The Dining Car line. The Direct Route. No Delays. Fastest Trains. Lowest Rates to Chicago and all points East. Tickets sold to all Prominent Points throughout the East and Southeast.

Through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars Reservations can be secured in advance

To East Bound Passengers. Be caeful and do not make a mistake but be sure to take the

Northern Pacific Railroad. And see that your tickets read via THIS LINE, St Paul or Minneapolis, to svoid changes and serious delays occasioned by other routes.

Through Emigrant Sleeping Cars run on regular express trains full length of the line. But its feet and the serious delays of the line. But its feet and the serious delays occasioned by other routes.

the line. Berths free. Lowest rates. Quickest time. General Office of the Company, No, Washington St., Portland, Oregon.

A. D. CHARLTON. Asst General Passenger Agent.

The only FIRST CLASS BAR

McMinnville, is opened -IN-

COOK'S HOTE

Where you will find the best of Wines and Liquors, also Imported and Domestsc Cigars. Everything neat and Clean. T. M. FIELDS, Propr.

The St. Charles Hotel. Sample rooms in connection.

Is now fitted up in first class order. Accommodations as good as can be foundin the city.

S. E. MESSINGER, Manager.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

Simple Directions for Securing a Strong and Healthy Growth. The hair should be washed only when absolutely necessary for purposes of cleanliness, and should not be wet when dressing it for the day. The frequent use of water removes the natural oil from the hair, rendering it harsh and increasing the tendency to split. The ends of the hair should be clipped every four or five weeks, thus keeping it free from split ends. If the hair is uneven, cut to an even length and continue the clipping. But beyond this, the secret is in the free use of the hair brush; as often as one finds time, the hair should be well

brushed-until the scalp glows, and while brushing, at least once a day give as many as one hundred and fifty strokes of the brush. This requires but a few minutes, if given rapidly, and is not too many for a head of soft shining tresses. When it becomes necessary to wash the hair take the yelk of an egg. slightly beaten, and rub well into the

roots; when nearly dry rinse the head in tepid water, into which is poured a very few drops of amountia. Then, by the fire, rub the hair with towls until with the fingers. The egg renders the ment of hair oils, hair tonics, cosmetics, etc. perf ctly dry, brush and part the hair promotes us growth. Or, instead of O! I have in connection with my parlor, the egg use sage tea; put two or three spoonfuls of sage into a cup and pour boiling water over it. When the tea is cold rub the scalp with it and rinse as above. The hair brushes used should be of the best kind, with good tristles, which penetrate to the scalp. Do not use wire brushes, they break the hair and injure the roots. Plenty of exercise in the open air and sunshine strengthens the bair and makes it grow. This proves that nature's remedies are always the best. - Cor. Detroit Free Press.

Tile La Tosca Capa.

The cape called "L Tosca" is made for spring and summer wear, of various fabries, broche silk being a favorite. It is handsomely lined and richly decorated, and its peculiarity is the high collar, which is shaped to the neck without any seam going round it. A model made in "La Tosca" style, is of moss-green velvet, lined with pale willow-green surah, and ornamented with a rich passementerie of cashmere beads. The wrap is very junty-looking for those to whom it roves becoming. Another wrap is called the Princess, made in pelerine style, with open sleeves that reach just to the elbow. The fronts fit close. ly and at the lower edge is placed a gathered piece of lace flouncing that falls to the edge of the skirt hem. This wrap is graceful and pretty in lace and silk, in lace slone, in black white, and also in figured gren-

adine for matrons. -N. Y. Post. -feacher-"Correct the sentence: The liquor which the man bought was Smart boy- 'The man which ought the liquor was drunk."-HerDEMOCRATIC.

WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

VOL. III.

S, A. YOUNG, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon,

McMinnville, - - Oregon.

W. V. PRICE.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Up Stairs in Adams' Building.

McMinnville, Oregon

Dr. J. H. NELSON, Dentist

Charges Moderate and Consistent.

Minnville, Oregon.

extraction of Teeth.

Rooms over First National Bank, in Mc-

Has the latest Discovery for the Painless

W.H.Boyd, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon,

McMINNVILLE, - OREGON.

ARE YOU GOING EAST?

