The Yamhill County Reporter

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NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, as sheriff of Yamhill county, state of Oregon, under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Yamhill, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1895, and bearing said date, upon and to enforce that certain decree rendered by said court on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1895, in that certain suit therein pending, wherein Joseph Huston was plaintiff and Charles Lehman, M. Gunther and M. Gunther as guardian of said Charles Lehman were defendants, in which it was ordered, adjudged and decreed by said court that said plaintiff Joseph Huston recover of and from said defendant Charles Lehman the sum of Two Hundred One and 45-100ths ($201.45) dollars U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1895, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, the sum of $40 attorneys fees and the costs and disbursements taxed at $11.00, and ordering the sale of the following described real property, to-wit:

Situate in Yamhill county, State of Oregon, to-wit: Forty acres off of the east end or portion of the homestead claim of G. W. Hardwick in township two (2) south, range three (3) west of the Willamette meridian, and in Section Twenty (20) of said township and range in said county, said forty acres being the same premises conveyed to said Charles Lehman by G. W. Herdwick and M. E. Hardwick on the 15th day of May, 1888, by deed recorded at pages 583 and 584 of book "Y" of the records of deeds of said Yamhill county, Oregon.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, decree and order of sale, and in accordance with the commands thereof, I will, on Saturday, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1895, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the court house door in the City of McMinnville, in Yamhill county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the above described real property to satisfy said execution, costs and accruing costs.

Dated this the 30th day of October, A. D. 1895.

W. G. HENDERSON,
Sheriff of Yamhill County, Oregon.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Yamhill County.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, (a corporation) Plaintiff,
vs
Thomas W. Perry, Orianna I. Perry, S. L. Parrett and Wm Parrett, partners doing business under the firm name and style of Parrett & Co., McMinnville National Bank, (a corporation) and Commercial National Bank of Portland, Oregon, (a corporation) defendants.

By virtue of an execution, judgment order and decree and order of sale out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Yamhill, to me duly directed, dated the 30th day of October, A. D. 1895, upon a judgment and decree rendered and entered in said court on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1895, in favor of The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, (a corporation) plaintiff, and against the defendants Thomas W. Perry and Orianna I. Perry for the sum of $3185.16, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 14th day of October, 1895, and the further sum of $490.60 attorneys fees, and the further sum of $20.85 costs and disbursements, and also the costs of and upon said writ, and ordering the sale of the hereinafter described real property, I did on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1895, duly levy upon all the right, title and interest which the said defendants or either of them had on the first day of May, 1890, or have since had, in or to the above described real property, to satisfy said execution, judgment order and decree, interest and costs.

Dated at McMinnville, Oregon, October 30th, 1895.

W. G. HENDERSON,
Sheriff of Yamhill County, Oregon.

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Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
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No. 2. 120 acres, 13 miles west of McMinnville; 20 acres in cultivation; good house and barn; plenty of living water; 1½ miles to school; good stock farm; 1½ acres in fruit. Price $7.50 per acre. Will trade for small tract near McMinnville.

No. 3. 2 acres in Cozine's 2d add to McMinnville; good house and other out houses; ½ in fruit. Price $1300, half down, balance on time.

No. 7. 40 acres 4 miles northwest of McMinnville; 12 acres in cultivation; balance good timber. Price $750; part cash, balance on time.

No. 8. One lot on Fourth street, McMinnville. Price $800. Center of town.

No. 9. 160 acres 6 miles west of Carlton; 65 acres in cultivation; all fenced; plenty of running water; 3 acres in bearing trees; good house and barn; ½ mile to school. Price $12.50; payments made easy.

No. 22. 160 acres with good house and barn; all fenced; 30 acres in cultivation; good springs above house; one mile to school; 4 miles west of McMinnville. Price $1800; inquire for terms.

No. 23. 46 acres 3 miles north of McMinnville; all in cultivation; good improvements; fruit of all kinds; plenty of good water. Price $2500; further particulars on application.

