

Mosier Bulletin

Issued Each Friday

MOSIER, OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Newsy Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

Less Important but Not Less Interesting Happenings from Points Outside the State.

France is in a panic at the inroads of American commerce.

President Taft is being urged to make active war on the trusts.

Zelaya boards Mexican gunboat under eyes of American marines.

J. D. Warren, who pursued and helped to capture Jesse James, is dead.

Storm in Spain wrecked five vessels at the mouth of the Douro river.

A Texas man has made \$15,000,000 speculating in cotton for two years.

Blizzards sweep the east from Winnipeg to Illinois, and Chicago faces a coal famine.

The famous Garden of the Gods was given to the city of Colorado Springs for a Christmas present.

The greatest labor struggle in history is said to be impending between the railroads and their employees.

The bones of Cortez, the ancient conqueror of Mexico, are said to have been found after a search of nearly a century.

Six coaches full of Christmas travelers were stalled on a car ferry in the Detroit river, and had to wait till the ice was cut away.

Railroad officials and switchmen hold conference in St. Paul.

Value of the Harriman estate is questioned by gossips in the east.

Bryan is suffering from pneumonia and is too ill to make a speech.

Albert I is crowned king of Belgium and promises reforms in Congo.

Schley demands that Peary also submit his records to the Danish university.

The Northern Pacific has bought 14 blocks for terminal grounds in North Portland.

Ex-President Zelaya has fled from Nicaragua and taken refuge on a Mexican gunboat.

Eight are killed and hundreds have narrow escape from explosion in Illinois coal mine.

A fierce storm swept the Korean coast, destroying fishing fleets and drowning 2,000.

Secretary Knox has notified President Madrid Zelaya's successor, that he will be held responsible for the safety of Americans in his country.

Explorers find that the treasures of the island of Tiburon, in the Gulf of California, are mythical, but the island is alive with deer and wild pigeons.

Mark Twain has returned home without benefit to his health from his ocean trip.

It is definitely known that 18 persons perished in a department store fire in London.

A monster benefit was given in New York city to help the cause of home rule for Ireland.

Cook's first prize was \$25,000 from two leading newspapers for his exclusive story of his trip to the Pole.

Abdication of the king of Greece is considered inevitable and the crown prince's son has been chosen by the Military party.

Leopold's legal wife will not attempt to put her son on the Belgian throne, but will fight for his fortune of many millions.

The successful uprising of the Young Turk party in Turkey has made Palestine free for the first time since the Christian era began.

The committee from the University of Copenhagen reports that Cook's records are wholly insufficient to establish his claim that he was at the Pole.

John R. Bradley, who fitted out the Cook expedition to the Pole, says he is thoroughly disgusted with the whole business.

Oregon conservationists declare that two or three varieties of insects do more harm to forest trees of the northwest than forest fires do.

The supreme court of Oregon has ordered that the Portland Railway company must reduce fares to Milwaukee to 5 cents, and Oak Grove to 10 cents.

Twenty-seven persons were drowned by the collapse of a wooden bridge in Russia.

Two negroes and one white man were killed and six negroes wounded in a race war in Louisiana.

The probation officer of the night court in New York says the white slave trade is on the increase.

Provisional President Estrada, of Nicaragua, has requested official recognition from the state department.

Miss Anna Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont have taken up the cause of the striking shirtwaist workers of New York City.

A final appeal in the case of John R. Walsh, convicted banker, has been made to the United States supreme court.

Leaders of the American Federation of Labor urge Secretary Nagel to make a thorough investigation into the various phases of industrial education.

Dr. Brashear, a noted astronomer of the university of Pittsburgh, says he does not believe either Cook or Peary can furnish any good proof of having reached the pole.

Savants of the Danish university are deeply embarrassed by their former championship of Dr. Cook, as they are unable to find any acceptable proof that he reached the pole.