If so be sure and call for your tickets

Chicago & Northwestern Railway,

FAMOUS ROYAL ROUTE,

River Points.

Others may imitate, but none can surpass it

No. 4 Washington street, Portland, Or.

-THE LEADER IN-

Hair weaving and Stamping.

Opposite Grange Store McMinnville, Or

Proprietor of the

McMinnville Jewelry Store,

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

-OF-

YAMHILL COUNTY.

Third Street, McMinnville Or

M'MINNVILLE

TONSORIAL PARLOR.

FLEMING, & LOGAN, Prop's.

Ladies' and Childrens' Work

CIGARS

Ever in the city.

Automatio

FULL NICKEL PLATED, RUBBER HANDLE.

SMITH & WESSON.

MARLIN Magazine Rifle.

BALLARD GALLERY, SPORTING AND TARGET RIPLES, world renowned, Send for

For sale by Hardware and Gun Dealers everywhere.

Manufactured by THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS

WILL SAVE ONE-HALF THE COST OF AMMUNITION.

SHOT GUN SHELLS, PAPER AND BRASS. and better than any other. Send for Price List of these tools to

Ideal Manufacturing Company,

Box 1064 G. See Haves, Core.

REVOLVER

no longer costs

a Fortune

Shaving, Hair Cutting and-

WM. HOLL

MILLINERY,

Our motto is "always on time."

MCMINNVILLE, OREGON, JULY 6, 1888.

NO. 11.

STABLES,

Office and residence on D street. All calls promptly answered day or night. Henderson Bros. Props

First-class accommodations for Cemmer ial men and general travel. Transient stock well cared for.

Everything new and in First-Class Order Patronage respectfully solicited

Great English Remedy. Murray's Specfic.

mervous diseases, such as weak memory, loss of brain power, hysteria, headache, pain in the back, nervous prostration, wakefulness, leucorrhoea, universal lassitude, seminal weakness, impotency, and general loss of power of the generative by indiscretion or over exertion, and which ultimately lead to premature Trade Markold age, insanity and consumption. \$1.00 per box or six

tion. \$1.00 per box or six boxes for \$5.00 sent by mail on receipt of price. Full particu-lars in pamphlet, sent free to every applicant.

WE GUARANTEE SIX
BOXES to cure any case. For
every \$5.00 order received, wealter Takingsend six boxes with written guarantee to refund the money if our Specific does not effect a cure.

anufacturers
THE MURRAY MEDICINE CO.
Kansas City, Mo.
Sold by Rogers & Todd, sole a gents

The Provincial Prize Horse

It is positively the shortest and fin st line to Chicago and the east and south and the only sleeping and dining car through line to Omaha, Kansas; City, and all Missouri April 1st and ending Its magnificent steel track, unsurpassed train service and elegant dining and sleeping cars has honestly earned for it the title of July 1st, 1888, at his old stables in M'Minn-The Royal Route ville, Oregon,

TERMS. Be sure and ask ticket agents for tickets ria this celebrated route and take none others.

W. H. MEAD, G. A. Sooson Season,

Insurance, J. M. HULERY, Prop.

Wright Bro's.

Harness, Saddles, Etc, Etc, Repairing neatly done at reasonable Wright's new building. Corner Third and F streets, McMinnville. Or.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODER ATE FEES OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at less cost than those remote from Wash-ington, end model, drawing, or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge, Our fee not due till atent is secured A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, county, or town sent free, Address

C. A. SNOW & CO. -Shampoing Parlors. M'MINNYILLE NATIONAL

OSBARK.So All kinds of fancy hair cutting done in Transacts a General Banking Business. the latest and neatest style.

Precident J W COWLS.

All kinds of fancy hair dressing and hair dying. a specialty. Special attention given Vice-president. LEE LOUGHLIN Cashier......CLARK BRALY. Sells exchange on Portland, San

Francisco, and New York. Interest allowed on time deposits. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m Apr. 13 tf THIRD STREET MCMINNVILLE, OREGON

These revolvers are an exact

SMITH & WESSON.

.33 Caliber, using

Centre-Fire

Cartridges.

duplicate of the celebrate1

PROTECT YOUR HOMES!

MARLIN DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER.

CUTTING OFF A LEG.