No. 31. 400 acres 8 miles from McMinnville; 150 acres in cultivation; good house and barn; fruit in abundance; living water 1½ miles from school house; excellent stock farm. Price $40.0.

No. 32. 3 unimproved lots in McMinnville; good location. Price $300.

No. 33. Good house and 2 lots in Oak Park. Price 1,000. Payments easy.

No. 34. One acre on College side, all cleared and fenced. Price 250.

No. 36. 2 lots with good house and barn, and chicken park; good well; good location. Price 900.

No. 37. 80 acres unimproved, 7 miles west of North Yamhill; good spring, 14 acres cleared, 1-4 mile to school, short distance to postoffice. Price $250 cash, or $350, 150 down, balance 18 months at 8 per cent.

No. 38. 60 acres at Scholls, in Washington Co., 14 miles from Portland, 15 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture, good 7-room house, barn and other out buildings, all fenced and divided in four fields, blacksmith shop on place, good business point, 1-4 mile to P. O. and store, ¾ mile to school, grist and sawmill close by, young orchard and good water. Price $5000, ½ cash, balance to suit purchaser at 8 per cent.

No. 39. 2 lots with good house and barn, in good location. Price 800, ½ cash, balance on one or two years' time.

No. 40. 159 acres, 105 in cultivation, good improvements, water supplied by windmill, good seven-room house, good barn, all under fence, one-fourth mile from Carlton. Price $45 per acre. Have been offered $60 per acre.

No. 41. 90 acres, all in cultivation, good house and barn, good windmill on the place, ½ mile from Carlton. Price $47 per acre.

No. 42. 107½ acres, 2½ miles from Amity, 75 acres in cultivation, warehouse on farm, fine white fir timber good for paper pulp, on main county road—best in the county.

No. 43. 236 acres on the Big Nestuck river in Tillamook county, 25 acres plow land, most all level, good fencing, watered by springs, 140 acres in good pasture, good orchard, 40 or 50 tons of hay put up on place, fine stock farm. Price $3500, One-half cash, balance plenty of time.

No. 44. Two lots in Saylor's add. Good location. Price $125. Worth double this amount.

No. 45. 89 acres ½ mile from Whiteson; house and barn; good spring water; 10 acres in cultivation; balance in good wood timber. Price $900, terms easy.

No. 46. Grain warehouse for sale, or will trade for a farm.

The Reporter

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STODDARD ON THE TURK.

He Says Some Kindly Things About the "Unspeakable."

Mr. John L. Stoddard, the popular lecturer, fresh from a survey of Constantinople, and Turkish life, was asked his opinion of that vexatious people. As an interesting contrast, or perhaps complement, to the impressions of other travelers above reflected, Mr. Stoddard's are herewith given: "It is the fashion now to mention the Turk as 'unspeakable,' as if he were the vilest and most brutal of humanity, but he has certainly some good qualities which speak for themselves.

"In the first place, the Turk is usually personally clean. The Turkish bath is known throughout the world. Moreover, for him bathing is more than a luxury, it is a religious duty. Five times a day before he prays to God he must at least have washed his hands. First, therefore, put this down to his credit—cleanliness, which is next to Godliness. Secondly, the Turk is sober. The Koran forbids all intoxicating drinks, and to me it is one of the most surprising things in this world that 180,000,000 of Moslems strictly obey this law, and have done so for 1,300 years. No whisky, wine, beer, or absinthe ever passes their lips. Hence among them there is no drunkenness. In parts of Christian London there is a gin shop on almost every corner, and I have seen gray-haired women reeling through London streets. In every gin shop there you may see women drinking at the bar. Among the Turks there is no such thing as a bar in existence. Cleanliness and temperance—a pretty good showing thus far. Let us go on.

