

GRANT'S PASS COURIER.

An Independent Paper Devoted to the Interests of Josephine County and Southern Oregon.

VOL. II

GRANT'S PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

NO. 2.

THE COURIER.

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AN EDITOR KILLED.
Sensational Murder and Suicide in Oregon Town.
Killed last night by H. C. Cook, a well-known citizen. The latter then shot himself twice.

McMinnville, Ore., April 8, 1886.
No cause is known for the shooting.

McMinnville, Ore., April 8, 1886.
It is now reported that several persons were shot at the same time.

Physician
Dr. J. H. Stine, Grant's Pass, Oregon.
Calls responded to at all hours, day or night.

JACKSONVILLE DIRECTORY.

H. K. MANNA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office in Orth building.

H. KELLEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office in Court House.

T. B. WENT,
Attorney at Law.
Will practice at all the courts of the State.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

C. LEMPERT, M. D.,
Graduate of the University of Leipzig, Germany.
Calls responded to at all hours, day or night.
Office opposite Slover's hotel, Jacksonville, Ore.

WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

BREWERY! BREWERY!
WILLIAM HEERLY, Prop'r.
Manufactures the
Best Beer in Southern Oregon.

PLENDID BILLIARD TABLE
In connection.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

UNION HOTEL.
of the Best Hotels in Southern Oregon.

GOOD TABLE!
And the best of accommodations.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

ST-CLASS LIVEY STABLE
MRS. ELLEN RYDER, Proprietress.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

WILLIAM NAUCKE,
—KEEPS—
Goods and Groceries.
Ergo good bargains in the line of
Caps, Boots and Shoes or General Groceries
And everything in the way of
Mining Supplies.
Use wishing bargain should call on
WILLIAM NAUCKE,
KERRYVILLE, OREGON.

N. Delemater,
DEALER IN
GOODS AND GROCERIES
And keeps constantly on hand
Caps, Boots and Shoes
—AND—
General Mining Supplies.
Use wishing good bargains must not fail to
call at the
Kerryville P. O. Building,
KERRYVILLE, OREGON.

Kerbyville Mills,
H. MILLER, Proprietor.
THE "BEST" OF
Cracked Wheat and Corn Meal
Can be supplied at reasonable prices.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
KERRYVILLE, OREGON.

RICHARD P. GEORGE
Keeps the Best
HISKY, BRANDIES, WINES
And all other liquors.
—HE ALSO KEEPS THE—
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
Both Imported and Domestic.
It fall to call at the KERRYVILLE SALOON
RICHARD P. GEORGE, Proprietor,
Kerbyville, Oregon.

DR. PAUL J. A. SEMLER.
Portland Homoeopathic Pharmacy,
31 Washington St., Portland, Oregon.
Dealer in Homoeopathic Medicines for
Physicians and Families, Professional
Furniture, Physicians' Supplies, Family
Medicine Cases and Books, Druggists'
Bottles and Fancy Goods.
Purely Medicinal Case, with directions,
containing twelve remedies, ought to be
every household for emergency.
Semler's Specific Remedies for all
men ailments. Send for our Family
Homoeopathic Assistant, containing vol-
umes on Homoeopathic treatment and
the list of Medicines, Cases and Books.
Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Address,
DR. PAUL J. A. SEMLER,
P. O. Box 978, Portland, Or.

A BRIDAL GARTER.

An Ancient Alsatian Custom and Its
Etymology Revealed.