A party of American explorers reported to have been devoured by cannibals on the island of Tiburon, in the Gulf of California, have arrived safe at a small town on the Mexican coast.

Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, is dead.

The I. W. W. of Spokane has given up the fight for free speech.

WORK OF POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Fourteen Billion Pieces of Mail Posted in Course of One Year.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Some idea of the postal service of the United States and the magnitude of its business can be gained from a brief review of the salient facts disclosed by the latest annual statistics. These figures show that the service now has about 325,000 employees, and that these employes handled during the last fiscal year nearly 14,000,000,000 pieces of mail. The number of postoffices in operation is 60,144. There are 26,652 domestic transportation routes, aggregating 448,618 miles in length, with an annual travel of 542,151,121 miles. A delivery service by carrier is provided on 40,928 rural routes, and in 1,442 cities and towns. Ordinary postage stamps to the number of 8,712,907,031 were sold during the year, and domestic money orders to the value of \$491,074,844 were issued. The total receipts for the fiscal year 1909 were \$292,938,077, an increase of 6.31 per cent over the receipts of the preceding year. The total expenditures amounted to \$221,004,102.89, an increase of 6.07 per cent.

In its early days the postal service while supporting, for 30 years, from 1789 to 1819, it failed only once to yield an annual profit, but in recent years, almost without exception, there has been a deficit. So long as the deficit amounted to only a few million dollars, and did not increase in proportion to the growth of the service, it attracted little attention; but when, in the last few years, it leaped to upward of \$10,000,000, and finally in 1909 exceeded \$17,000,000, ordinary business prudence suggested that the causes be definitely located.

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In these two items alone the postal service now suffers an annual loss of more than the entire national deficit of the last fiscal year.

The most striking fact disclosed by recent investigations is the tremendous loss on account of second-class mail. While this class of mail provides a revenue of little more than 1 cent a pound, the cost to the government for its handling and transportation averages 9.23 cents a pound. The annual loss thus incurred, as already stated, is about \$64,000,000. The growth in the quantity of second-class matter sent through the mails has been extraordinary. Since the passage of the act of 1879 prescribing conditions under which publications may be mailed at second-class rates the weight of such matter has increased more than 1300 per cent. Last year it amounted to over 700,000,000 pounds.

MEXICO MUST CHOOSE. If Diaz Recognizes Zelaya, Will Lose Friendship of United States.

Washington, Dec. 29.—While some persons believe that Secretary of State Knox has been too severe and undiplomatic in handling Zelaya, the ex-president of Nicaragua, there are those on the inside who know that Mexico, with the "back-dicker" water precedent has offered a deliberate insult to the United States, and may have to be called to time with the rest of the little row-breeding dictatorships of Central and South America.

While the state department had a tentative understanding with President Diaz through Enrique Creel, special commissioner, regarding permission for Zelaya to board the Mexican gunboat Guerrero, it is said here that any effort on the part of Diaz to entertain the man who has apparently stolen millions from his country and committed all manner of outrages on friend and foe alike, will be considered as an unfriendly act, to say the least.

The abuses heaped upon the plain people in the Central American so-called republics has been a matter of concern to the nations of the world for decades. The wonder is that Europe has not called upon the United States to exercise some sort of jurisdiction over the "Central American trouble-breeder."

The most serious side of the situation is the turn taken by Mexico in harboring the fugitive Zelaya. The state, war and navy departments are working in concert to detain him, but the decision that shall have been reached by Diaz as to whether or not he shall close between the friendship of Zelaya or the friendship of President Taft.

Woman Tries to Kill Children. Cincinnati, Dec. 29.—Becoming suddenly insane, Mrs. Mary Lipp, 38 years of age, attempted to cremate four of her eight children. The lives of the four little ones were saved by neighbors. When the mania seized the woman she is reported to have set fire to an outbuilding and to have hurled the children into the flames. The neighbors arrived barely in time to prevent the four children from suffering the same terrible fate. She fell one of the rescuers with a chair before she was overpowered.

