THE TELEPHONE.

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by indiscretion or over exertion, and which

by indiscretion or over exertion, and which ultimately lead to premature Trade Mark. old age, insanity and consumption. \$1.00 per box or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail on receipt of price. Full particulars in pamphlet, sent free to every applicant.

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

While there has been no falling off in the increase of feminine medical practitioners, the growth for the last three months would probably have been larger had not a goodly number of the medical neophytes been diverted to the study of the sister art, dentistry, which has recently gained many recuits from the sex. In New York, particularly, the number of women matriculating at dental colleges is rap-

Address all communications to the Sole THE MURRAY MEDICINE CO. Kansas City, Sold by Rogers & Todd. sole agents

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WEST SIDE TELEPHONE.

VOL. III.

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Up Stairs in Adams' Building,

McMinnville, Oregon

M'MINNVILLE

TONSORIAL PARLOR.

FLEMING, & LOGAN, Prop's.

Ladies' and Childrens' Work

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The Royal Route

Others may imitate, but none can surpass it

Be sure and ask ticket agents for tickets

No. 4 Washington street, Portland, Or.

DOINGS OF WOMEN.

Notes of Particular Interest to Represent-

is also authoress of a number of relig-

While there has been no falling off

The statistical crank has let himself

last summ or have had an average at-

tendance of twenty-eight women to

resorts. At many of the balls the lu-

dicrous spectacle of a set composed of

one man and seven girls is common,

and the entire set is not infrequently

The Empress Victoria is not a high-

church woman. In fact, her religious

views are so exceedingly liberal that,

as Labouchere says. "it has been a

matter of speculation as to whether

she really held on religious; subjects

any special doctrines whatever." The

in very much the same condition, al-

The American Analyst warns all

dyes to produce "the delicate golden

shade so much admired by the court

circles of Europe and the high society

of the United States." These dyes are

composed of peroxide of hydrogen

aqua regia, and bronzers' acid. The

first is the least harmful of the in-

gredients, but it produces scalp sores

and burn the hair as well as the skin,

in-inflammation of the hair cells, dis-

ious tracts.

idly growing.

danced by girls.

preceding her death.

Our motto is "always on time."

Francisco, and New York.

Shaving, Hair Cutting and-

MCMINNVILLE, OREGON, NOVEMBER 23, 1888.

S, A. YOUNG, M. D. SMART YANKEE GIRLS. Good Wages Made by the Shoe-Stitchers of New England. Physician & Surgeon.

Perhaps you would like to know McMinnville, . . - Oregon. what part of the work of boot-making Office and residence on D street. All is done by the girls. After the shoes ealls promptly answered day or night. are cut out they are sent upstairs to the work-room, together with the linings. Sixty pairs, that is, a case, are W. V. PRICE. tied up together. The linings are stamped with a number of boot and last, and below this the number of the

When the boots go into the stitching oom they are given to one set of girls to have the seams sewed; the next set of girls stay them at the back; the next sew the linings in; they are then urned smoothed by another set; the outtonholes are then made; the butons are put on, the vamps sewed on, and then they are ready to be soled. The men take them from that point.

-Shampoing Parlors. Some of the girls can do four cases a day, although that is a large day's work. Three cases are about a fair All kinds of fancy hair cutting done in the latest and neatest style average and a girl does not call herself a "smart worker" who can not do this All kinds of fancy hair dressing and hair dying, a specialty. Special attention given without working her full ten hours; they can do it in nine or nine and a half. As they work by the piece I also have for sale a very fine assort-ment of hair oils, hair tonics, cosmetics, etc. they can do more or less as they please. If they feel indolent they O! I have in connection with my parlor, will not do so much; if they feel like "putting in," as they express it, they will do more; but three cases are a fair average. They are paid \$1.10 a case and the girls earn from \$15 to \$20 a week; they sometimes go M'MINNVILLE NATIONAL as high as \$22 and there have been girls who have, when they worked their full time during the week, made from \$24 to \$25, but these are isolated

