MUSCLE IN COURTSHIP.

Mrs. Paxton Tells How Jack Gillyfish Won Her Daughter Liz.

"He, he!" cackled old Mrs. Paxton as she took her snuff stick out of her mouth and leaned back in a chair. "He, he, he! yeou didn't know our Liz was goin' to marry Jack Gillyfish, did yeou?"

"Lordy, no!" says Mrs. Jones. "I heern as how your man 'lowed that Jack was too meachin' an' hadn't grit nuff to suit him nor Liz."

"He, he, he!" roared Mrs. Paxton. "That's whar the laff comes in. The ole man *did* think so, but he's sorter changed his mind. Yeou see, Jack's been so blamed spoony and mushey 'round Liz, an' actin' so like a sick calf, par didn't like it. He said as how no feller with a bit o' grit or sand in 'im would make sich a derned fool o' hisself. An' he said as how he was goin' to put Jack to test an' lick 'im an' shame 'im right 'fore Liz an' make her sick of a feller that hadn't no grit in him.

"So las' night, when Jack and Liz was spoonin' round on the kitching door-steps, par he steps up an' rolls up his sleeves an' he sez, sez he:

"'Lookee here, Jack, onless I'm mighty mistaken, yeou ain't the sort of chap I wants fer a son-in-law, nor one Liz wants for a man. But I kinder like you, Jack, an' I'll give a fairer show'n I would most airy one else; so if you kin lick me with me holdin' one hand ahind my back, yeou kin go on with your sparkin', but if yeou *cayn't*, blamed if I don't trounce yeou good with one hand an' boot yeou off'n the place into the bargain. Sha'n't I, Liz?'

"Well, Liz she kinder snickered into her apern an' sez:

"'Yes, yeou kin, par.' Jack he got red as fire an' I thought he'd light out for the woods, but stid o' that he sez to Liz, sez he: 'Shell I try him one, Liz?' an' Liz she sez, sez she: 'Pitch in, Jack, I'll hold yer hat.'

"Well, par stood a-grinnin' when Jack gave a jump an' a yell an' I'm blamed if he didn't knock par a rod at the first lick, an' he hadn't hardly crawled to his feet when Jack give 'im another crack that sent 'im flat inter a big tub o' rainwater kerswash. Then Jack grabbed him by the heelz an' jerked him to his feet an' clapped his jaws 'till Liz an' me nearly died a-laffin', an' we jest come nigh splittin' our sides, when Jack tripped par up the neatest yeou ever see in your life, an' grabbed 'im by the heels an' drug 'im three times 'round the house, and then flung him over a ten-rail fence into a hog waller. Lordy! how Liz an' me *did* laff!

"Then Jack he comes an' sets down to sparkin' Liz as kam an' as cool as a cowcumber, an' bymeby par he crawls out an' sneaks 'round back o' the house an' sticks his head 'round a corner an' sez, kind o' feeble-like, sez he:

"'Yeou can hev her, Jack.'

"Blamed if it wa'n't nuff to make a dog laff."—*Tid-Bits.*

BOILED ICE-CREAM.

Some of the Chinese Summer Delicacies Coveted by the Gotham Heathen.

One of the attractions of Mott street on a summer Sunday are the several Chinese watermelon stands. If one wishes to enjoy a genuine Oriental market sight, with stands and booths of nearly every description, crowded with Chinese patrons, he should pass through Mott street on a Sunday afternoon, say about five o'clock. The way the heathens get away with Christian watermelon is significant. Without exaggeration on a single Sunday afternoon between the hours of four and eight p. m., at least two tons, or four thousand pounds, of watermelons are devoured by the throat-parched opium smokers. There are seven Chinamen who keep watermelon stands and each takes in from twenty to fifty dollars per Sunday. They retail their melons at five cents a slice to their fellow countrymen. As many as forty Chinamen are often seen surrounding one stand munching at huge chunks of well ripened "Western pumpkins," as the Chinese call them.