AMPUTATION REALLY AN EASY AND BLOODLESS OPERATION.

Practical Surgery in a Hospital-A Patient on the Surgeon's Table-How Hemorrhage Is Prevented-The Knife at Work-The Forceps.

An amputation, while a serious is really e very simple operation. A layman who sees an amputation of a leg for the first time is surprised that there is about it so little that is startling or shocking to his nerves. He naturally expects to see serious hemorrhage and rapid work to prevent the patient's bleeding to death. He is surprised to find that, on the contrary, it is one of the most bloodless operations performed on the sur-geon's table. The first leg amputation seen by the writer was performed upon a man of middle age, who was suffering from advanced necrosis, or death of the bone of the right leg, just below the knee. The patient had been rought into the amphitheatre of the city ospital for treatment two weeks before the ime of amputation. On the first occasion he was not ready to submit to amputation, although the doctor advised it, and the sur geon then operated upon the bare chance of saving the limb. He found on examination, however, that a great cavity had formed in the bone, the first cause having been an injury, and there was hardly a chance of saving the amb. The patient not having consented, however, to lose the leg, the treatment a that time was limited to merely cleansing the ound and closing it up. The doctor stated then that even if the disease was checked and a cure was begun, it would require at least two years for enough fresh bone to form to make whole limb.

Mechanical appliances in the way of artificial limbs are now so skillfully made that a oden leg, as it is ordinarily called, is almost as good as one of flesh and bone. It certainly is not worth two years time to a man in active life to spend in trying to save a badiy damaged leg. At all events, this patient seems to have come to that conclusion, and two weeks after his first appearance he was again upon the surgeon's table, and the necessary instruments for amputation were necessary instruments for amputation were by the side of the operator. It was deemed necessary to take off the leg just above the knee joint. The appliance which does away with all hemorrhage in amputation is called the Esmarch bandage. This is simply a long belt of India rubber about two and a half inches wide, which is wound tightly about limb beginning at a work believe to limb, beginning at a point below where the amuputation is to be made, and extending amuputation is to be made, and extending spirally, like the stripes of a barber's pole, but overlapping toward the body for eighteen inches or more, and then at the point of the bandage nearest the body a stout rubber cord is tied very tightly The rubber band is then unwound and the limb is left altogether bloodless and with the blood ves seis tightly compressed at the point where the rubber cord remains. The effect of wind-ing the subber about the limb in this way is to drive the blood from all the veins and arteries back into the body, and to leave be hind nothing but the bone and tissues.

case in count he proposes to cut the bone about three inches above the knee joint. The joint apward, and it was necessary in this, as in all cases of amputation, to so cut the tissues that there would remain a flap, as it ordinarily called, at flesh which should completely cover the and of the bone where it was taken off. Taking a rather narrow bladed scalpel or surgeon's knife, sharp pointed and with a blade about 12 inche long, he apidly out the flesh from the knee oan liagonally upward to the point where at proposed to sever the bone and akewise in the opposite of le of the limb making a V shaped locision on each side of the leg knife in all its work. The tutting of the tissues acquist scarcely three minutes, and then the purpose was riving to use the me mak a was ora circulty the same is that isod the dense ocus er de to construct on di about is rapilly is a bucher would out brough alog of sect. This flaished the ag-scation part of the operation, and it had

Coups of scar way two minutes.

The more delicace and more redious part of the operation followed. Tus comprises the taking up of the large and small blood vessels and tying up or ligating them. The important arteries and larger reins were easily discovered and the ends of them seized with artery forceps. These forceps were upplied and left hanging to perhaps a dozen work was done by the surgeon's assistant. It consisted in tying the ends of the vessels. just above the point where they were gripped by the forceps, with strong catgut thread Especially in the case of the arteries i was necessary that this should be done with the greatest care, for if for any reason one of these threads should give way there would be the greatest danger of the patient's bleed-ing to leath before the hemorrhage could be ecked. After all the blood vessels in sight had been thus tied up, the rubber cord which bound the limb near the body was loosened and then occurred the only bemorrhage of exposed stump of the limb fifteen or twenty tected by the eye while the limb was blood Jess, and the location of which was shown by the flow of the blood itself. When surgeon, standing ready with a hand-ful of artery forceps, rapidly seized the ends of the exposed bloodvessels as fast as the location of them was indicated, and in two or three minutes the hemorrhage was checked, and the end of the limb was hung with a great bunch of curious little size implementa. These smaller vessels were taken up one at a time by ligatures, in the same manner the rs had been, and when the last had been tied, and the last pair of artery forceps