Transacts a General Banking Business. President, J. W. COWLS, The buttonhole girls can easily make 3,500 a day; they often run up to 4,000, 4,500 and even 5,000; but the to 4,000, 4,500 and even 5,000; but the latter number is attained only by the swiftest workers, who work up to their full time of ten hours. A good that he thought could be refuted, he would Cashier......CLARK BRALY. Sells exchange on Portland, San Interest allowed on time deposits. 4,000. The machine does about all his art, and when his time came to answer the work; the one in charge has to set he often surprised his adversaries by the way Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m the work; the one in charge has to set ARE YOU GOING EAST? though the joker of the whole affair. the one that seems to play at work, is the machine that sews on the buttons. The way the bottons come out of the little hopper at the top and come on to the boots at the bottom of the machine is like the trick of a necroman-

cer.—Boston Herald. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The Different Forms of Execution in Use in Various Countries.

Now that the mode of executing criminals is again attracting the attention of humanitarians, and it has live the vigorous and careless. -Once a Week. been thought that an entirely new method of taking life, namely, by Its magnificent steel track, unsurpassed electricity, should be adopted, the following summary of different for as of execution is opportune: Auto da fe, or execution by the Spanish inquisition. usually by burning, beating with tribes; beheading or decapitation, known to the Greeks, Romans and Jews, and used formerly in England and France, and now in China and Japan: blowing from cannon, employed in quelling a rebellion among the Sepoys in India; boiling, formerly used in England in the case of poisoners; burning, a familiar mode of execution in the time of the early religious persecutions; burning alive, employed civilized countries; crucifixion, a very ancient form of execution; decimation, employed by military tribunals, where die in cases where a large number of ary .- Globe-Democrat. soldiers mutinied; dichotomy, or in the increase of feminine medical bisecting mentioned in the Bible, where it is written men were drawn asunder; dismemberment, used in drowning, in vogue in ancient Syria, ging with a knot, used in Russia; garroting, a punishment originally devised by the Arabs and Moors; the guillotine, hari-kari, impalement, poisoning, hanging, pounding in a loose again, and now turns up with the mortar, precipitation, pressing to information that the seaside resorts death, the rack, running the gauntlet,

shooting, stabbing, stoning, strangling every man. There has, indeed, been a and suffocation. - Chicago News.

Cotton-Seed Makes Cheap Beef. deplorable scarcity of men at all the A series of feeding tests at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, very carefully conducted, show unmistakably that cotton-seed meal at current prices is one of the cheapest feeds for fattening animals. After three winters of feeding experiments, it was found that if cotton-seed meal is judiciously ombined with corn meal it can take the place of more than its own weight of corn meal. It was also evident that when the price of cotton-seed meal is other members of the royal family are not much greater than that of corn meal, the former can be fed profitably to beef cattle. Since this statement is made without any reference to the manurial value of the two meals, it became very devout in the few years certainly is not exaggerated. Many farmers do not know that the quantity of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric women to abstain from the use of hair acid contained in a ton of corn meal is so small that it would cost only about \$6 to buy as much of these elements in the form of commercial fertilizers. In cotton-seed meal, on the contrary, the amount of plant food it contains is so great that it will cost \$28 to supply in the form of commercial fertilizers the manurial elements contained in one and skin complaints. The acids attack ton of cotton-seed meal. Certainly no more arguments should be needed to and produce-if their use be persisted convince cattle feeders of the profits. ooth direct and indirect, to be derived charges of the scaip, and, eventually, from this food, since most of i's baldness. Altogether, it would be betmanurial elements are retained in the "t the "delicate gold shade" of hair. manure. - Farm and Home.

REFLECTED.

Your heart is like a beautiful smooth pool,
That mirrors clear whatever bends above—
Warm with the sun, and with the evening cool—
So, love it gives me, if I bring it love.