The old custom still prevails at weddings in Alsace for the friends of the groom to claim the bride's garter for a talisman or trophy. This piece of the ceremony generally takes place at the wedding feast. Formerly the bride was obliged to allow one of the young men to take off her garter in the presence of all the guests, but in our more prudish times she takes it off herself, handing it to the one best entitled to it. The garter is then cut into several pieces, every guest receiving his portion. The ladies wear it on the left breast, the men on the right. All guests wear this token during the festivities. Recently the niece of the burgomaster of Orschelbeim, Miss Zimmermann, was married to a Mr. Lerbs, of Ullenheim. During the dinner the garter was cut and divided among the guests. It was red, white and blue. Each of the guests was decorated with the French colors. Some of them promenaded the streets, and in the evening appeared in the cafes still wearing the trophy. Several of the guests, among them the burgomaster, Mr. Schlettstadt, wore the little ribbon next day on a railroad trip. A conductor, feeling himself called upon to make some unpleasant remarks, Mr. Geist retorted with abusive epithets. The matter was reported to the prosecuting attorney. The official saw in the wearing of French colors upon the streets and in public places (and more especially the day after the celebration of a French national festival), a political demonstration, and consequently caused the arrest of all the participants in the wedding dinner. The ten culprits were brought before the police magistrate at Colmar. Singularly enough, the charge was brought under an old French decree which, under the Republic, was probably issued against royalist maneuvers, prohibiting the wearing or exhibition of seditious emblems under severe penalties. Mr. Geist was charged in addition with insulting an officer. All the accused admitted having worn the little ribbons, without however, noticing its colors, but protested against the assertion that a political demonstration was intended. The prosecuting attorney, however, insisted upon the point, and demanded the punishment of the bride and groom, as of 1848. The defense claimed that the wearing of a ribbon in the button-hole, especially upon such an occasion as a wedding, could not be punishable under a law against the wearing of seditious emblems. The magistrate, more sensible than the prosecuting attorney, sided with the defense, declaring that he could not see the violation of the law in question, and discharged the accused.

A SUBMARINE GUN.

Captain Ericsson's Attempt to Establish a
New Principle in Gunnery.

The special wonder at the royal arsenal at Woolwich is a monster weapon intended to fire projectiles or torpedoes under water. It is the invention of Captain Ericsson, the well-known scientific American, and it was made in the United States, partly under the supervision of Lieutenant Gladstone, of her Majesty's navy, who was sent over for the gun, and has now brought it to England. It reached the arsenal only this week, and now lies at the inspection branch of the royal gun factories, whence, after some preliminary tests, it will be sent on board ship, probably at Portsmouth, for trial at sea. The cannon and the projectile are almost of equal length, and, as they lie side by side, painted bright red, are formidable objects to look at. No fewer than forty tons of metal went into the construction of the gun, which is thirty feet long, and has a bore of eighteen and a half inches. It is a breech-loader, and closes at the stern by an arrangement of a very simple and effective character, much resembling that of the great guns which were displayed at the inventions exhibition. The vent, which is axial, is sealed, and said to be effectual in preventing the escape of powder gases. The projectile measures twenty-five feet, which is only five feet less than the gun, and is ganged to rest along the bore, which is un rifled. It is hollow, and notwithstanding its great length weighs only one ton. The proposal is to fit the gun in the bow of a ship nine feet under the water line, so as to fire straight ahead from the cut-water. A diaphragm of india-rubber is fixed over the muzzle to exclude the water, but is blown away at the first puff of the discharge. The projectile is inserted from the rear and is stopped by a pin a few inches short of the breech. A diaphragm of india-rubber is fixed over its nose, which is to act by percussion on the charge within, and must be protected from all risks of premature explosion. Its safety at this stage is, however, insured by the arrangement of the action of a strong spring which prevents the rod from being driven back by any force short of a thousand pounds. A charge of twenty pounds of powder is proposed, and this being placed behind the projectile, the breech is closed, and the gun is ready for firing. The only other requisite is something to aim at; and when a hostile ship can be got within convenient distance, the monster gun lets fly. It is asserted that a single three hundred yards shot would be relied upon, but it is considered doubtful whether the shot can overcome the resistance of the water and retain an effective striking power for half the distance. The inventor, however, has tried his device, and he says he is quite sure to know. To preserve the lateral position and uniform depth of his submarine missile he has weighed it to the gravity of water, and while he keeps one side under by the preponderance of weight, he has a steering plate on the upper side which opens only after leaving the mouth of the gun, and acts as a rudder in keeping the projectile in its course. Until the gun is tried the authorities are loath to express an opinion upon it, but it is regarded at least as a plausible idea. It is quite unlike the wonderful breech-loaders which were obtained from America during the Crimean war, which were contracted for at so much per pound and sent in a single three hundred yards shot, piled upon them that they were too heavy to be moved or to work, and have never been fired to this day.—London News.

HARD ON MOSE.

A Commercial Transaction in Which Mr.
Schaumburg is the Loser.