It was first treated with antiseptic solution and powder in order to reduce to a minimum the danger of inflammation and to increase the chance of the wounds healing by first in tention. Then the two flaps above and below the bone were brought together over it, and the edges of the skin were carefully sewed the edges of the skin were carefully sewed opposite to each other, and the operation was over it had occupied altogether about forty-five minutes. The patient during this time remained apparently aslesp. The operation had been entirely painless, and when the handages had been applied and the ether concernioved from the patient's face, he was carried from the amphitheatre just as he began to show signs of consciousness.—Bos ton Cor. New York Sun.

He is a wise economist who does not waste more than half an bour a day in idle gossip, ascless conversation, frivolous amusement.

STORIES ABOUT MEN.

An Old Time Chiropodist Tells How There is an old chiropodist in Washington who has doctored the corns of all the great men in the country for the last third of a century. I asked him the other day how many presidents had sat in his chair.

"Let me see," he answered. "I believe I have had every one of them since the time of Buchanan. I came to Washington in his administration, but had not much practice then. People used to doctor their own corns Several times a year I went to the White House while Lincoln was there. Both he and his wife had very troublesome feet. While I was operating on Lincoln once he admitted a delegation of clergymen who had come to see him about extending the work of the Christian commistonished when they were shown into the room where he sat on a table with his bare feet upon a chair, and I do not know of any other president who would have received so dignified a delegation under similar circumdid not want to keep them waiting. He told a number of funny stories about his experience with corns and bunions, and very soon the doctors of divinity recovered from their astonishment and began to exchange views

on the subject. Then they sobered down

and presented their case to Mr. Lincoln, who promised to issue the order they wanted.— Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

Mr. Cox, of New York, entertained the house with his views on the bill which proposes to give the bodies of paupers to medi-cal colleges for dissection. Mr. Cox favored the passage of this bill, on the ground that it was in the interest of the living more than in the interest of the dead.
"I favor it," said he, "because of the

changes that take place in our mortal sphere. The body which is a mere shadow of the life is of little consequence, compared with that

"I am not insensible to the preservation of the form itself. Who that is human could do otherwise! If, then, we would preserve the memory of our dear and dead friends, with their features in a deathless picture, and since we cannot have them in marble and only in dust, let their health and safety in life be our chief anxiety in legislation, even as in our homes.
"Let us care for them in such a mode by

law that they may be long with us here, assured that they have a 'life beyond life—an mmortality rather than a life."

At this point Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky,

asked Mr. Cox if he would be willing that his own body should be given to medical colleges, and Mr. Cox promptly replied, with a twinkle in his eye:
"I would have to ask my wife about that."

Of course, this "brought down" the house.
-Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

Agreeably Disappointed. It is one of the misfortunes of the rich senators to be constantly besieged by applicants for and loans. Among the most wealthy men of the senate is Brown, of Georgia, whose patriarchal beard and air of solemnity made him a particular target for Then the surgeon begins his work. He need not hurry—he has plenty of time to do his work carefully and thoroughly. In the impecunious. The way in which he repelled one of the applicants on his generosity is related something like this:

desh was sound and healthy from the knee a sad eyed woman boarder who had once been in good circumstances, but upon whom ad-"Senator," said this sad eved lady, "you

southerners are so chivalrous, so ready to assist those in distress." "Yes," replied the senator, hesitating; he

had heard that before from sad eyed people, and he thought he divined what was coming. "Would you, senator, with your true southern chivalry, do me a favor and a great "Yes, madam, what is-that is-it depends

"Think well, senator, before you promise for it is a great kindness." The tones of the same old song the senator had heard many times before from parties

who wanted a \$10 loan. "I am afraid, madam, that I will have to, but what is it you wish, anyway?"
"That you pass the catsup—you have everything on your side."—Washington Cor. New

York Tribune.