My grief lies in your heart as in my own, My gladness flashes back from you to me; No passing cloud of thought is mine alone, Reflected in your mind each thought I see

Why is it, then, that I am not content? What do I long for? Is there more than this-That you should know each unsaid thing I meant And give me thought for thought, and kiss for

And yet, sometimes, I grow to hate the thing That, imaged in your heart, iles clear and fair; What is beneath the love or thought I bring? What hidden in the depths or shallows there? —Bessie Chandler in American Magazine

Woman's Crown of Glory. A woman's hair may grow to the length of six feet. Mme. Hess, of Paris, refused 5,000 francs for her "cranial covering," which was about that measurement. Four hundred hairs of average thickness would cover an inch of space. The blonde bell has about 140,000 filaments to comb and brush, while the red haired beauty has to be satisfied with 88,000; the brown haired damsel may have 109,000; the black baired but 102,000. Few ladies consider that they carry some forty or fifty miles of hair on their heads; the fair haired may even have to dress seventy miles of threads of gold every morning. A German experimentalist has proved that a single hair will suspend four ounces without breaking, stretching under the process and con-tracting again. But the bair thus beavily weighted must be dark brown, for blond hair breaks down under two and a half ounces. No wonder then that "beauty can draw love by a single hair."—Emile Nou-veau in Philadelphia Times.

Two Stenographers in Congress I know of only two practical stenographers in congress. One is Hitt, of Illinois, who was formerly assistant secretary of state and secretary of the Paris legation, and the other is Ford, of Michigan, who before he became a congressman was an official court stenog-rapher. Mr. Ford has found his accomaverage is considered from 3,500 to take it down in the mysterious characters of it, then it does the rest itself. It is taken verbatim reports of many bright one of the most interesting machines thing, that have been said in the house, and to watch that is used in the room; alpaign material on hand. - New York Tribune

Most of those who die between 25 and 60, unless they die by accident, die by some in discretion—such as the over indulgence of cise before middle life. It is so much easier to provent serious sickness than it is to se-cure recovery from it. Hence it is that many rho are deficient in vigor in early life out-

ion.-Chicago Herald.

The English have a happy way of avoiding lawsuits about boundaries. They form a elergymen, parochial officers and parishamong barbarous tribes and even in parish school, go to the parish boundaries, civilized countries: crucifixion, a very and with peeled willow wands strike or touch them. Formerly, at any important employed by military tribunals, where beaten, so as to make a deep impression on every tenth man was chosen by lot to his mind of the exact location of that bound

It is said that in the southern part of Rus sia the peasants use a coin of such small value that it would take 250,000 of them France in the seventeenth century; to buy an American dollar, and these coins are so scarce that a man who has a hundred Greece, Rome and Persia; exposure to is looked upon as rich, and one who has wild beasts, an ancient custom; flaying a thousand is considered very wealthy alive, formerly used in England; flog-owns two-fifths of a cent, and comfortably well off on one-twenty-fifth of a cent.—Bos-

What the Chiu Means. An old writer says: "A long chin declar eth a man to be peaceable, yet a babbler. They that have little chins are much to be avoided and taken heed of, for they are full of impiety and wickedness, and are spies like unto scrpents. If the end of the chin be round, it is the sign of nice manners; but in of a real man is square."-Chicago Herald.

Phonetic Chinese Symbols.

Missionary Beach, of China, claims to have succeeded in representing the Chinese spoken language by a system of clear and simple phonetic symbols, fashioned after the Pitman style. It is said that an educated foreigner can learn the system in from two to five hours, and a bright Chinaman in ten hours.—New York Sun.

A Vital Question. Young Wife-Doctor, I am about to pre-

pare for a trip to Ostend, and have come ask your advice. Young Wife-You must tell me what is the proper complaint to go to Ostend with.-Fliegende Blaetter.

No Small Change. Small change is extremely scarce in Honlurns, and in a number of villages, and even n Tegucigalpa, it is sometimes difficult to cossible, as no small change exists. - Chicago

Lowest Degradation.

The lifting of a man's self up in his own opinion has had the credit in former ages to be thought the lowest degradation that hunan nature could well sink itself to,-Locks.

An agreement without consideration is roid: a note made on Sunday is void; con tracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

for technical education report a large increase in pupils.

CHINESE COOKERY.

KITCHEN SUPPLIES OF A RESTAU-RANT ON MOTT STREET.

