary of £5,000 a year, £100 a year for stationery and two hogshead of claret and 2,000 ounces of plate on election, but he enjoys the less substantial advantage of taking precedence of all other commons. By an act of 1689 it was provided that the lords commissioners of the great seal not being peers "shall have and take place next after the peers of the realm and the speaker of the house of commons."—London Chronicle.

Sign of an Egotist.

Toward the latter days of George D. Prentice as the editor of the old Louisville Journal a thief got into the editorial room one night and stole the big dictionary. As soon as the loss was discovered Prentice said to his amanuensis: "Go out and purchase another copy of the dictionary. A man who will attempt to edit a newspaper without an unabridged dictionary is an egotist, and I do not belong in that category."

GOLD TOOTHED SHEEP.

They Led to the Discovery of a Rich Placer Mine.

"You'd not think that a bunch of coyotes and a flock of sheep would ever discover one of the best placers in the far west," said the mining broker. "But they did."

"You see, it is this way. Cattle are very poor eaters of grass, leaving it long and ragged. Horses can follow cattle and get enough to eat out of short grass the cattle would starve on. And sheep crop the very closest of all, eating the grass right down to the roots."

"Well, sir, there was a Mexican herder—Pedro Cortina, I think his name was—and he used to take his sheep into a big valley in the mountains of California, where there was the very finest grass. His flock grew and prospered, and then the cattlemen wanted the valley. They tried to drive Cortina away, but couldn't. Finally they decided that a good sheepman could only be made the same way a good Indian could be made, so they raided the big valley one day, killed Cortina and killed off all the sheep they could find, leaving them there on the ground."

"So soon as the grass was grown the cattlemen turned in their herds, and the cowboys camped in the valley to tend the cattle. One of the cowboys kicked a skull one day, and a strange gleam caught his eye on the jawbone of the sheep. He stopped and looked at it closely. Every tooth had a thick rim of gold around it, crammed tightly between the sharp little cropping-teeth at the front of the jaw. The gold was a solid mass, soldering all the rings together, as it were."

"This man got the gold fever and started from skull to skull, picking the gold out with the sharp point of his knife blade till he had collected quite a pile of dust and little nuggets of fine gold. Then he began to wonder where the gold came from."

"He began to see light after a few days of thinking and decided that the sheep had cropped up dirt from the grass roots and that the pure gold particles had stuck together under the pressure of chewing the cropped grass and had worked up just under the gums of the animals' mouths, where it was more or less protected against being worn off by the grit from other grazing done by the flock. Pure gold, you know," said the broker, "is perfectly soft, like lead, and it doesn't corrode. A very slight pressure will weld pure gold particles together fairly strongly. The Mexican's sheep had been doing a little mining without knowing it."

"The upshot of the whole affair was that the cattle watcher and his assistant tried panning out along the little stream that ran down the valley, and they struck the very finest kind of pay dirt, cleaning up \$100 to \$250 a day."

"One of them wandered out to the nearest town for a drunk with his dust. He talked a little too much, and his dust excited suspicion, so a couple of men trailed him back to the valley in the mountains. A regular stampede started for the Eldorado, and in about five days the peaceful valley was alive with miners, and their tents dotted it from one end to the other. This all took place some years ago, and the placer is worked out now."—New York Press.

Zigzag Lightning.

A flash of lightning is really the passage through the air of a mass of "electric fluid"—to use a popular term—at such a speed that it looks like a continuous stream of light. Like all fluids, it follows the path of least resistance, and, as the atmosphere through which it passes is of different density in different strata, the "bolt" changes its course with each change of density; also its intense heat burns the nitrogen of the air in the oxygen and produces a temporary vacuum in which it splits up. Instantaneous photography proves this by showing that a flash of lightning not only takes a zigzag course, but also splits up into smaller side flashes, something like the branches of a tree.

Names.

A Roman citizen generally had three names—a praenomen, denoting the individual; a nomen, indicating the gens or clan to which he belonged, and a cognomen, specifying the particular branch of the clan to which he belonged. Sometimes he had also the agnomen, so that his full name would run as follows: Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus. For a long time men had but a single name, which was given them to indicate their special physical or mental peculiarities, as Plato, which signified "the man with the broad forehead."

A MEDIAEVAL NAVY.

Queer Implements of Attack and Defense That Were Used.