Four Miners Dead in Explosion. Centralia, Ill., Dec. 29.—Four miners were instantly killed in a coal mine near here today. The bodies of the men were taken from the gallery soon after the accident. They were badly crushed by the falling coal and timbers, and the limbs of one of the men were found some distance from the trunk, having been blown off by the explosion. The cause of the accident is unknown, but it is supposed that a small pocket of gas caught fire from an open lamp in the hands of one of the miners and exploded the coal dust that filled the air.

Crazed by Storm Troubles. Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—B. H. Bail, vice-president and freight traffic manager of the Reading railroad, suddenly became insane in his offices here today. He was removed to an asylum. Bail is known to have been greatly worried by the traffic demoralization caused by the recent storms that have swept the Atlantic seaboard. His efforts to keep freight moving during this period are believed to be partially responsible for his collapse.

Satelli Cannot Recover. Rome, Dec. 29.—The condition of Cardinal Satelli, who is suffering from nephritis, complicated by an attack of blood poisoning, is unchanged. The attending physicians say he will probably linger several days. His recovery is considered impossible. Messages of sympathy continue to pour in from all over the world, and particularly from friends in the United States.

HAPPENINGS FROM AROUND OREGON

SPEND \$77,000 On Roads.

Clatsop County Has Nearly 200 Miles of Permanent Highways.

Astoria.—As a result of improvements during the past few years, Clatsop county has 24 miles of macadamized roads, 23 miles of graveled roads, 28 miles of planked or puncheoned roads, 14 miles of roads covered with rock and 96 miles of graded road that has not been covered, much of which will be completed during the coming season.

Under the Carnahan road law the several road districts are permitted to levy a special tax of not to exceed 10 mills each year for road improvement purposes. In that manner over \$36,000 was raised by the individual road districts in Clatsop county this year. All that has been expended in building highways as well as slightly over \$28,000 additional that was appropriated by the county court from the general fund, making a grand total of \$65,000 that has been spent or contracts let for during the past 12 months in bettering the public highways of Clatsop county. In addition to this over \$12,000 has been expended in building and repairing bridges, making in all slightly over \$77,000 which the property owners of Clatsop county have donated to that most commendable work of developing the agricultural districts.

OREGON MOSS BRINGS CASH. Values Reach New High Figure—Demand For More

Portland.—Oregon's moss crop has been found a most valuable production. Orders for it are constantly increasing and it has been several years since the supplies have been adequate for the demand.

At this time holders of Oregon forest moss are asking as high as \$55 a ton for the growth, f. o. b. cars, and in recent years the price has advanced as high as \$60.

"Dick" Hoskins, the well known fruit broker of this city, is perhaps the greatest shipper of moss in the country, and practically all of his supplies come from the little section around Corvallis, the Corvallis & Eastern railroad.

"I have already shipped out five cars of moss this season," says Mr. Hoskins, "all of it going to California. I have orders for several more cars, but have been unable to fill them.

"The moss that is shipped is taken from the forests and is utilized by the saw-paragous shippers of California, as well as the florists of the coast. I have recently purchased a 400 acre tract of apple land at Pleasant Ridge, Wasco county, 12 miles south of The Dalles. The land is to be planted in the best varieties of apples and sold in 10 acre tracts. An abundance of water may be had for irrigation purposes, which it is proposed to bring to the tract. The country around Pleasant Ridge is very similar to the Hood River district, the soil and climate being much the same, and it is believed by scientific apple growers that the famous Hood River apple will grow to perfection there.

Best Peach Land in Oregon. Portland.—W. H. Lang Co., have sold the Cliff farm, located on the Willamette river, 18 miles above Portland and two miles from Canby. It has one half mile of river front, boat landing on the place and is one of the best located farms on the Willamette River, is nearly all improved, has fairly good buildings and is well stocked. The consideration was \$18,750. It contains 150 acres, part of which is the best peach land in Oregon. The peaches of 450 bushels adjoining this land this season sold for \$1,500.