A Great Variety of Spices and Condiments-A Stock of Standard Foods, Many of Which Are Not Familiar to

Long before Lucullus immortalized him self by regaling the jeunessa dorce of Rome with his hundred thousand dollar dinners his prototypes were indulging in the same pleasires on a similar scale in Pekin and Fook-Chow, for gastronomy has been among the fine arts in China almost from the beginning of Chinese history. The Chinese chef has an official status of at least forty centuries' duration. Two thousand years before the Christian era he was esteemed as highly and paid as liberally as he is today, and now he is ex-

ceedingly well paid. For example, the chef in a restaurant in Mott street came to New York from San Francisco under a contract by which he re-ceives \$100 a month, besides his board and ceives \$100 a month, besides his board and lodging, for his services. All things considered, this salary is fully equivalent to the \$6,000 a year paid to such chefs as preside in the kitchens of the Hoffman house, Delmonico's, the Union League club and the Vanderbilt mansion. The Mongolian chef, to judge by Lee-Ah, who is the distinguished individual mentioned, is curiously like his Caucasian colleague in that he is dignified, egotistical, petulant and thoroughly independent. Unpetulant and thoroughly independent. Unlike the Caucasian, however, the great man of the Chinese kitchen believes in working himself at the simplest tasks in order to keep

himself in practice.
In taking charge of the kitchen of a great restaurant his first work is to supply himself with a great variety of spices and condinents, and in this particular he is fully qualified to give points to the jaded sybarites of the Occident. In his stores will be black, white and red pepper, as well as the pimento of the tropics; curry, chutney, mustard, ginger (the favorite spice of the east), green, dried, pickled, sweetened and pulverized; see-yu, which is the father of soy and the grandfather of Worcestershire sauce; olive oil, peanut oil, cotton seed oil, clarified butter he guee of India); onions, shallots, chives, leeks, garlic, fu-qua and su-qua (highly cul-tivated bitter cucumbers); ma-tai, for which there is no English name; orange and lemon peel, vinegar, lemon juice, powdered crab and lobster shells, a curious preparation con-taining iron, half a dozen forms of dried nushrooms, and not less than fifty powerful ondiments and spices unknown to Americans and having no English names.

In every kitchen is a stock of standard foods, but a few of which are familiar to the discretion—such as the over indulgence of appetite, or the neglect of food when needed, or the overstrain of business, or exposure to changes of the temperature without corresponding changes of clothing. It is intelligent caution that saves sickness; and this gent caution that saves sickness; and this can be a cubic to be in possession and exercises. is a foot in length, from two to three pounds in weight, packed in a sardine box a cubic foot in size; dried fishes which range from a tiny sprat smaller than but similar to the English whitebait, to a monster eight feet long, two feet wide, and two inches thick; The Aggressive Eucalyptus.

The inhabitants of Oakland, Cal., who a suggest a ball of yarn; bean, pen and wheat gum and eucalyptus trees from Australia as | made by crushing the cereal and removing fever destroyers, have come to the conclusion that the roots of these Australian monclubs, practiced by the South African branches do good above, and have set to with an indistinguishable hash or paste tribes; beheading or decapitation, work to destroy them. The roots have a ut with alternating dice of fat and playful way of strangling those of other ean meat; huge cans filled with the trees within their reach, breaking drain famous edible bamboo tips, which look pipes, cracking pavements and loosening and smell like buge asparagus, but taste foundations in an extremely alarming fash unlike anything in Christian markets;

water lily leaves, which are used both as a food and as coloring material, imparting a beautiful green to any white food with which they may be cooked; preserved eggs, of which each one is embalmed in a rough mass of quick lime, charcoal and fish glue; sea sprouts, which resemble a string bean two feet in length.

ments may be seen the celebrated birds' nests, which look for all the world like irregular masses of coopers' glue; sharks' fins, which are greenish white pieces of desiccated soft cartilage; beche-de-la-mer, a mollusk of a high order, which is a first cousin of Victor Hugo's devil fish; and dried sea anemones, which bear the same culinary resemblance to birds' nests that snapping turtles do to the diamond back terrapin. Some idea of the iuxuriousness of the Mongol is afforded by the prices he charges for these delicacies.
Dried clams cost \$1 a pound; dried oysters,
\$1.50; sharks' fins, \$2 to \$3, according to
quality; beche-de-la-mer, from 40 cents to \$3, nd birds' nests, from \$20 to \$50 a dozen. ant a part as in the cuisine at Les Freres Provenceau. For the preparation of these,

In Chinese cooking sauces play as importas well as for the thickening of soups and the concoction of "made dishes," there will be bowlfuls of the finest wheat flour and starch, and of that finest of all amylaceous spects the stores of the kitchen contain the same articles as first class American restaurant kitchens. Whatever is to be found in our larders finds a place there, and the numerous articles mentioned add the variety which is the main distinguishing feature of the Chinese cuisine.