The most scientific angler is Hampton. He has one of the finest outfits in Washington, and his patience and perseverance are said to be all that can be desired. He frequently acts as a sort of instructor to his colleague who are willing to try a hand in fishing for bass in the Potomac. It is said of him that he once took Lamar, while he was yet a sen-ator, up to the Chain Bridge at Little Falls for a day's fishing. Lamar, as is his custom, took a novel along with him, and while Hampton was stumping among the rocks set himself down upon the bank of the river, hooked on his line a live frog, cast it out upon the water, opened his book and waited for results. Patience makes good fishermen, and Lamar should have got all the bass in the Potomac, for he sat still with his pole between his knees, while he devoure the novel, until the waning sun waked him to the fact that the day was almost gone and he also saw Hampton appear in the distance with a fine string of fish in his hand. Starting up in surprise, the future associate justice of the supreme court began to haul in his line, and to his great disgust found that the intelligent frog had quietly swam ashore and sitting on the bank close to him with the hook in his mouth. Of course, this may be only a campaign

story. I give it as it was told me by one of Hampton's friends.—Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

Not as Bad as Expected. Thomas Starr King used to tell that one of his kinsmen was much opposed to his enter-ing the lecture field, and were inclined to ing the lecture field, and were member belittle his abilities. So one night Dr. King belittle his abilities. invited him to hear one of his brilliant dis-courses, and at the close asked him what he ply, "you warn't half as tejus as I thought you'd be."—Boston Transcript.



NATURE'S POINTERS.

THE DANGER SIGNALS THAT TELL OF TROUBLE AHEAD.

We Are Louth to Face the Fact That the Human Machine is Wearing Out-A Weary Heart-Gray Hairs-Other Warn-

She is ever on the affectionate alert to let her million children know of the ills that menace them and to hoist the danger signal that tells of trouble ahead. For years you have been accustomed to read an hour or two or three hours at night without your sight being in the least affected. You can still see the de-tails of the Oakland hills and make out Mateo. No type bothers you and you have no particular focus of vision. Latterly, how ever, you have begun to notice that toward the end of your scances your eyes become a trifle blurred, that the black of the ink grows grayer and that you require another gas jet or the lamp a little nearer to your elbow. or the lamp a little neares.

There is your warning, and be alone is wise who heeds it. You have received a valuable description. It pointer of the most valuable description. It means that you are wearing out your eyes and that the blessed gift of good sight is be-ing trifled with. To let this warning go by unheeded is criminal, both in intent and

The trouble with us is that we will not prepare for the torundo until it is upon us. that we want a clubbing to find out that our skull can be cracked. We are loath to bring ourselves face to face with the fact that the machine is wearing out, and we almost take it as an insult when told that we are not as young as we might be. So it happens that we find we cannot run up a hill with the same degree of elasticity that we were wont to have, and that when we arrive at the top we have bellows to mend, we ascribe these facts to a heavy dinner, the state of the at mosphere, tight boots, or to any other cause except the right one-increasing years.

BETTER AVOID A BUSH. That beavily beating heart that thumps against your ribs when the run is over is one nature's pointers, and one given with good deal of seriousness, too. It indicate that the heart stock is weakening; that ther is too much fatty debris in the cardiac d is too much fatty debris in the cardiac district, and that unless you want a smash in the market you had better avoid anything like a rush. Physiologically, the heart is only a big muscle, but it is also the great clock of the human system its tick tick goes on from the cradic to the coffin, and it beats off the seconds of the second our lives, tangibly, audibly and ceaselessly so long as our horoscope permits. But most of all should we remember that it isna alarn. clock, its warnings being varied, but unmistakable. There is the intermittent beat, the flutter, the rattle and the wild throb—al pointers offered us by nature. Something is wrong. Perhaps it is only a case of indi-gestion, or the lack of a little iron in the gestion, or the lack of a little from in the blood, or the presence of an extra amount of stimulant, but whatever it is, we are her-afforded an opportunity of finding out whether the trouble is temporary or perma-nent. The one with care can be removed the other with care can be alleviated. Faito heed the warning, and some time when will fall forward on the table and never read

our obituary notice.
Your barber one day sends the cold shivers lown your back by telling you that your hair is getting thin on the top of your head You had known it already; you had noticed for very many weeks past that your brushes ried off a sad lot of your crop in its bristles every time you used them, and by the use of your hand glass and the mirror the parting was getting very broad and the forehead very high. All this you had known. but you had thought it a secret between yourself and your mirror, so that when the the thinning out process are plain to every one, you cannot help being shocked. When you ge: home you put yourself in a strong light and go in for a regular inspection of fime's cavages. The result is deplorable. There in the temporal locks, cunningly hidden away under the darker hair, are two or hree threads of gray, while, as though the gentleman with the hour glass had struck gentleman with the hour glass had struck you in the back of the neck, in the short hairs of the nape two or three more white mes are seen.