Local Men Invest in Apple Land. Winston.—Dr. Byron E. Miller and Henry Fox, a retired capitalist from Duluth, Minn., have closed a deal with T. R. Sheridan, president of the First National bank of Roseburg, for the purchase of a portion of the Sheridan and Agee holdings of apple lands, located near Winston. This is one of the choicest tracts of fruit lands in Southern Oregon. The purchasers intend planting about 250 acres of the tract to commercial apples during the coming year.

Network of Roads to Cover State. Portland.—President Geo. B. French, of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle line, returned from Spokane, after having accompanied the James J. Hill party over the North Bank road in a special. Mr. French said that the veteran road magnate had divulged no plans for publication at this time. That Mr. Hill has in view the spreading of a network of roads over the state of Oregon to serve as feeders for the Hill system is firmly believed to be on the program for the near future.

Petition For Train. Salem.—A petition signed by several hundred people residing along the line of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, between Albany and Hoover, was forwarded to the railroad commission by E. L. Payne, asking for a train for the passenger traffic alone. The petition sets forth that patrons of the road are compelled to use a logging train, and that it takes five hours to go from Hoover to Albany, a distance of 58 miles.

Value of Property More than Doubles. Klamath Falls.—One million, four hundred and ninety-six thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six dollars is the assessed value of personal and real property in Klamath Falls. This is an increase of 100 per cent over last year. The council made a levy of 9 mills for general purposes, and 2 mills for paying the interest on outstanding bonds and to create a sinking fund.

SURVEYORS FINISH WORK

Now Ready to Establish a Permanent Survey to Klamath Falls

Klamath Falls.—Southern Pacific surveyors who have been establishing the permanent survey between Klamath Falls and Natron, have completed the work and have departed for Redding, Cal., where they are to take up the permanent survey of the road from Redding to Alturas and thence to this city. Large forces are employed on the road to the north of Klamath Falls. Winter quarters have been established. About three miles north of Klamath Falls a small temporary city has been established. In this vicinity it is necessary to make several deep cuts and large fills. It will require several months to complete these difficult undertakings. Construction camps are strung out for a distance of more than 20 miles.

New Partner in Weston Mill. Weston.—E. S. Isaac, of Walls Falls, one of the northwest's most successful flouring mill men, has purchased an interest in the Weston flouring mill. The mill has been running with power from a large gas engine, but under the new management it is probable that the long contemplated plan of using the waters of Pine creek during a portion of the year for power will be put into execution.

Several thousand bushels of wheat still remain in the hands of farmers in this section, who are holding out for the expected "1 a bushel." Nevertheless, close to 8,000 bushels were bought by Frank Price the past week, the agent here for the Kerr-Gifford company, paying 95 cents per bushel.

Traction Company Incorporated. Salem.—The Oregon & Washington Traction company, a Washington state corporation, organized for the purpose of furnishing electric power and building a system of electric railroads in the inland empire, comprising parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, filed articles today at Salem. The principal place of business of the corporation will be Walls Falls. The company is incorporated for \$500,000. The electric lines will connect Walls Falls with Pendleton, Baker City and other prominent cities.

Water Fight Promised. Salem.—Judge William Galloway, in the equity division of the circuit court for Marion county, has granted an order allowing State Senator Hart, of Baker county, to file a writ of review demanding that the state board of water control be required to remand its order relating to the proposed irrigation project of Thief valley. Senator Hart represents the Cokingham and Flankinberg interests, who are attempting to gain rights in the valley.

Riverton Has Fine School Building. Coquille.—Riverton's public school is completed. The dimensions of the building are 82x34 feet, with three-foot cornices and a porch 8x16. It is built on a concrete foundation and has a basement nine feet high. The new building has been erected at a cost of \$3,000 and would be a credit to a town many times the size of Riverton. The progressive citizens of that village may well be proud of it.