"Thirdly, in the Moslem quarter of Constantinople there is not a single disreputable house. The European quarter abounds in them. In other words, the Turks have no 'social evil,' as it exists in Christendom, and, on account of the seclusion of their women, no adultery.' Do you reply that their polygamy and easy divorces are just as bad? I do not say to the contrary, but I merely want to put that also down to their credit.

"No personal uncleanliness, no drunkenness, no prostitution, no adultery—these go a long way toward making a community respectable.

"This is not all, however. The Turk is usually honest.

"Compared with the Greek Jew, and Armenian, he is (commercially speaking) a child. This is so well known in the east that it does not need a word of proof.

"Among the Turks, there are practically no 'sharpers.' The European quarter of Constantinople swarms with them.

"One thing more. After their relations with men consider their relations to God. The Turks are sincerely devout. Like all Mohammedans, their religion is an essential part of their daily life. They have no idols, and no disgusting practices like the Hindoo. They revere one God alone, and pray to him unostentatiously five times a day. This very devotion, however, gives them their worst faults, fanaticism and intolerance, for in this world it seems to be impossible to be intensely religious without being intolerant.

"Another point: In the Orient the word 'Christian' covers a multitude of sins. Many of those who are called Christians there are by no means 'members of the church in good and regular standing.'

"Along the northern side of the 'Golden Horn,' in the district called 'Galata,' live probably the most depraved set of people in the world. They are the lowest Greeks, Italians, Jews, and Armenians, the very riff-raff of humanity, who have drifted to Constantinople to prey upon the Turks. Since they call themselves Christians, it is exceedingly difficult for the Sultan's government to punish them for any crime, because they immediately appeal to their respective consuls, and political difficulties at once arise.

"'Galata' has been rightly called 'a fermenting vat of the scum of humanity.' The Turks regard the inhabitants there with unutterable loathing, and the respectable Europeans in Pera look on them with shame and fear.

"Personally, if I had to live in Constantinople, and could not dwell with the aristocratic Europeans on the hill of 'Pera,' but had to choose between making my home on one side of the Golden Horn with the Turks, or else in 'Galata' among the brothels, gambling hells, and cesspools of iniquity frequented by the so-called Christians there, I would take my chances with the Moslems every time.

"Do not misunderstand me. I am not excusing in the least the Turkish massacres of Armenians. They send a thrill of horror through the civilized world. There can be no excuse for such atrocities. If the Sultan's government cannot put a stop to them I hope that the European powers will interfere and do so. Moreover, since the Turkish government has become weak, inefficient, and corrupt, I should be glad to see it forced back from Europe into Asia, where by race and religion the Turks belong.

"The Sultan himself is not a bloodthirsty monster as he is commonly represented. He is a courteous gentleman, who, under ordinary circumstances, would be kind-hearted. His cruelty is the cruelty of weakness, not of tyranny, but, unfortunately, the cruelty of weakness is often the worst cruelty of all. It is necessary, also, to distinguish between the semi-civilized Turks in the provinces, and those who live in Constantinople. The latter are far from being the worst people in the world."

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Our Defenseless Coasts.

The secretary of the navy errs when he estimates British ability to inflict damages upon our lake ports as limited to a few war vessels of light draft that must cross the Atlantic before passing through the Welland canal. Great Britain has observed the letter of the treaty of Ghent by keeping no more than one armed vessel on the great lakes, but she has evaded its intent by permitting her Dominion of Canada to construct several ships that, while ostensibly built as revenue cruisers, are so arranged as to be convertible into ships of war at a few hours' notice. There are at least four such ships now on Canadian waters, and their equipment of heavy guns can be put in place in short order. Great Britain never ceases in time of peace from making ready against a time of war. The United States, alone of great commercial nations, places blind confidence in luck and in the undisciplined valor and patriotism of its citizens as means of protection.

General Miles well has said that the United States has five hundred times more wealth afloat on the lakes, or stored in cities on their shores, than belong to the British Dominion of Canada. And yet Canada has prepared a fleet of war ships, disguised as revenue cruisers, while we have made neither actual nor potential addition to our naval force.