PUT AWAY FOOLISH THINGS. It is, oerhaps, impossible to imagine any one of nature's pointers that is more unwill-ingly received than this. Unwillingly received because it means that the time ome when you must put away foolish things, quit the frivolities—not the pleasures, neces-sarily—of youth; give up the assumption of juvenility and settle down to the serious things of middle age. Fortunately middle age has its pleasant as well as its serious things. In fact, it is a question whether that soberer time when the leaves are beginning to turn; when the noon beat is over; when the passions are subdued and when the quiet twilight is coming on is not after all the best portion of a man's life and of a woman's, too. Especially is it likely to be so if we pay proper attention to nature's pointers and be careful without coddling ourselves.

The schedule of these pointers is by no

means exhausted, however. The tailor has one or two of them in store for us. When, for instance, be tells us that we are adding to our girth below the waistband and not above it; that the legs of our trousers are growing shorter and that the flap of our vests better be made a little longer to look well—these are a few pointers that are full of meaning. Then there is the fact that we can't stand getting our feet wet as we used to; that we have to be careful when coming out of a warm room into the cold air; that we want our meals into the cold air; that we want our meals at regular hours; that we cannot stay up at nights without sleeping correspondingly later in the morning; that the birds do not sing quite as bonnily as in lang syne; that we begin to think of slippers and dressing gowns as the pleasures of an evening, that our feet grow cold if we sit too long; that we buy a thicker quality of socks; that our daughter's head is beginning to reach our watch pocket; that there are little creases setting into the corners of our eyes; that the lines from the base of the nose to the angles of the mouth are growing heavier; that we do not look as fresh in the morning as formerly—these are a few of the tips which Mother Nature gives us to remind us that her gentle but irresistible laws are in operation and that the machine we call ourselves is surely

An Example of Free Agency. E's mamma having been very fil in the spring, I presume some one had told him that God had sent the filness, for, in the summer, after partaking a little too freely of watermelon, he came and stood by my side and, looking very uncomfortable, said: "God didn't send this stomachache, did he! That's my own business, 'cos' I ate too much watermelon."—Bebyheed.

Special rates for large display "ads."

Professional cards, \$12 per year

PHOTOGRAPHER'S TRIEULATIONS cene in a Broadway Gallery-Whims of

THE TELEPHONE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Cranky Patrons. The following scene was recently enacted in the gallery of a well known Broadway photographer. A lady entered in a glittering whirlwind of lace, feathers, beads and diamonds and accosted the affable artist in a

"I have come for another sitting. You have made a perfect fright of me in your last proofs. It is too bad, I declare! I wonder if you can ever do me justice! You know you insisted on a three-quarters face picture, while I told you that my profile was the best."

"But, my dear madam," interposed the artist, "the picture is certainly a good likeness of you."

"Nonsense!" replied the lady petulantly.
"I never could bring myself to believe that I possessed such a horrible nose, and I certainly have not such squinting eyes. I have come to have another sitting, and I insist that the picture shall be in profile as I suggested."

rise accommodating artist bowed his acqui-escence, tore his locks when the lady was not looking, and proceeded to arrange his apparatus. Half an hour afterward, when the lady had taken her departure, the un-happy man addressed himself to a reporter who chanced to be in his studio.

"Must I always be a slave to the whims of vanity! That lady who this moment left us has had four sittings, every one of them with artistic results, and yet she is not satisfied. She is too good a patron to lose or I would not humor her. Every time she has a new Iress she must have herself photographed. She is wealthy and can afford to indulge her whim, but her vanity is intolerable. She is only one of a host of people who have the craze for being photographed.