Mose Schaumburg, of Austin, it is up to the habits of trade, and was in the habit of playing it pretty sharp, not only on his customers but also on the firm of Schwindmeyer & Co., from whom he purchases his goods in New York. Schaumburg, on receiving an invoice of goods, was in the habit of deducting several yards from every piece of goods he received. He claimed shortage on every piece of goods, even when the piece contained full measure or even a surplus. Schwindmeyer & Co., of New York, suffered a great deal from this system of stealing, but rather than lose Schaumburg's trade they allowed him the shortage, until it became such a regular thing that they resolved to play for even, even if they did lose his trade. Schaumburg ordered a bill of dry goods. The New York firm cut each and every piece of goods in two, kept one-half, sent the bill for the full number of yards ordered, but kept the goods back. In due time Schaumburg received the bill, and expecting the goods would arrive in a day or so, acknowledge the receipt of the goods and sent on a check for the amount, deducting as usual several yards from each piece. As soon as the New York merchant got this reply he shipped the goods and admitted the deduction for shortage as just and proper. Imagine the astonishment of Mose on opening the goods to find that each piece lacked half the number of yards it should contain. As he had already claimed several yards shortage on each piece and as the New York firm had allowed it, the only thing for Mose to do was to keep quiet about it. It is needless to say that he deals no longer with Schwindmeyer & Co., of New York.—Texas Siftings.

A SOFT THING.

Why a San Francisco Dude Gave the Mitten to One Girl.

Clarence Harris is a San Francisco dude who takes periodical trips into San Joaquin County to visit a rich farmer's daughter. The girl don't care a straw for him, but tolerates his visits because some of the neighbors' girls are envious. Last week Clarence, in all the splendor of a new suit, hid himself to the duenna's home and proceeded to make himself agreeable. They walked about the farm for an hour or so, and returned to the house. Clarence sat down on a bench outside the kitchen door to smoke a cigarette, while the girl went in to assist her mother. He saw the inevitable and brother going to him. Now, Clarence don't like to be grinned at, and he angrily asked: "I say, boy, what are you grinning at? Do you see anything green?" "Ho, ho, ho! Anything green! Ha, ha! You're setting' smack on one o' mother's sash pie!" "When the girl came out she wondered where Clarence went. She has not seen him since.—California Maverick.

THE PEACOCK'S TAIL.

—Rain water is stored in the moss and
herbage of woods, to be consumed
by the vegetation during the dry season.
A striking illustration of this fact is given
in a forest on the Western coast of the
Caspian Sea, where the vegetation is
very luxuriant, although it never rains
excessively in the fall and winter.—Chicago
Tribune.

THE BUFFALO HORSE.

A machine called the Buffalo horse
has been invented, by which
wheeled cars can be run for miles in
the open country. It is stationary.

REAL LIFE.

How Little People in Large Cities Know
About Their Neighbors.

Very little is really known of the lives of many people in New York. Acquaintances are formed and ripened into intimacy among people who know nothing of one another's antecedents, and there are many people who pass their lives thoroughly respectable whose friends would not bear much scrutiny. I knew a family once on Lexington avenue who were popular and well liked in the neighborhood. The wife was a pretty and hospitable little woman, and the two daughters, who were just of age, were bright, engaging and well-bred girls. Everything about the house was well ordered, and it was as happy a little family as one would wish to see. The husband, who was a tall and rather gaunt man, was somewhat irregular in his hours, but this was generally accounted for by the fact that he was supposed to be in the Associated Press. I knew the people for years and never suspected anything wrong until one night when I happened to be in a club in Twenty-ninth street, where there was a very brisk game of baccarat going on. There were about forty men all more or less known about town, seated around the green table, and two young club men who had bought the bank for \$2,000, were raking in the money by the handful. Everybody was losing except the bankers. Most of the faces were solemn and ill-natured, though there were a few that were flushed and five or six that were as calm and imperturbable as though cut out of stone. The waiters stood over the table and neglected to fill orders, and so great was the excitement that the bank of the smooth-faced young clerk, who sat within a big iron cage and sold chips to the players, had climbed upon his desk within his cage so as to look over the heads of the players at the play. At last the bank of the table cards were dealt to a nervous little chap who had lost very heavily, and whose hand shook so that he turned over one of the cards. The banker saw it. The flushed player called for another card. It was turned up, and he saw that it was not a nine, and in an instant there was a false play and an instantaneous howl from the players. I never heard anything like it before in my life. The room was still as death until the false play, and then the roar broke out as suddenly as if a volcano had burst. A red-hot iron into a tiger's face. All the men were hoarse and a nasty spirit pervaded the apartment. The players sprang to their feet, everybody shouted at once and the waiters deftly closed the doors. The man who had been at the desk and pulled a bell violently; at the same moment he quickly slammed the window of his little cage, bolted it, sank back and calmly lit a cigarette. For five years of his adjoining room opened quickly, and was slammed to with a bang that could be heard above the din. The players turned their heads, and there in the door was standing the tall and gaunt head of the well-known Lexington avenue, who had been in the room for five years, and was precisely as I had always seen him. His frock coat hung in loose folds upon his attenuated figure, he held a cigar firmly in the side of his mouth and his cold blue eyes were utterly devoid of emotion; he looked at the parties at his head and he said: "There was a more or less general acquiescence, and then he walked to the middle of the table, placed his slimy fingers together and calmly laid down the rules of the game. He spoke with laborious politeness, and looked around from face to face with a friendly smile as he enunciated word after word distinctly. He seemed to be a long while getting it out, but it was evident that he was anxious to give the players time to cool off a bit. After his harangue he had thoughtfully added: "There can't be a question of doubt, gentlemen, about this decision. I have known the point to have come up fifty times in Paris and so universally the ruling understood that it no longer raises the question. It is accepted as once as final." Then he turned to me and said: "I don't see anything about the impossibility of everybody being a winner, grinned again, asked the players a special favor to drink the health of a famous belle; he was bringing over from London, and within ten minutes the game of the iron cage was thrown open by the smiling clerk, half a case of champagne had been drunk, and the game was proceeding calmly. As he went back into his little room to continue a game of poker with a few cronies, the proprietor of the club which, by the way, is nothing more than a gambling-house, grinned pleasantly to me and said: "One pleasant thing about meeting here is that neither one of us will care to refer to it outside," then he nodded, grinned lightly again and lounged out of sight. That is the sort of an Associated Press agent he was.