Then there are the Chinese peanut stands, that also do a big business at any time of the year. This is because the Chinese cook their peanuts in salt water. They are boiled until they become mellow. Even the Chinese roasted peanuts are much superior to those produced by the sons of sunny Italy, because the nuts are soaked in salt for thirty-six hours before they are put through the roaster. The watermelon seeds are similarly treated, and they serve among the Mongolians of Gotham as a very dainty dish at their great dinners, as, instead of smoking cigars, the Chinese guests sit down and crack watermelon seeds.

The sugar-cane stands also do a rushing business, as do the Chinese "Leon fun" or ice-cream stands. The Chinese ice-cream is somewhat different from any other kind of ice-cream. In the first place it has no ice in it, and in the second place there is no cream; but it is called Leon fun or "cold" cream or jelly, and it is really the only thing that answers to ice-cream among the four hundred million of heathens in China. The Chinese are so fond of it that even the real article here has failed to supersede it. This "Leon fun" is made of a species of light stuff, very much like American blanc mange. It is boiled very thin with brown sugar and set in cold water until it congeals and then cut up in dice-shaped small squares. A few spoonfuls of this is put into a bowl, a kind of thin, cool sweetened sauce is poured over it, and the whole of this peculiar mixture is sold for a Christian nickel. The Mott street fan-tan players call it boiled ice-cream.—*Wong Chin Foo, in N. Y. World.*

—Market Reports.—Pens and paper are stationary. Cutlery is very dull. Cheese firm and fairly active. Butter strong, but inclined to be slippery. Whisky lively and unsteady. Hops lively and active. Gunpowder inclined to be rising. Eggs opened strong

—Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, is a little over a year old and receives a salary of 7,000,000 pesetas a year, which nearly equals $1,500,000.

CHARMING HOMES.

The Part Taken by Loving Hands in Making the Home Beautiful.

Women the world over have, during the past few years, become profoundly interested in the art of making the home beautiful, and their efforts in that time show them to be possessed of no mean talent for decoration. A few years ago (not so very many) all this sort of thing was left to the professional decorator and furnisher; those who were not able to pay for these luxuries were content, as a rule, to forego any thing that smacked of æstheticism or high art in their surroundings. Of course, there were exceptions, but they were so rare as to be notable, and were, it is safe to say, inspired by latent genius of an extraordinary kind. But the women of the world have been growing very rapidly of late years in artistic knowledge. The facilities for getting about have increased. The shops have become magazines of art. There are glorious opportunities for self-culture that our grandmothers dreamed not of, and women have been quick to avail themselves of this privilege. Owing, perhaps, to the Yankee element in their composition, American women are particularly shrewd imitators, and, even where they lack the power of originality, appear to make up such lack by their genius for adapting to their own uses the designs of others. It is this happy quality that has transformed the homes of the people from their former state of ugliness into a pleasing, even where it is not a genuinely artistic condition.

Especially in the way of coloring has the taste of the people been improved. The middle-aged among us can remember how religiously the color line used to be drawn. The blues and greens were rigidly separated; so were the reds and pinks. It was a daring experiment to combine blue and pink, and for many years only the more audacious of woman kind accepted it. And there was a sterling honesty about colors in those days, the remembrance of which makes one shudder even now. The distinct and dreadful blues and greens, the uncompromising reds! Magenta and solferino strike terror to the soul, even at this distance of time. Happily, we have outgrown these things and have no more of them. Greens and blues have become united and harmonious until they half puzzle you as to which predominates. Reds are toned down, although they are not at all less bright, and the pinks carry with them a fascinating hint of yellow. Of course, the colors did not change without a reason. The fact is that taste had grown until such change was demanded. It did not come in advance, and had no part in working the revolution. The people had simply grown until they could no longer tolerate such atrocities of coloring. They had learned something of the laws of harmony and contrast, and began to have minds of their own. And lo! how great a change has been wrought. The humblest cottage now disports itself in artistic array; æstheticism marks the costume of the simplest village maiden.