Oil Near Dufur. Dufur.—J. E. Porter, who has been drilling a well at Three Mile, struck a small flow of oil at a depth of 167 feet. Operation has been stopped and a company is being formed to raise money to sink a deep well.

New Bridge Near La Grande. La Grande.—The bridge at Oro Dell is finished, and the county court will inspect it for acceptance early in January.

PORTLAND MARKETS. Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, \$1.20; club \$1.10; red Russian, \$1.08; 1.09; valley, \$1.08.

Barley—Feed and brewing, \$30@31 per ton. Whole, \$35; cracked, \$36 ton. Oats—No. 1 white \$32.50@33 ton. Hay—Timothy, Willamette Valley, \$18@20 per ton; Eastern Oregon \$18 @21.50; alfalfa, \$16@16.50; clover, \$15@16; cheat, \$15@16; grain hay, \$15@16.

Butter—City creamery extras, 39c; fancy outside creamery, 34@39c; store, 22 1/2@24c per pound. Butter fat prices average 1 1/2c per pound under regular butter prices.

Poultry—Hens, 15c; springs, 15c; ducks, 20c; geese, 12c; turkeys, live, 20c; dressed 25c.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon extras, 41@42 1/2c per dozen; Eastern, 28@32c. Pork—Fancy, 10@10 1/2c per pound. Veal—Extras, 11@11 1/2c per pound. Fresh Fruits—Apples, \$1@3 box; pears, \$1@1.50 per box; cranberries, 39 per barrel.

Potatoes—Carload prices: Oregon, 65@68 per sack; sweet potatoes, 2c per pound. Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c dozen; beans, 10c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound, cauliflower, 1.85@2 dozen; celery, \$3.50@4.00 per crate; horse-radish, \$1.50 per box; pumpkins, 1 1/2 @1 1/4c; radishes, 15c dozen; sprouts, 8c per pound; squash, 10@1 1/4c; tomatoes, 75c@81; turnips, \$1 per sack; carrots, \$1; beets, \$1.50; parsnips, \$1.50.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.50 per sack. Cattle—Best steers, \$4.50@4.75; fair to good, \$4@4.25; medium and feeders, \$3.25@3.50; cows, top, \$3.50@3.85; fair to good, \$3@3.25; common to medium, \$2.50@3.75; bulls, \$5.25 @5.50; heavy, \$4@4.75.

Hogs—Best weathers, \$5.50@5.75; fair to good, \$4.50@5; cubs, \$4.50; yearlings, best, \$5@5.25; fair to good, \$4.50@4.75; lambs, \$6@6.25. Hops—1909 crop, 20@21 1/2c; olds, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 16@22c; mohair, choice, 25c pound. Cascara bark, 4 1/2c pound. Hides—Dry hides, 18@19c per pound; dry kip, 17@18c pound; dry carskin, 16@2c; pound salted hides, 10 1/2 @ 11c; salted calfskin 5 @ 6c; green, 1c less.

What Gold Cannot Buy. By MRS. ALEXANDER. Author of "A Creaked Path," "Maid, Wife or Widow," "By Women's Will," "Boston's Bargain," "A Life Interest," "Mona's Choice," "A Woman's Heart."

CHAPTER XII. Back in bright Paris, now decked in her garden-party dress of chestnut-blossoms, lilacs, and laburnums, some six or seven months afterwards. Mrs. Saville had spent a very tranquil winter. She had rarely been free from irritation for so long a period. For a week or two at Christmas she had been a good deal tried by a visit from her son, who, to her surprise, brought his cousin, George Lumley, with him. That over, she settled down again to her books, her fancy-work, of which she was rather proud, her game of whist with some old Grays and Barons attached to the little court, some of whom had dabbled in diplomacy and even spent a few years in London, and frequent visits to the opera, for almost her only real pleasure was music.