Very strange to modern eyes would be the armament of Great Britain's mediaeval navy. The very names of many of the implements of attack and defense sound queer. According to the books, in the year 1337 the vessels of the navy were furnished with "espringalds," ancient spring guns; "haubergeons," coats of mail; "bacinets," small helmets; bows, arrows, doublets, targets; "pavisas," large shields placed at the sides and serving the double purpose of protection against the sea and against the enemy; lances and "firing barrels." As early as 1338 cannon formed part of the armament of ships, and about 1372 guns and gunpowder were commonly used. Among the stores belonging to one vessel of that time were three iron cannon with five chambers, a hand gun and three old stone bags, probably for shot. Another ship had an iron cannon with two chambers and one brass cannon with one chamber.

Among other implements of war used at that time were "cannon pavors," or stone shot throwers, and "murderers," which were smaller and threw any kind of shot. There were also "basiliisks," "port pieces," "stock fowlers," "sakars" and "bombards." The bombards were of hammered iron, made of bars welded and bound together with iron bands. They threw stone shot weighing between 140 pounds and 195 pounds. A battery of these erected on a slip of land at the naval battle of Chiochia (1380) between the Venetians and the Genoese did great damage. They were loaded overnight and were fired in the morning.

Froissart tells of a bombard used at one of these ancient sieges that "might be heard five leagues off in the daytime and ten at night. The report of it was so loud that it seemed as if all the devils in hell had broken loose." Brass ordnance was first cast in England in 1535. The pieces had various names. Many of different caliber were mounted on the same deck, which must have caused great confusion in action in finding for each its proper shot.—St. James' Gazette.

Hooked!

Mr. Jones keeps a shop where he sells fishing tackle, and for an advertisement he has a large rod hanging outside with an artificial fish at the end of it.

The other night a man rather the worse for his night's enjoyment caught sight of the fish, and he went quietly to the door and knocked. Jones, being in bed, looked out of the window and said:

"Who's there?"

"Don't make a noise," was the reply, "but come down as quickly as you can."

Thinking something serious must be the matter, Jones dressed like lightning and came down as quietly as possible.

"What is the matter?" he asked breathlessly.

"Hush!" was the reply. "Pull your line in quick. You've got a bite!"—London Mail.

When Silk Was Precious.

Common as is silk nowadays, in earlier times it was a most precious material. When it was first brought into Europe silk commanded three times its weight in gold, and so valuable was it deemed that in the reign of Tiberius a law was passed forbidding it to all save noble ladies and prohibiting men from wearing it on the ground of its effeminacy. So unusual was it even 200 years later for a man to wear silk that every historian of the time of Heliogabalus noted the fact that that emperor had a silk gown. For ages it continued at an abnormally high price. Charlemagne in the year 780 could send to King Offa of Mercia no more valuable a present than two silk coats.

A Startling Question.

An English actor tells of an amusing incident of a theatrical tour. A certain town was "billed" for two great rival productions. On the arrival of the train which brought both companies a certain man, bound on business, approached one of the company as he stepped out of a first class compartment and, politely raising his hat, said in all sincerity, "Beg pardon, sir, but are you 'The Darling of the Gods' or 'The Greatest Scoundrel Living?'"

Wrong Excuse.

"Who has broken the milk jug?"

"The cat knocked that down, madam!"

"What cat?"

"Haven't we got one?"—Fliegende Blätter.

Dundee.

Grandpa Keyes made a business trip to McMinnville on Tuesday.

A. A. Parrett went to Portland on business on Monday.

Mrs. Richards and son, of The Dalles, are visiting Mrs. Richard's daughter, Mrs. Frank Keyes.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dusten and daughter, Marjorie, of Portland, spent Sunday with Mr. Dusten's mother.

Mrs. Percy Johnson who has been very ill, is reported out of danger.

Elmer Imus who has had a serious time with blood poisoning caused by an ulcerated tooth, is again able to be out.

A special meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held on the twentieth ult. Reports of the county convention were read and much enthusiasm shown over the prospects for the fall campaign. Mrs. Kulter, Mrs. DeVore, and Mrs. McDonald, of Dayton, were present, also Miss Willis, of Chehalis Center. A campaign committee was appointed to secure and distribute literature for "Oregon Dry." The next regular meeting will be held on Friday, October fifteenth.

Chehalis Center.

Mr. E. Yarn, who is having trouble with his eye, went to Portland Saturday to consult a specialist.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson visited relatives in Portland during last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson and family journeyed to Portland to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Erickson last Friday morning.

Cottage prayer meeting Thursday, at the home of Rev. T. E. Hockett.

J. C. Wills was a passenger to Portland, the first of the week.

Miss Elma Paulsen entered Pacific College last Wednesday.

Mrs. Cyrene Palmer and little Gladys Palmer came home from Dundee for a visit over Sunday.

Mrs. Matlack, sister of Howard Walton came out from Portland to make them a visit.