Nor are we better protected upon land than afloat. The secretary of the navy takes an optimistic view of the case, a view to which, as we think, he gives a wholly fictitious color, but General Doe, the assistant secretary of war, sees things in a far clearer light. Great Britain, he says, can mass a thoroughly trained and well equipped army of one hundred thousand men at any point between Toronto and Duluth within thirty days from a declaration of war. Such a force, he says, could defend the Welland canal, while all the British gunboats, as well as the rapidly transformed Canadian revenue cruisers, passed through to devastate our lake cities.

We are not alarmists. We have confidence in the ability of the American people to prepare for defensive war very rapidly. But we are quite certain that the United States cannot build a fleet of lake war ships in thirty days, and we are quite sure that the Canadian revenue cruisers can be converted into war ships in little more than thirty hours, and that the British gunboats now afloat on the Atlantic can be transferred to the lakes in far less than thirty days.—*Inter Ocean.*

The Union's New Star.

In the late election Utah adopted its state constitution and elected state officers. The new constitution prohibits polygamy, and confers the right of suffrage without distinction of sex. In several respects it is of advanced, progressive character, in line with that of Wyoming and other new western states. The new star representing this new member of Uncle Sam's family will be added to the nation's flag next Fourth of July, making forty-six in all. To fill out in full the six rows of eight stars each on the flag will require three more, and those will likely be added ere long by the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Alaska.

For nearly forty years Utah has been seeking admission to the Union, its first application being as the "State of Deseret" in 1856. The population of Utah has long since been sufficient for statehood and now amounts to about 300,000, but the presence of the Mormon church and its overshadowing influence have been objectionable features. The anti-polygamy clause in the constitution formally removes the objection heretofore urged against admission but many persons who have studied the Mormon question fear that statehood will be a cloak for the permanent establishment of polygamic practices. It is highly probable that the influence of the Mormon church will be conspicuous in the new state, and that many abuses will consequently prevail.

FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

Dayton Herald.

Following is the vote polled at the town election on Monday: for Mayor; Alderman, 52, Exton, 31. Councilmen for two years: N. Bradley, 47, J. W. Fishburn, 47, R. S. Goodrich, 37, J. Watson, 42. Councilmen for one year: John Branch, 48; H. A. Bertram, 39; B. E. Harris, 38; C. W. Powell, 41; J. Mauts, 51; B. Parrish, 35; W. Hibbert, 36; C. H. Krietz, 42. Recorder: S. R. Baxter, 43; G. E. Detmering, 43. Treasurer, O. M. Harris, 78. Marshal, J. Parker, 52; M. G. Stonebrink, 32.

Newberg Graphic.

On Friday night of last week burglars entered W. C. Kruger's hardware store and carried off cutlery, revolvers and cartridges, amounting in all to about $150 worth. The safe was tampered with but the burglars were evidently not expert safe crackers as they failed to get it open. Entrance was gained to the building by prying a window open. Property owners may as well get their muskets ready for use.

Amity Blade.

J. M. Fink and family of McMinnville, moved to Amity this week for the winter.

Rev. Harry Watkins has rented his farm west of the river and is thinking of moving to the metropolis ere long.

An election will be held December 2, in the city of Amity, for the purpose of electing five councilmen, a marshal, recorder and treasurer.

Yamhill Independent.

A number of the prune raisers who sold to Spencer, Clark & Co. are considerably put out over the returns. The petites did not grade up to their expectations, which cut the price down quite materially.

L. M. Parker, Lon Hill and Scott Inglis left on the Tuesday noon train, expecting to take advantage of the low passenger rate from Portland to San Francisco. Messrs Parker and Hill will return in a few days, but it is quite probable that Scott will remain and take a theological course at Berkley or Oakland.

Sheridan Sun.