If, six months before, Mrs. Saville had missed her companion when she was absent for a couple of days, the idea of parting with her now would have struck her with dismay. She had softened gradually but considerably—so gradually that Hope Desmond had to look back and recall her first impressions to measure the change. The weather was fine, the sky blue, and sunshine beautified all things. It seemed impossible not to partake of the general exhilaration which pervaded the atmosphere. Yet Mrs. Saville's expression, if less hard, was infinitely sadder than formerly, and, though Miss Desmond's eyes were calm, and her air composed, there were shadows beneath the former and a somewhat worn look in her expressive face. She was thinner, too, as if she had borne some mental strain.

It was afternoon, and the Champelysees were crowded with streams of equipages pouring out to the Bois. Stemming this current, Mrs. Saville and Hope returned from their earlier drive, and on arriving at the hotel found another open carriage drawn up at the entrance, from which a gorgeously-dressed lady was leaning while she spoke to the porter. He made a gesture towards the new arrival, whereupon the lady looked round and displayed the well-known features of Miss Dacre.

"How fortunate!" she cried. "Here, open the door; let me out!" And she sprang upon the ground.

"My dear Mrs. Saville, I only just heard by the merest accident that you were in Paris. We have been at Pau for two months, and are on our way home."

"Oh, indeed," returned Mrs. Saville, rather dryly, as she descended very deliberately and submitted to be kissed by her young friend. "I am sorry for your poor father. Why could you not let him rest in peace among his turpentine and mangrove-wreaths?"

"Why, I must think of myself, you know. How do you do, Hope? I am so glad to see you! I can't say you are looking very flourishing. I suppose you are coming in, so I can pay you a nice visit, though I have a hundred and one things to do. I suppose you have your old rooms, Mrs. Saville. We are at the Bristol. I wonder you stay here, it is so slow."

"Quite fast enough for me; but come upstairs."

"She is as cross as ever," whispered Miss Dacre to Hope as they ascended to Mrs. Saville's apartments. "I don't wonder at your looking worn out." Hope laughed and shook her head.

"You are comfortable enough here. I must say," resumed Miss Dacre, looking round the handsomely-furnished room, which was sweet with flowers and flooded with soft light, the strong sunshine filtering through the outer blinds.

"Well, dear Mrs. Saville, and how are you after burying yourself alive in Germany all the winter? It is such a queer place to go to."

"I like Germany, and I am remarkably well."

"Well, you don't look so. We had a wild time at Herondyke. I was there for nearly a month. Lady Olivia is quite too good-natured. Then she and the girls came over to Castleton, but your son persuaded George Lumley to go with him to Dresden. A great mistake! Captain Lumley was quite cross when he returned—it was a God-forgotten hell! I met Mr. Vignolles at Pau"—etc., etc. And Miss Dacre turned on a rapid flow of gossip. As soon as she made a pause for breath, Mrs. Saville said, wearily:

"Miss Desmond, the tea is ready. Give me a cup."

"By all means. The Parisians have improved immensely, but they have not arrived at the height of good afternoon tea yet."

Silence on the part of Mrs. Saville, while Miss Dacre sipped her tea.

"When do you come back to London, Mrs. Saville?"

"Not this year. I may go to Inglefield in the autumn."

"I suppose you know Richard is bringing out a work on 'The Romans in Lincolnshire.' Illustrated, with notes and appendices? It will cost a small fortune, they say."

"They say! Who say?"

"Oh, the literary world. I am thinking of publishing extracts from the Archives of Castleton Forest. There are lots of old deeds and letters in the muniment-room, especially about the Long Parliament times. One must really write something now."

"Indeed! Can't you compile a timetable of the trains between Castleton, London, and London, copying Bradshaw freely? It would answer all purposes, and give you very little trouble."

unhappy your son must be, parted from you as he is, and oh, think of the sad future of self-reproach and regret you are creating for his unhappy wife."