Rev. and Mrs. Mulheuron, of Portland, are making a visit at the home of H. C. Paulsen.

Iowa Farm For Sale or Trade.

I have 148 acres of good level land all in cultivation except 18 acres which is in pasture, all under fence, good house, within 3 miles of county seat. Price \$100 per acre. Loan on place of \$6,000 at 5 per cent. Will trade my equity for a fruit farm near Newberg. Get busy for this place won't stand long at this price. This is in Southern Iowa and the best corn belt on earth. For further information direct to W. H. Rynn, 414 South Adams, St., Burlington, Iowa 52

Special Notice.

On account of ill health, I shall be unable to call at your homes, for further orders, for fall and spring delivery of nursery stock. Both old and new patrons will confer a special favor on me, by calling at my residence, corner 3rd and River streets, where I will be pleased to receive your orders for fruit and ornamental trees. Thanking you for past favors, I am Sincerely yours

I. A. HANNING.

A Snap.

4 fine lots: Small amount down; balance easy monthly payments. Inquire C. A. Morris, opposite postoffice 45-tf

Pigs! Pigs! Pigs!!!

I have a number of nice pigs for sale now at \$3 each. My hogs are well bred and pigs are thrifter growers. tf

WANTED AND FOR SALE

FOR RENT—House with barn by J. T. EVEREST.

Parties wanting drain tile can get same of Enos Ellis. 30

MONEY TO LOAN—See Atty. B. A. Kliks, McMinnville, Oregon.

Want a driving or saddle horse for the keeping. May buy it. Inquire office of J. P. Dodge. 51 tp

WANTED—Prunes and Dried Black Caps at H. S. Gile & Co., Packing House, Newberg, Oregon. Both phones. tf-36

WANTED—To buy about 30 horse power donkey engine with cable in good condition. Give price and where to be inspected. A. B. care of Graphic office. 1t

FOR SALE—Two good Jersey cows, one fresh, the other will be soon.

C. C. ELLIOTT, Dundee, Ore.

A BARGAIN—Small tract in Newberg containing 12 lots. Small house and good fruit. Can be had at a bargain. Henry Mills. 2 pd.

Lost—Between Sixth and Meridian streets and the Baptist Church, a 14 karat inlaid back comb. The finder will please leave at Graphic office and receive reward. 1t pd

NURSERY STOCK—Farmers and fruit growers can save money in buying fruit trees by seeing me. Sheep dip sold at 80 cent a gallon. One and a half miles north of Newberg. J. J. JORDON.

You and your children are safe if you wear Dr. Lowe's correctly fitted glasses. Eyes safe and price safe. Consult him till 4 o'clock at Imperial hotel Saturday, Oct. 8.

If your eyes are giving you trouble it is evident that there is something wrong. Better see the Munsell & Martin Optical Co. at the drug store next door to the postoffice. No charge for an examination. Office open Saturdays.

LADIES—We have an unusually attractive chance for a bright, energetic woman, well and favorably known in this community. For details address, enclosing stamped self addressed envelope to Manager, Lock Box 750, St. Louis, Mo. 51

All members of the Civic Improvement Club are requested to be present at the next regular meeting, Oct. 7th. Reports of the various committees will be expected, new officers elected and other important business will be transacted.

By order of the president, Mrs. L. HANNON.

Why be bothered with two pair of glasses? Call at Imperial hotel Saturday, Oct. 8, 10 to 4 o'clock and have Dr. Lowe show you the new glasses with which you can see all distances. One solid piece of glass, no unsightly lines to catch dirt and strain the eyes. Free demonstrations.

Have Dr. Lowe relieve your head and eye ache with a pair of his superior glasses. They cost no more than inferior grades and you have the benefit of his skill and more than 20 years experience. Consult him at Imperial hotel Saturday, Oct. 8, until 4 o'clock. Dozens of Newberg references.

Bargains.

Choice acre tract in Northwest Newberg Subdivision for \$500. Fine residence lot 50x113 on North street one block east of Main, \$350.

Terms it necessary. W. M. HEACOCK, Bay City, Ore.

PEOPLE OF Oregon

IT IS NOW

UP TO YOU

The popular Colonist Rates will again be in effect between September 15th and October 15th, during which period tickets to Newberg will be on sale daily from

CHICAGO at . . . \$33.00
ST. LOUIS . . . 32.00
OMAHA . . . 25.00
KANSAS CITY . . . 25.00
ST. PAUL . . . 25.00

and from other cities correspondingly low. These are West bound, one-way fares only, but anyone here can PREPAY for relatives or friends in the East, if desired. Consult your local railroad agent.

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