Last summer Alex. Sigurdson of this city went back to North Dakota to work during the harvest season at his former home. On Tuesday night last he arrived at his home in Sheridan, accompanied by five families together with their household goods. The whole party numbers twenty-one souls, and they have come to make their homes in Oregon. They are all of Icelandic extraction, and are an industrious and intelligent people. They have rented houses and will stay in Sheridan this winter. Some of them want government land, and one or two have trades. We are glad to welcome this class of people. Mr. Sigurdson says that if these people are pleased with Oregon, others will come next year.

A. G. Bartley of Magic, Pa., writes: I feel it a duty of mine to inform you and the public that De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of a very bad case of eczema. It also cured my boy of a running sore on his leg. Rogers Bros.

Origin of "The Sick Man."

It was the first Emperor Nicholas of Russia who described Turkey as the "Sick Man."

On the night of the 9th of January, 1853, Sir Hamilton Seymour, minister of Great Britain at St. Petersburg, was at a party in the palace of the Archduchess Helen. There Nicholas said to him:

"The affairs of Turkey are in a very disorganized condition. The country itself seems to be falling to pieces. The fall will be a great misfortune, and it is very important that England and Russia should come to a perfectly good understanding upon these affairs."

The English minister answered that this was certainly his view of the way in which the Turkish question should be treated. Nicholas then said, as if continuing his previous remarks:

"We have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man."

This is the origin of the phrase that became extended into "the Sick Man of Europe."

The "sick man" continues to linger. To-day he finds himself confronted with a totally different organization of moral and material forces, all directed toward hastening his end. France has become the ally of Russia. Italy, which was made a first class power diplomatically by England at the treaty of Berlin, by which a further lease of life was given to the "sick man," cannot assist the architect of her own elevation. Austria dare not stir in any contest against Russia. Prussia also was admitted on equal terms with the other powers by the treaty of Berlin, but the Germany of to-day must watch the Rhine and keep out of foreign wars. Russia appears to have taken the first step toward either detaching Armenia from the Ottoman Empire, or is about to invade the empire to force the long deferred dissolution. England looks on baffled and unready. The situation is serious but not critical. England will probably be content to let Armenia go if with that Russia will be content. Meanwhile the "sick man" is very sick indeed, but it would be rash to predict his funeral as an event of immediate probability. He is so big that, even when dissolution sets in, it will take him some time to die all over.

The healing properties of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve are well known. It cures eczema, skin affections and is simply a perfect remedy for piles. Rogers Bros.

ABOUT SHIPS' BELLS.

A LANGUAGE MORE EXTENSIVE THAN LANDSMEN SUPPOSE.

In Addition to Announcing the Time the Bells Are Used For Making Certain Signals—Formality on Board a Naval Vessel at Eight Bells.

The language of a ship's bell, so significant to a sailor man, is full of mystery for the average landlubber, and most of the visitors to a warship leave the ship as ignorant of the meaning of the bell signals as when they went aboard.

Commander Rockwell, U. S. N., has given some information on the subject which will be interesting to the thousands who have visited Uncle Sam's ships.

"As bunting is the medium through which a ship ordinarily communicates with the outside world," he says, "so the bell is that through which she addresses herself to those aboard, and which in all the navies of the world rings forth the hours, summons to worship and peals the danger signals.

"Every landsman has probably learned and forgotten the method of striking the hour aboard ship, but the dullest may make sure of this knowledge for the rest of his life by getting two or three things clear in his head. The nautical day begins and ends at noon, when eight bells is struck. The bell is struck half hourly day and night, one stroke being added for every half hour, until eight is reached, when the count begins again at one bell.

"Thus the hours are indicated in every navy of the civilized world, except the British. Here there is a curious deviation from the ordinary naval method of indicating the hour.

"In the matter of the bell there is in the United States navy a routine long established by precedent. The bell, usually a small affair, of rather high, light tone, hangs either just forward or just abaft of the foremast, on or under the forecastle. The captain's orderly keeps the time and reports to the officer of the deck the hour in terms of bells. The officer of the deck then bids the messenger of the watch to strike the bell.