"One spinster lady comes to me regularly once a month to have her picture taken. She

ons kept an album for the past ten years, which contains only her own photographs. One can observe by turning ever its pages how she has gradually grown in age, month by month. Sad! isn't it! Every time she has a new likeness taken she asks me: 'Do you think this picture looks older than the last!' "Another of my patrons is a young and oretty girl, who has gone wild over private theatricals. She has berself photographed in the costume of every character she impersonates. Still another is a young man, who is as pretty as a doll. His vanity can ardly be believed. He comes here every wo or three weeks and has scores of photographs of himself struck off. These he distributes implication at the propagation of the cributes indiscriminately among his friends and acquaintances. Sometimes he appears in full walking suit—frock coat, gaiters, hat, in full walking suit—frock coat, gaiters, hat, gloves, cane. Again you will see him pictured in evening dress. I have photographed him in hunting suit, riding suit, and even in his dressing gown. It is a mania with him, but I cannot complain, for it is money in my pocket. In fact, I make my living by catering to the vanity of others. Actors and actresses are very hard to please. They know what an artistic photograph is, and demand sitting after sitting until they are pleased. With them, however, I can afford to spend considerable time, for I can sell their pictures afterward in the market."—New York Evening Sun.

A Sublime Victory. five particulars, the greatest in history: The victors captured the forces opposed to them, and these among the bravest of mankind; they seemed the largest territory ever taken in war; they destroyed utterly the subject matter of the contest; they settled the issues so thoroughly that no retrial can ever necessary, and, most glorious triumph of all, they captured the hearts of the brave men they conquered. Grant did not merely force the surrender of Lee's veterans; he won their the use of your hand glass and the thirror you had found out that the scalp on the grown was beginning to show through, that regard. There was no "subjugation;" he did not make them "pass under the yoke." They not make them "pass under the yoke." not make them "pass under the yoke." They began by respecting him and ended with a warmer feeling; they prayed for him in his affliction, and mourned sincerely at his death. His spirit survives in the universal amnesty, social and political; the war worn Confeder-ate and the old Federal sit side by side in the national congress and meet amicably in the social circle. Even in the border states, where one would naturally expect local hatreds to survive longest, one will meet in the same parlor survivors of both armies, shersame parlor survivors of both armies, sharing impartially the smiles of the fair; and if, as rarely happens, some one with more memory than charity ventures to mouth the bitter terms of the bitter past, the hearers' quickly rising frown sternly rebukes the unwelcome memory, or the sound falls dead upon unsympathizing ears, like a curse upon the mountain top which dies on the cold, pure air without an echo.

Contrast this condition with that of other lands where civil war has raged; with Scotland where one uprising followed another for sixty years; with Ireland where the feud of Saxon and Celt, at the end of two cen-

turies, is only half appeased. "Is it not a fact that more men have been killed and wounded in American cities, fighting over the "Battle of the Boyne," than both armies lost in the of the Boyne," than both armies lost in the battle itself? Yet how many riots can you name between ex-Federal and ex-Confederate? This is our common glory, north and south; this makes it a victory which all can celebrate, and it is soon to be here as it is in the poetic literature of Scotland, where all the heroic achievements of both sides are cast into a common stock and are the common glory of the country.

From the 15th of April, 1861, to the 14th of From the 15th of April, 1861, to the 14th of April, 1865 (when the order to stop enlistments was issued), the United States government "called for" 2,759,049 men. There were furnished 2,656,553—a deficit of only 102,496, most of which would have been supplied in one month at the then rate of recruiting. Excluding re-enlistments, it is estimated by skillful actuaries that the Federal armies contained about 1,800,000 men, of whom 1,500,000 at various times were in active ser-

a number of average regiments, north and south, we arrive at the conclusion that the thoroughly and permanently crippled by discase and wounds in both armies were at least 240,000. Adding the deaths in the first year after the war of those injured in service, we find that in four years the subtraction from the virile force of the nation reached the approximation. palling aggregate of 1,000,000 able bodied

had 204 general hospitals, with a capacity of 130,894 beds; in these there had been treated

S

HAI

OU W

oods,

AINTS

argists. D

sin any stances, rrasha ny Bakmada mada armers ne Arm and for seeping st and