To keep pace with these changes in popular sentiment the wit of manufacturers and dyers is often severely taxed. Women have come to know what they want and insist upon having it. They think more, too, of the effect of the juxtaposition of various articles than ever before. The wise housewife with a few hundred dollars to spend in the furnishing of the modest little nest doubtless bestows more thought upon fitness and harmony than was given to the furnishing of the costliest mansion a few years ago. This is as it should be, for with a very limited outlay the unpretentious domicile may be transformed into a veritable Mecca to all lovers of the beautiful.—*Philadelphia Record.*

—Still it worries a man who calls himself a violinist to be known outside as a fiddler.—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

—The philosopher spends in becoming a man the time which the ambitious man spends in becoming a personage.—*Joseph Roux.*

—When flour goes down a five-cent loaf of bread costs as much as it did before, and, by the weigh, it is no bigger.—*N. Y. Picayune.*

—"If women are really angels," writes an old bachelor, "why don't they fly over the fence, instead of making such a fearful job of climbing?"

—People are apt to feel proud of all the good traits their children show, and wonder where in blazes they got all their bad ones.—*Somerville Journal.*

—Be always displeased at what thou art, if thou desire to attain to what thou art not; for where thou hast pleased thyself there thou abidest.—*Quarrels.*

—The fashionable way of using perfume is to pour it in the ear. Silkins says he is going to try it when he comes home very late, so that his wife's curtain lecture will sound like "Home, Sweet Home."—*Burlington Free Press.*

—The Good Time Coming.—

The time is passing slowly on,
The weeks are gliding by,
And some day we may hope to miss
The pestilential fly.

—*Texas Siftings.*

—As the tree is fertilized by its own broken branches and fallen leaves, and grows out of its own decay, so men and nations are bettered and improved by trial, and refined out of broken hopes and blighted expectations.—*F. W. Robertson.*

—The society girls of Atchison are just now greatly enraged because the dudes are giving their attention to the dining-room girls. A dining-room girl is about the prettiest thing on earth; we don't blame the dudes.—*Atchison Globe.*

—I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from the which as men of course do seek to rece ve countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereunto.—*Lord Bacon.*

—Old Gent—No, Algernon, I do not approve of your breaking off the engagement. You will no doubt think more of Miss Golddust after you are mated. Algernon—I can't do it. The more I think of her the less I think of her.—*Farmer and Manufacturer.*

POULTRY VERMIN.

How to Prevent Lice and Other Parasitic Insects on Fowls.

Frequently the most difficult work of the poultry man is that of ridding the premises of vermin. Most persons do not become aware of the presence of vermin until the little red mites are seen in myraids. These can easily be destroyed by using proper methods. The great scourge of poultry is not the mites, but the large body-louse that hides at the base of the feathers, on the head and neck. As they are only found there on the fowls, an examination of the quarters does not reveal them, when they may be busily at work on the birds. When the hens seem to droop without apparent cause, the chances are that a close examination of their heads and necks will reveal swarms of these lice. Little chicks, especially those that feather very rapidly, such as Dorkings, Games and Leghorns, will soon succumb to the large lice, and often the cause will be ascribed to something else.

To prevent lice on fowls, the best thing is the dust-bath, which must consist of fine clay or coal ashes. If the quarters are kept clean, the hens will prevent the attacks of lice by dusting, but when once the lice put in an appearance, the poultryman is compelled to take active measures, as the lice must be fought until not a single one remains. Kerosene must not be used on the bodies of the hens, as it will sometimes kill them. For the large body lice, first grease the heads, necks and vents with a mixture made by adding a teaspoonful of crude petroleum to every gill of lard. Use it warm, so it will spread well. Then dust the hens well with California or Persian insect powder. Repeat this every third day, and dust every portion of the body, but do not grease the body—only the head, neck and vent.