"There is somewhat more formality at eight bells than at other times, for then the hour is reported to the captain, and the bell is not struck until he has said, 'Make it so.'

"Here is the routine at 8 a. m.: The orderly says to the officer of the deck, 'Eight bells, sir.' The officer of the deck replies, 'Report to the captain eight bells and chronometers wound, sir.' The orderly then goes to the captain and says, 'Eight bells and chronometers wound, sir.' The captain, if he be so minded, replies: 'Very well. Make it so.' The orderly returns to the officer of the deck and says, 'Make it so.' The officer of the deck says to the messenger of the watch, 'Strike eight bells,' and if everybody has been prompt the messenger strikes eight bells at exactly 8 a. m.

"Nobody knows whether it would be eight bells if the dignified captain should take it into his head to withhold his majestic 'Make it so,' for an American naval captain is so powerful a person aboard ship and routine has so powerful a hold on the navy that perhaps the captain, if so minded, might put the nautical day out of joint.

"When ships are cruising in squadron, the entire fleet, lying in port, awaits the flagship's bells. On all the other ships the messenger stands by the bell, clapper in hand, and as soon as the bell has sounded the bells throughout the fleet are sounded. Lying, as they are, quite close together, the effect is interesting and agreeable.

"The flagship also gives out the time to the other vessels every morning. Shortly before seven bells, at 7:30 o'clock a. m., a time signal is displayed by the flagship. At exactly 7:30 this signal drops, the clocks on all the ships are set, and seven bells is struck throughout the fleet.

"The ship's bell serves not only to indicate the hours, but to signal a variety of other things. When the ship carries a chaplain, the bell is tolled for service on Sunday morning. The bell, however, is not tolled at funerals. With a nice sense of propriety the navy regulations provide for the mere passing of the word, 'All hands bury the dead.' In all matters pertaining to death the navy is distinguished for delicacy and a touch of old fashioned sentiment, to be expected of men who, in theory at least, are supposed to be risking their lives in the service of others.

"The bell is also the fire signal. When a fire is discovered aboard ship, the bell is rung rapidly, and the ship's company responds with the proper appliances for putting out the fire. When a ship is in action, however, the bell is not used as a fire signal, lest the knowledge that there is a fire aboard ship throw the crew into panic and distract them from their business of fighting. A fire during action is reported to the captain, and he details officers and men to the duty of putting out the blaze.

"The ship's bell is employed in all the navies, except the Turkish, as a fog signal. When a ship lies at anchor in a fog the bell is kept going with strokes in sets of three, separated by a short interval. The Turks, who have a distrust of bells, use drums for this purpose.

"The provisions of the United States navy make it impossible that the various signals of the bells shall be confused one with another. The tolling for church, single strokes, separated by a single interval, cannot be mistaken for the rapid and irregular fire alarm, nor can either of these be confused with the triple fog signal. The half hour signals are different from either of these. They are sounded in pairs, with a short interval. If an odd number is to be sounded the single stroke comes last."—Boston Globe.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

GOOD FOR EVERYBODY

Almost everybody takes some laxative medicine to cleanse the system and keep the blood pure. Those who take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR (liquid or powder) get all the benefits of a mild and pleasant laxative and tonic that purifies the blood and strengthens the whole system. And more than this: SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR regulates the Liver, keeps it active and healthy, and when the Liver is in good condition you find yourself free from Malaria, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick-Headache and Constipation, and rid of that worn out and debilitated feeling. These are all caused by a sluggish Liver. Good digestion and freedom from stomach troubles will only be had when the liver is properly at work. If troubled with any of these complaints, try SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. The King of Liver Medicines, and Better than Pills.

EVERY PACKAGE
Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper.
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Like a man to double business bound, I stand in pause where I shall first begin, and both neglect.—Shakespeare.