PEDRO THE CRUEL.

The Peculiar Judgment Given by a Notori-
ous Spanish King.

There is a story related of a judgment given by Pedro the Cruel of Spain imbued with very much the same spirit as the one delivered in the court at Venice. A slater was engaged in repairing the roof of a house, and while so engaged accident lost his balance and rolled down the slanting sides of the roof and fell over the edge into the street below. Just at this moment—unfortunate for himself, though fortunate for the slater—a man was passing along the street just in front of the house whose roof was being repaired. Upon him the slater fell, knocking him to the ground with such force that he eventually died of the injuries he received; while the slater does not seem to have been much the worse for the fall, being saved from any violent concussion with the hard pavement by the imposition of the body of the unfortunate wayfarer. The dead man's son brought an action against the slater, asking that he might receive punishment for killing his father, and be made to pay to him, the son, damages to compensate him for his loss. The King, before who the matter was laid, inquired into it, and satisfied himself that the father was in no way to be blamed, and the fatal consequences being purely accidental. In delivering his judgment he said that it was natural that the son should desire some satisfaction for the death of his father at the hands of the man who had killed him, and that he was ready to order him. The slater might go and stand exactly in the position where the deceased man had been at the time of the accident, and the son might mount to the roof of the house and throw himself thence on to the slater, and so mete out to him the same treatment as had been meted out to his, the plaintiff's, father. The son, however, like Shylock, declined to run the risks incidental to carrying out the judgment.—Chambers' Journal.

THE PEACOCK'S TAIL.

—Rain water is stored in the moss and
herbage of woods, to be consumed
by the vegetation during the dry season.
A striking illustration of this fact is given
in a forest on the Western coast of the
Caspian Sea, where the vegetation is
very luxuriant, although it never rains
excessively in the fall and winter.—Chicago
Tribune.

THE BUFFALO HORSE.

A machine called the Buffalo horse
has been invented, by which
wheeled cars can be run for miles in
the open country. It is stationary.

PLANT COMPOSITION.

A Story of Great Interest to Progressive
Agriculturists.