The furniture of the kitchen presents of

curious instance of the invasion of the east by the west, for the cast iron stove or range found beside the brick bench used in China, which greatly resembles the one recommended by Count Rumford in his famous studies at the beginning of the century. This bench is about four feet high, four feet wide and from ten to twenty feet in length. At one end of it is a large fireplace cylindrical in shape, two or three feet in diameter and three feet deep. This is used in reasting. The remainder of the top of the bench has several circular openings of different sizes. In the sides and ends there are smaller fireplaces, seldom more than eight inches square. The fuel used in cooking is kiln dried wood, bickory or some similar variety being pre-ferred. -Harper's Bazar.

Butter Inspection in France. Among the recent decrees made in France

is one relating to the inspection of butter for the repression of fraudulent dealings. By this, special persons are authorized to samples of butter in any place, whether the butter is exposed for sale, stored in a warehouse or in transit by land or water. No obstacle is to be thrown in the way of this, and all way bills, receipts, bills of lading, or dec-larations must be shown on demand. Each sample taken is to be subjected to a special examination. Pure butter, mixed butter, margarine, eleomargarine, and grease intended for consumption, forwarded in transit must be contained in closed packages, and the origin and nature of the merchan-dise must be conspicuously specified thereon. In every way the article to be exported must have its full history recorded.-London

A COCKROACH MAIL CARRIER. Novel Means of Communication Employed

by Two Indiana Convicts A common cockroach was trained to act as a letter carrier between William Rodifer and "Starlight Jack" Ryan, convicts in the Southern Indiana penitentiary. It is prob-ably the first instance on record, too, where there was any use found for this little crea-ture. A writer in Tid Bits tells the story as

> Rodifer occupied a cell in the tier just above the one where Jack was confined, and for a long time they had no means of com-munication with one another. Rodifer was munication with one another. Rodifer was a daring fellow, but he had not sufficient imagination to get up a plan of escape, and he relied on the bright mind of his friend, "Starlight Jack," to suggest an idea.
>
> One evening Rodifer noticed an innocent looking cockroach running about on the floor. After watching its gambolings for a time, he concluded he would use it. So, writing a short note to his friend he tied it.

writing a short note to his friend, he tied it to the cockroach's wing, and, kneeling down on the floor, he put it out on the wall under the iron balcony in front of his cell. He calculated that it would run into the cell underneath; and it did.

Jack noticed the paper, caught the insect, and read the note. Then he answered it, and poked the little creature out on the wall from the ceiling over the door, where he released it. The roach went into Rodifer's cell and was caught. Then they fed and cared for it, and used it in this manner for some months. In fact, it grew to understand its

however, for one day it stopped to chat with a friend, and was noticed by a warden. The note, which was written in some sort of cipher, was taken off, and the hospital stew-ard, Dr. Sid C. McCure, read it. Then the beetle was put on the balcony floor and it ran into Rodifer's cell. Thus the officials were kept posted as to the two famous jail

After a time Jack began to suspect that something was wrong, and he added a post-script to his letter something like this:

"If overything is right, you will find a hair from my head in this note."

The warden read it as he did the others, but dropped the hair and lost it. "Never mind it," said Capt. Craig, whose hair was red; "put one of mine in it." The answer came back: "That last whip-ping must have been an awful one, Jack, for it has changed the color of your hair."

The scheming of these two worthies came

to naught, however, and they served their terms.—Inter Ocean.