POWER OF THE JAWS.

The Pressure They Exert In the Mastication of Meat Food.

According to the investigations of Dr. G. V. Black, the muscular strength of the jaws compares favorably with that of any part of the body.

To crush a piece of steak, according to Dr. Black, a bite of 40 to 45 pounds is necessary—that is, if the proper machine were so rigged that, by seizing a double lever between the jaws, an object could be lifted from the floor, a 40 pound weight could be raised by the steak. Repeat this effort every time you chew, and you get an idea of how much exercise is required to eat one's dinner.

And what makes it harder still is that most people habitually use much more force than is necessary in chewing their food. For instance, in chewing steak whose crushing point is at 40 to 45 pounds, the persons tested by Dr. Black used a force of 60 to 80 pounds—from 15 to 40 pounds more than was necessary. All this extra force of course is worse than wasted, but probably the generality of manhood will keep on wasting strength just so till a more systematic method of eating is adopted.

But Dr. Black did not confine himself to steak in his experiments. He tested all kinds of meat and found that mutton chops may be crushed with an expenditure of 25 to 40 pounds of strength. Broiled ham and roast beef require the greatest amount—45 to 60 pounds — while pork chops may be chewed with a force of 20 to 25 pounds, and the choicest parts of cold boiled tongue with 3 to 5 pounds. These of course are averages. Tough meat of any kind is still harder to crush—for instance, tough beef and mutton tested by Dr. Black required in some cases a crushing force of 90 pounds.

The smallest pressure recorded on Dr. Black's gauge, that of a little girl 7 years old, was 30 pounds. This was with her front teeth, which are not used for the crushing processes of mastication. With the molars, which do the chewing, properly so called, she could exert a force of 65 pounds—quite enough to crush all but the toughest parts of toughest meats. Several persons exceeded 100 pounds with the front teeth, or incisors, and 200 with the molars. One man—a physician of 35 years—has such strength of jaw that it must for the present remain a mystery, for it exceeded the testing power of the instrument. The gauge registered only 270 pounds, and when this remarkable chewer shut his teeth on it he closed it with no apparent effort. How far above 270 pounds he could have gone is therefore a subject for speculation.

It will be observed that the doctor measured only the force exerted by the jaws and not the work done by them. This latter is really more important, and it remains for some one, perhaps the doctor himself in a second series of experiments, to ascertain it.—Buffalo Express.

Some Royal Crowns.

The crowns of Spain, Portugal and Poland are all three of the same form, and are described by Colonel Parsons in his "Genealogical Tables of Europe" as "ducal coronets heightened up with eight arched diadems supporting a mound, ensigned with a plain gold cross." The crowns of Denmark and Sweden are of almost similar shape, consisting of the eight arched diadems, rising from a marquis' coronet (a circle of gold bordered with ermine, set round with four strawberry leaves and as many pearls on pyramidical points of equal height, alternate), which conjoin at the top under a mound ensigned with a cross botonnee. The kings of most other continental countries are crowned with circles of gold, adorned with precious stones and heightened up with large "trefoils," and closed by four, six or eight diadems supporting a mound surmounted by a cross. The trefoil upon the crown is thought to be of Gothic introduction.

We find it upon the coins of Clovis and his sons, which has induced antiquaries to call it the "flower de luce" (the lily of France represented in gold on a blue ground), but, the fact is, these trefoils were used on Constantinopolitan crowns before the time of the Franks, and afterward on those of German princes in no way allied to Charlemagne. Aubrey, a celebrated authority upon heraldry, was of opinion that the flower de luce is really nothing more than a spearhead adorned, no flower of the lily kind having the middle part solid. The sultan of Turkey bears over his arms a turban, enriched with pearls and diamonds, under two coronets, the first of which is made of pyramidical points, heightened up with large pearls, and the uppermost is surmounted with crescents.—Chambers' Journal.