The earth upon which we live is divided into two classes of substances, which are denominated organic and inorganic. The first class embraces all such bodies as have resulted from life, whether in the animal or vegetable kingdoms. The second, all such bodies as have not resulted from life, as well as those remains of animal or vegetable life as have been reverted by the process of decomposition to a mineral form. All plants are composed also of two classes of substances—the first, combustible and volatile, and which, when subjected to a certain degree of heat, disappears in an invisible or gaseous state; the second, incombustible and fixed, being the portion that remains after being subjected to heat as above indicated. These two are also denominated organic and inorganic; organic, because these substances which are vital to the growth and organization of plants or animals are largely combustible, and the bases are incombustible. But in the complete study of the organization of plants both classes must be taken into consideration, and it is only in a comparatively limited sense that any portion is called inorganic for the reason of the very small percentage of inorganic substance that remains after being consumed. The organic and inorganic parts can easily be distinguished from each other in the following manner:

1. Fire destroys the organic, but can have no effect upon the inorganic.

2. The organic decompose under the influence of warmth and moisture, but the inorganic retain their distinctive character.

3. Organic compounds can not be made out of simple elements by the processes of the laboratory, but chemists can form beautiful and complex crystals out of inorganic matter.

The organic or volatile part of plants constitutes very nearly ninety-five per cent of the whole, and is composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, with small quantities of sulphur and phosphorus. The inorganic are chiefly phosphorus, sulphur, silicon, chlorine, potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron and manganese, with very small quantities of carbon, oxygen and nitrogen. These constitute the principal elements of any importance in connection with agriculture, and varies in the amount actually found in plants according to age, season in which they grow and the general character of the soil; but an approximation to a general average is obtained by the analysis of different estimates of Wigg and Knop, who have done much for agricultural science, from all the trustworthy analyses of agricultural plants, all air dried except the last, give the following percentages:

	WATER	ASH
Average of all the grasses	14.879 95.8	14.879 95.8
Average of grains and seeds	14.480 95.5	14.480 95.5
Average of roots and tubers	13.771 74.8	13.771 74.8
Average of green fodder	29.818 81.7	29.818 81.7

The above table shows a comparatively uniform quantity of each of the ingredients, water, organic matter and ash in the grasses, grains and seeds, and straw, of which the ash or inorganic portion is small, as well as in the other substances. Very much of the volatile portion of plants, except the water and ammonia, is derived directly from the atmosphere, while the water and ash portion comes from the soil with the water in solution. Prof. Johnson, in "How Crops Feed," presents this matter in the following condensed form:

Tabular view of the relations of the atmospheric ingredients to the life of plants:

Oxygen, by roots, powers, ripening fruit, and only all growing parts.

Carbonic acid, by roots, powers, ripening fruit, and only in the light.

Ammonia, as carbonate, by foliage probably at all times.

Water, as liquid through the roots.

Nitric acid, dissolved in water through the roots.

Ozone, uncertain.

Marsh gas, uncertain.

Not absorbed.

Nitrogen, by plants.

Water in state of water.

Oxygen, by foliage and green tissue, but only in the light.

Marsh gas, by plants, but only by aquatic plants.

Water, by vapor from surface of plants at all times.

Carbonic acid, from the growing parts at all times.

In speaking of the chemical composition of plants, the ultimate constituents or elements are seldom mentioned because they are seldom taken up in their elementary form; they are therefore spoken of as proximate principles, or compounds; thus carbon is taken up by plants as carbonic acid gas, phosphorus as phosphoric acid, nitrogen as nitric acid, ammonia. The proximate principles are divided into albuminoids, carbon-hydrates, vegetable acids, vegetable oils, alkaloids and coloring matter. Carbo-hydrates take their name from the elements carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, of which they are composed, and are subdivided into woody fiber, starch, sugar, gum and lasses, all of which are objects of interest to agriculturists. The principle constituents of woody fiber is cellulose, which forms a greater portion of all vegetable structure, serving as the framework, and especially of the cell walls. It exists in some vegetables, and is when air-dried as follows:

	PER CENT
Potato tuber	75
1 Clover hay	35
Wheat kernel	24
24 Corn cobs	28
24 Oats straw	25
Hay, Kentucky	50
Hay, New York	45
Hay, Wisconsin	40
Hay, Iowa	35

Woody fiber also has a more solid and compact element than cellulose because it contains more carbon, and is called lignin-starch, is abundant in many vegetables, and especially so in seeds and fibers; it is found also in cell walls and very minute grains. It is a very important ingredient of food for both man and domestic animals, and being dissolved by saliva at blood heat and converted into sugar.—Boston Post.

The county in Florida that has the lowest death rate, is the smallest death rate. The natives are trying to decide which of these facts is cause and which effect.—N. Y. Tribune.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The Evangelist laments that the
600,000 members of the Presbyterian
Church are not yet giving a coat a day
to the foreign missionary work.