"Do not talk such sentimental rubbish to me, Miss Desmond. It is not like your usual quiet good sense. Has Mr. Rawson pleased you with me to plead Hugh's cause? If so, it is wasted ingenuity. I will not be talked over; nor does Hugh think it worth while to make any attempt at reconciliation."

"Probably he fears it would only embitter you were he to try."

"No; it is pride and obstinacy. He has something of my own nature. How proud I was of him once!"

"And so you will be again," cried Hope, cheerfully. "Foolish, faulty, he may be, but he has done nothing unworthy of a man of honor. Does a marriage of affection incapacitate a man from distinguishing himself in his profession? Do you not believe that when the heart is satisfied and at rest, the intellect works more freely and clearly?"

"And do you think that the heart will long rest satisfied when the lot of its owner is poverty and obscurity? There, that is enough. I will not hear excuses or pleadings for my son. If I thought Mr. Rawson suggested such interference, I would beg you to leave at once."

"Which I can do to-morrow, if you wish," said Hope, her pale cheek flushing quickly, though she spoke with a pleasant smile.

Mrs. Saville laughed. "You know I should not like you to leave me," she said, more gently than Hope once thought she could ever speak. "Nor need you do so, if you will avoid vexatious questions. Hoping for my son, if I thought Mr. Rawson suggested such interference, I would beg you to leave at once."

"I am not absolutely without resources," returned Hope, "and I should try to find pupils or some similar employment to this."

"But you would prefer staying where you are?"

"Yes, very, very much."

"There is a tone of sincerity in your words. Pray read me for a while, and let us have no more agitations."

This long-winded for opening appeared to Hope to have done very little good. She wrote an account of it to Mr. Rawson. Indeed, her correspondence with the Rawson family was very constant. Every week a thick letter went to Miss Rawson, and every week came a punctual reply. Sometimes these letters sent Hope to her daily task with a soft, happy smile on her lips; sometimes her quick-falling tears bedewed the paper as she read. But, through smiles and tears, she never failed in her duty to her employer, who grew more and more dependent on her daughterly care and attention.

(To be continued.)

PAINTED WALL SIGNS.

Why Lettered in English, Even in Districts Intensely Foreign? "To be sure," said a man in the wall sign advertising business, according to the New York Sun, "there are various districts of the city populated almost exclusively by people of foreign nationality, still speaking their native tongue, practically foreign quarters within the city's limits; and you might think that in painting wall signs in these localities we would paint them in the languages these most familiar; but we don't; almost all wall advertising signs and the character are everywhere painted in English."

"Of course in these various localities you would find no end of strictly local signs, store signs and so on, in the prevailing language of the neighborhood; but I am speaking now of wall signs of a more or less general character."

"A while ago we painted in an Italian quarter of the city, for a city clothing concern, a sizable wall sign, covering the side of a tenement, in Italian, but this was an exceptional case, when the store and character were sought were not very far apart; while the bulk of the wall sign advertising is of things intended for use everywhere and these signs are commonly painted in English wherever they may be placed."

"Over on the east side of town, in the Jewish quarter, we have painted a few wall signs in Yiddish. In these signs, advertising a food preparation, appears the figure of a man in costume, and this figure is, of course, painted here the same as everywhere; a picture, as you might say, appealing in a universal tongue, and the name, the title of the preparation, is here put up in English lettering in its usual form, but the rest of the lettering, the descriptive matter, is done in Yiddish."

"These wall signs in Yiddish would be novel and striking to anybody, and they have proved attractive and interesting to the people living in that locality; and still they are unusual; even in districts foreign sign signs are commonly painted with their regular English lettering. Everywhere the children go to school and learn English if their elders do not; and then we have many foreign citizens of various nationalities who speak English as well as their own native tongues, and everywhere there are people who can read the signs for those who cannot; and then living in or passing through our foreign districts there are always more or less people to whom English is the mother tongue."

"So as to wall signs of a general advertising nature it is commonly considered good business to make