Japanese Coating for Ships. The Japanese admiralty has finally decided upon coating the bottoms of all their ships with a material closely akin to the lacquer to which we are so much accustomed as a specialty of Japanese furniture work. Ala specialty of Japanese furniture work. Al-though the preparation differs somewhat from that commonly known as Japanese lacquer, the base of it is the same—viz, gum he, as it is commonly termed. Experiments which have been long continued by the im-perial naval department have resulted in af-fording proof that the new coating material remains fully efficient for three years, and the report on the subject demonstrates that, although the first cost of the material is three times the amount of that hitherto employed times the amount of that hitherto employed, the amount of dockings required will be re-duced by its use to the proportion of one to six. A vessel of the Russian Pacific fleet has already been coated with the new prepration, which, the authorities say, con ctely withstands the fouling influences so

mmon in tropical waters. It occupied the native inventor many cars to overcome the tendency of the lac to harden and crack, but having successfully complished this, the finely polished surface of the mixture resists in an almost perfect legree the liability of barnacles to adhere or eeds to grow, while presumably the same high polish must materially reduce the skin riction which is so important an element affecting the speed of iron ships. The dealers in gum lac express the fear lest the demand likely to follow on this novel application of it may rapidly exhaust existing sources of supply.—Scientific American.

I have been told how a shipmaster got to windward of the inspector detailed to look after his vessel. He had six barrels of coffee, for which he had been offered a high price. It was during the war, and things went with a rush in those days. The master took a teamster into his confidence, who at moontime, while the stevedores were eating heir dinner, drove boldly down the wharf, hailing the skipper, who was standing on the quarterdeck conversing with the officer.

"I say. Cap," he shouted, "Mr. — sent

ne down here after six barrels of beans which have been sent by mistake. They beto deliver them right now. They are marked B, in a diamond. Can I have 'em?'

The master blandly put the question to the officer, who had, of course, heard the conver-sation, and failed to detect either evil intentions or deception in the proposition. He glanced at the barrels, which had been left close to the gangway; the owner carelessly rolled one over and the beans rattled gloriously. It was a clever touch, a delicate stroke of shading and diplomacy on the part of the wily smuggler, and the bait was swallowed. The barrels disappeared, and a handsome profit was pocketed.—New York Star.

Not Fit for the Business

Few people have an idea how few there are who could become barbers by any amount of application. I have had nineteen apprentices at various times, only seven of whom are tonsorial artists. Some boys are too peryous to acquire the ability, and particularly cigarette smokers. Others are too lazy. Still others have not the suaveness necessary, for a successful barber must be a polite man. Others have not the essential mechanism or Others have not the essential mechanism or cannot attain to the requisite lightness of touch. But morbid peculiarities are great factors in unfitting a candidate. For inanticutely and the control of the requisite lightness of touch. But morbid peculiarities are great factors in unfitting a candidate. For inanticutely and the plant itself is a legume, commonly called the "Paternoster pea," but known in botany as the Abrus Pereginus. It is factors in unfitting a candidate. stance, I have just dismissed an apprentice because of his incidinate antipathy to warts. When a customer who is the possessor of a wart is down in a chair at the boy's mercy he shaves all around it with the utmost care then a devilish grin distorts his features, the expression being the funniest I ever saw, and discovers his face bleeding terribly, and the result is a row and a lost customer.—John Beck in Globe-Democrat.

Torment for the Cyclists

The street rowdies of Chelsea have invented a new torment for the cyclists who avail themselves of Battersea park. They are not content with flicking them with switches and their wheels, but they set on little boys to run across a cyclist with a view of getting traverse the globe unaffected or undisrun across a cyclist with a view of getting knocked over. Boy falls prostrate, howling, park keeper hurries up, takes cyclist's address, a crowd soon gathers, compensation is, of course, forthcoming, especially if the cyclist is a lady. The wounded child skips merrily off with a half crown, divides the booty and tries for another spill in another part of the park.—Pall Mail Gasette.

COME HOTEL HAWKSHAWS.

able to Our Benifaces. "Oh, he's a hotel detective, is held, what on earth good is a botel de-ctive? What do hotels want with de-

This remark, made in a petulant tone, was uttered in the corridor of the Hoffman house the other afternoon by a western man who was on a visit to metropolis and bad been looking at the art treasures of the cafe. He eyed in a contemptuous way the well dressed little man, with a slouch hat, who was leaning against a pile of trunks near the elevator. A friend showing the western man the city sights had happened incidentally to point out Detective Jacobs as one of the features of a big metropolitan betal

Ten minutes later the westerner saw the little detective step up to a well dressed man in a group of three who had just sauntered into the art gallery.
"I'll have to ask you to move on, sir,"

"I'll have to ask you to move on, sir,"
the detective said.
"Who are you?" growled the man,
angrily, "what do you mean by talking
to me that way?"