To clean the poultry house, every crack and crevice must be reached. The roosts and nests should be moveable, and outside. Sponge the roosts with kerosene, apply a lighted match, and let the fire run over it. Empty the nests, (burn the debris,) and sponge them with kerosene, applying lighted match, the same as with the roosts. Now thoroughly mix one quart of kerosene oil to four quarts of strong soapsuds or skim-milk, churn them to an emulsion, and sprinkle it, from a watering can, over every part of the house—floor, walls, and even the roof. Saturate them well, then open the doors and allow the house to dry. Next, thoroughly dust every part of the house with a mixture of the following: Fine dry lime, one peck; carbolate of lime, one pound; Persian insect powder, one pound. These materials should be fine and dry, and should be blown into every crack and crevice, and not a square inch of space be overlooked. Put kerosene on the roosts—every part, and then replace them. Put fresh earth and clean chopped hay in the nest boxes and set them in position. Dust the nests thickly with the powder suggested, and add a quart of the powder to the dust bath. Saturate the yards with a solution of one pint carbolic acid to ten gallons of water, and if necessary spade them. Before cleaning the house remove the droppings, and as they will contain mites, pour the soapsud mixture over them, and apply them on the field, at a distance from the house. The droppings are valuable as manure.

All this care and preparation calls for work, but it is absolutely necessary. And it must be repeated until lice no longer find it comfortable. Get rid of them, and then keep them out. Examine the house, as well as the bodies of the hens, at least once a week, as there is no knowing when lice may be present.—*American Agriculturist.*

—The manufacture of attar of roses is proposed as a new California industry. An enterprising rose grower has made the perfume by boiling roses and water in a tin can and preventing evaporation by cold water passing about the jar. The attar of roses was found on the top of the water in the jar.—*Boston Budget.*

—One of the largest belts in the country, and the largest solid belt in New England, has been manufactured by the Union Belt Company, of Fall River, Mass. The belt is four feet wide, of three thicknesses, 103 feet long, and weighs 1,200 pounds. The manufacturers were obliged to pick over 1,000 hides in order to get leather enough for its construction.—*Farmer and Manufacturer.*

—The government of the province of Cordoba (Argentine Republic) has established a meteorological service, of which Professor Oscar Doering will be in charge. The new institute will be independent of the meteorological office which was founded by Mr. Gould. The officers of telegraph and telephone stations will be obliged to make observations in conformity with the instructions. The work will be begun next year on forty stations.—*Public Opinion.*

—It is well understood that a cold sensation reaches consciousness more rapidly than one of warmth. The exact time required to perceive each has lately been measured by Dr. Goldscheider, of Berlin. Contact with a cold point was felt on the face after 13.5, on the arm after 18, on the abdomen after 22, and on the knee after 25 hundredths of a second. From a hot point the sensation was felt on the same surfaces after 19, 27, 26 and 79 hundredths of a second respectively. This great time difference has an important bearing on the theory of skin sensations.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—Some remarkable atmospheric bubbles seen at Remenham, England, were described by Rev. A. Bonney at a meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society. Small air bubbles are not infrequently observed in hot weather, but these were seen rising from the snow in January and were of the same size and shape as the toy balloons so commonly sold on city streets. They "rose to a considerable height and then began to move up and down within a limited area, and at equal distances from each other, some ascending and some descending." The first flight lasted about two minutes, when it was followed by another of similar character. All the bubbles floated off in an easterly direction.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

CARE OF THE SKIN.

When and How to Bathe and What Kind of Soap to Use.