The Lutheran Church in this country
and Canada has 862,831 members.
They have 56 synods and 3,762 ministers.

There is a demand from China for
one hundred and fifty Christian mis-
sionaries at once. Converts are multi-
plying in all parts of the empire.

A department in which girls will be
taught household work and duties is to
be added to the Tioga County (Pa.)
Normal Training School.—Philadelphia
Press.

"If London did not have its 400
city missionaries," said the Earl of
Shaftesbury the other day, "it would
require 40,000 more police."

Rev. John R. Paxton, of the West
Presbyterian Church of New York, re-
cently asked for \$15,000 to establish a
new mission. Within ten minutes they
collected over \$21,000.—N. Y. Tribune.

James Russell Lowell is at the head
of a Boston committee which is solici-
ting funds with which to erect a building
for the American school of classical
study at Athens. The Greek Govern-
ment will give the site, two acres of
ground, worth \$13,000.—Boston Journal.

The importance of systematic giving
as a part of the Christian's duty was
stressed by Dr. Parkhurst yesterday. "A single
dollar," he said, "may look large, but
when spread out over a year it is
too thin to lie down upon and pray Thy
kingdom come."—N. Y. Mail.

Yale College has long been receiv-
ing \$7,500 a year from the State as a
bonus for maintaining an agricultural
course in the Scientific School. But as
only six students have been graduated
from that course in twenty years there
is a pulpit demand that the aid be
transferred to the State school of
Agriculture where practical instruc-
tion is given and where a large number
of pupils attend.—N. Y. Sun.

Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, preaching at
St. Paul's Cathedral, England, before
the Society for the Propagation of the
Gospel, said that while England had
only a population of about 26,000,000
and the Church of England more than
60,000,000 the Church of England pro-
vided sittings in its churches for nearly
one-half the population, while in the
United States, under the voluntary
principle, thirty religious bodies com-
bined have not sittings for one-third of
the population.

If every poor man's child in
America could be put to-morrow into
an attractive school-house, in charge of
a well-dressed, well-managed and high-
souled teacher, and treated for five
years as if nobody expected anything
but a healthy manhood or womanhood
in adult life, there would be a revival
of healthily discontent with our living,
and an awakening of aspiration for
better things which would tell in every
region of society from the trades unions
to the White House.—Journal of Educa-
tion.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"Half the books in this library are
not worth reading," said a sour-visaged,
hypercritical, novel-satiated woman.
"Lead the other half, then," gratefully
advised a bystander.—N. Y. Inde-
pendent.

A Western exchange says: "Pyra-
mid lake, in Nevada, has fallen eight
feet and Mud lake has risen twenty feet
in the last year." And yet people have
the effrontery to claim that Nevada is
devoid of excitement and growing dull
and uninteresting.—Pack.

An exchange speaks of the "vital-
ity of frogs." We know something
about this. We heard a singer twenty
years ago. He had a frog in his throat.
We heard him again last week, and
the frog was still alive. Musicians say
it is not at all unusual.—Chicago Trib-
une.

Revenge is a momentary triumph,
which is almost immediately succeeded
by remorse; while forgiveness, which is
the noblest of all virtues, entails a per-
petual pleasure. It is said that a
Roman emperor that he wished to put
an end to all his enemies by converting
them into his friends.—N. Y. Ledger.

"I wonder what Mr. Pegg meant to
say when I told him about my new
grand piano?" said Miss Poldon, den-
yingly. "I don't know," said Mrs. Poldon,
"but I heard him say that he was
night and hear me play, and at last
he said, 'Thank you, I'd like to see your
grand father.' Wonder why he is so
much interested in grandpapa?"—
Boston Courier.

"Mr. Snaggs, the next time you go
to Pittsburgh you must get me a tem-
porary bill for \$100," said Mrs. Snaggs
yesterday morning. "A temporary
bill?" snorted Snaggs; "what in the
name of sense is a temporary bill?"
"I don't know, boy, see that all this
dog's in New York," being put under
a temporary bill, and I suppose it's the
latest style of dog-bill for the win-
ter, you know."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

"That young man will yet make
his mark in this world. His forthright-
ness is wonderful." "What is remarkable
about him?" "Why the very day he
popped the question he first stopped into
a lawyer's office to know what a di-
vorce was for, and he never makes a
movement of any sort without stop-
ping to see what it is cost."—Philadelphia
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