"Just what I say, and I mean it," the
little man replied, undaunted, "and
here's who I am, and I know you perfectly well" fectly well."

The little detective threw open his

coat and showed his glistening detective shield. The well dressed man cut short his bluster instantly, and walked quickly out into the street.

He was a local bunko man, who had casually dropped into the hotel cafe with two out of town crooks. The conversation with the little detective was anima-ted, but not so loud that anybody in the art gallery could understand it. The Gothamite who was showing the westerner around knew what was up, though, and turning to his friend said playfully: "That's some good a hotel detective is.

That was a confidence man that he talked to. Maybe he'd have caught on to you if it hadn't been for the detec-

It was an apt illustration of one of the duties of the hotel detective. In the marvelous perfection of the equipment of a metropolitan hotel in the last few years the private detective has come to be an indispensable detail, and today there is not a hotel in town that enjoys any select patronage at all that does not inploy a guardian who is empowered make arrests if nt essity arises. the detectives are men specially asgned from the police force, and whose salary is guaranteed by the hotel in consideration of the policeman's exclusive service. Often, however, the special service. Often, however, the special guardians are regular private detectives. They are men well trained in detective methods, and enjoy the advantage of a wide and varied acquaintance with the faces of metropolitan rascals and the confidence operators of the country.

Keeping the hotel clear of this class of

crooks, however, is only a small part of the hotel detective's work. Upon them decolves in most cases the supervision of the porters and hall boys, and all the army of help that a big Gotham inn has to employ. If a guest loses anything in the hotel, or outside of it either, he is sent at once to the hotel detective to consult about its recovery; and if chambermaids or porters find articles that have been mislaid or lost, they are expected to bring them direct to the hotel detective, and he, in turn, hands them over to the hotel proprietor, or his representative, to

be delivered to the owner.

It is also the detective's duty to protect his employers from the numerous and persistent army of pests known as the hotel beat, and it is due to the presence of detectives, in every well regulated city hotel, that New York has ceased to be a spot where this peculiar gentry can thrive. The petty thievery of guests' valuables has also come to be a rarity, and nowadays the man of means, stop-ping at any well regulated New York ho-tel, can feel as secure as if he were traveling with a private station house of his cwn in tow. More than all, however, the old time harvest of victims that Hungry Joe and his pals used to gather from notel corridors is all cut off.

All this the detective has to do for the regular salary, but he has legitimate perquisites. These are the more or less lib-eral fees that good natured out-oftowners, who want to see what the life of a big city really is after dark, pay for straight tips on the places where the ele-phant "cuts up his most flamboyant and startling shindigs." It is worth a hand-some sum to the hotel detective who pilots a party of strangers through the multitudinous and more or less picturesque maze of after dark spectacles known to the experienced man about town as "the sights." And there are few more experienced men about town than your quick witted hotel detective. -New York Sun.

The Wondrous Weather Plant.

That remarkable specimen of the vege table world, the "weather plant," con-tinues to excite considerable interest. Men of science, who on its first discovery were unwilling to express an opinion on its prognosticating virtues, now agree, after extensive experiments, that the shrub is in truth prophetic. Thirty-two thousand trials made during the last three years tend to prove its infallibility. and twig strongly resemble those of the acacia. The more delicate leaves of its upper branches foretell the state of the weather forty-eight hours in advance, while its lower and hardier leaves indicate all atmospheric changes three days beforehand. The indications consist in a change in the position of the leaves and in the rise and fall of the twigs and branchlets.-Pall Mall Ga-

Language of the World.

An English correspondent gives as a

An English corresponding that the English reason for possibility that the English language will become the "world speech" the Anglo-Saxon. mayed by its eccentricities of speech.
The English speaking countries have an
area of more than one-fifth of the whole
habitable globe. English is the language of the high seas, and is spoken in every maritime port. What demand can there maritime port. What demand ca be for Volapuk?-Boston Budget.