Another of the series of popular lectures to nurses was delivered recently in the University Hospital by Dr. Henry W. Stellwagon, the subject being "The Care of the Skin." The delivery of the lecture occupied an hour, and the greater part of the time was devoted to an explanation of the respective functions of the epidermis, dermis, papillary layers and subcutaneous nerves and tissues. The correlative relations and specific action of each were illustrated by a diagram, and notes of the lecture were taken by the nurses who attended and many others in an audience composed almost exclusively of ladies. The second head of the lecture dwelt with the proper care of the skin, and in this connection the lecturer said:

"The condition of the skin depends to a great extent on the way we live. If we go to bed at two o'clock in the morning and eat late suppers the system is affected and a diseased skin is the result. We should also be careful of our food and eat only that which is not prejudicial to the action and functions of the component parts of the skin. Some people cannot eat shellfish without inducing what are known as hives, and in other cases some kinds of animal food will react injuriously in this respect also. Bathing is an essential feature in the proper treatment of the skin. The human body exhales by perspiration from two to three pints daily, and this, together with the dust that settles upon the skin, is calculated to have an injurious effect by stopping up the pores. We have several kinds of baths, among which are the sponge, the tub, the hot air and the vapor. Taking it for granted, as we must, that bathing promotes a healthy and invigorated action of the skin, the question arises: How often is it necessary to bathe? This depends both on the individual and the nature of the bath. Some people, who perspire freely, find it necessary to bathe daily, others require a bath only three or four times a week. Taken indiscriminately, the Turkish and Russian baths are unsafe, and may in certain conditions be positively dangerous. In cases of heart disease, a tendency to apoplexy or congestion of the brain, Russian or Turkish baths are exceedingly unsafe, and as a general rule it may be stated that this class of bath should never be indulged in without the advice of a physician. The tub bath suits most of us, but the temperature in every case should be high enough to prevent chills, and this remark applies also to sponge baths which are the safest, and may, with advantage, be taken every day.

"Another question of importance is that of soap. There are several essentials to a good soap, one of which is that it have sufficient alkali and another that it be made of the purest fat. If there be an excess of alkali the effect on the skin must be injurious by causing an irritation of the cuticle. A general principle may be applied with advantage in this matter of soap, and that is to avoid purchasing a cheap article. Do not buy cheap soap, for the chances are you will get a bad one, while if, on the other hand, you purchase an expensive soap, you may reasonably expect that it will be good."—*Philadelphia Times.*

ANCIENT MEGALITHS.

The Universal Distribution of These Rudely Grand and Strangely Simple Monuments.

Nothing in the ancient history of man is of more considerable interest than are those monuments, at once rudely grand and mysteriously simple, which have been designated megalithic. They may be simply raised stones, isolated menhirs, cromlechs arranged in a circle, or artificial caves formed by placing flat flags horizontally on standing supports. Dolmens or covered passages were usually buried under masses of earth and stones, so as to form veritable tumuli; but they all present the common character of being constructed in rough blocks, virgin of all human labor.

Megaliths are important on account of their number and their dispersion. They are to be found, with a likeness running through them all, in places most remote from one another, on different continents. At Carnac and at Kermarin are immense rows of stones, of which the Khasias of India appear like exact copies. Similar dolmens are standing in Palestine, Ireland and Hindostan. Megaliths can be found in Peru and among the aboriginal monuments of North America. In Spain and Denmark, in the Orcades and the islands of the Mediterranean, on the shores of the Black Sea and of the Baltic, at the foot of Mount Sinai, and in Iceland at the edge of the eternal glaciers. The dolmens raised upon the top of a tumulus in Algeria may be compared with those standing in the department of the Aveyron or with those in Kintyre, Scotland, and Roskilde in Scandinavia; the cromlech of Maytura, in Iceland, with that at Halskov, in Denmark; the circle at Peshawur, in Afghanistan, with the circle of Stennis, in one of the Oreades; the tombs of the Neilgherries with the *chondets* that are found in Africa; the cromlechs of Algeria with those of Aschenrade, on the Dwina; the triliths of Stonehenge with those of Tripoli, or those mentioned by Palgrave as in Arabia. Even a superficial study will disclose the relations that exist between the covered passages of Provence and the megaliths of Brittany, and between these and analogous constructions in Spain and Algeria. A common thought and an identical funeral rite are revealed.—*Marquis de Nadaillac, in Popular Science Monthly.*

—London has a great problem. It has 2,600,000 people unable to get into a place of worship. In Central London, with 2,000,000, there is only accommodations for 600,000.

—By desiring what is perfectly good, even when we don't quite know what it is, and can not do what we would, we are a part of the divine power against evil.—*George Eliot.*

—Queen Carola of Saxony has established a free kindergarten for the benefit of children of poor laborers on her estate where she annually spends part of the summer.—*Chicago Advance.*

The number of trade dollars redeemed by the treasury under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, was 7,689,036. The number imported, from the passage of the act to September 4, 1887, was 8 0, 61. The loss by abrasion was equivalent to 4[illegible],951 trade dollars.

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1888 of the sterling Medical Annual known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1888 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

The Queen of Sweden has become insane.

THE LEADING FEATURES

of the YOUTH'S COMPANION Announcement for 1888 just published are its six illustrated Serial Stories, by Trowbridge, Stephens and others, and its two hundred Short Stories and Tales of Adventure, its articles by eminent writers, including the Right Hon. Wm. H. Gladstone, Professor Tyndall, Gen. Lord Wolseley, Louisa M. Alcott, Gen. George Crook, and one hundred other popular authors. The COMPANION has two Million Readers a week. Every family should take it. By sending your subscription now, with $1.75, you will receive it free to Jan. 1, 1888, and a full year's subscription from that date.

The English walnut crop of Los Nietos valley, Cal., is estimated at $140,000.

"BLOOD WILL TELL."

Yes, the old adage is right, but if the liver is disordered and the blood becomes thereby corrupted, the bad "blood will tell" in diseases of the skin and throat, in tumors and ulcers, and in tubercles in the lungs (first stages of consumption) even although the subject be descended in a straight line from Richard Cœur de Lion, or the noblest Roman of them all. For setting the liver in order no other medicine in the world equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Try it and your "blood will tell" the story of its wonderful efficacy.

A Chinaman in New York has graduated as a lawyer.

EXPERIENCE OF AN EX-CHAMPION.

Athletes and men who take ordinary out-door exercise such as walking, running, bicycle riding, jumping, swimming, tennis, etc., are often the subjects of acute troubles. The experience of an ex-champion walker will be of interest to all who are afflicted. Read the following letter:

No. 324 East 19th St., NEW YORK, April 2, 1888.—

Numerous statements relative to the merits of different plasters having been brought to my attention, I take this opportunity to state that I have used Allcock's Porous Plasters for over 20 years and prefer them to any other kind. I would furthermore state that I was very sick with catarrh of the kidneys, and attribute my recovery entirely to Allcock's Porous Plasters. HARRY BROOKS.

THE "OLD RELIABLE."

Silverton Appea., October 8, 1887.

Last spring this office purchased a bran new 10x15 "Old Reliable" job press of Messrs. Palmer & Rey, the well-known printers' supply house of Portland and San Francisco. After seven months' trial we heartily recommend it to the printers of this coast as the cheapest, strongest and best press in use. Printers may brag on their fancy presses, but give us the "Old Reliable" for all kinds of work.

Yours truly,
H. G. GUILD.

Two female burglars were recently arrested in New York.

"Men must work and women weep,
So runs the world away"!
But they need not weep so much if they use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all the painful maladies peculiar to women. Sold by druggists.

Three Negroes were killed by an explosion of a boiler in Hogansville, Ga.

For Throat Troubles and Coughs, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit.

WHO IS FELDHEIMER?

The leading and reliable jeweler of Portland. He keeps the finest stock and sells at lowest prices. Call on him.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

Miss Henrietta Kisch committed suicide in New York City by hanging.

Perfection is attained in Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Suitable dower for a widow—a widower.

UNITARIAN religious literature sent free on application to Miss E. F. Davison, P. O. Drawer 65, Portland O. Washington correspondents add. Miss M. DeVoe, Seattle

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

Cameline improves and preserves the complexion.