How the Fair Cleopatra Fooled Antony With a Salt Fish,

The art of angling no doubt had its origin in man's necessities. The earliest record of mankind makes reference to the taking of fish for food. There are frequent allusions to it in the Bible. Job, in the oldest book of all, says: "Canst thou draw out a leviathan with a hook, or his tongue with a cord which thou lettest down? Canst thou put a hook in his nose?" Homer, in the "Iliad," speaks of fishing in these lines. As bearing death in the fallacious bait. From the bent angle sinks the leaden weight.

And it is recorded in the Odyssey: As when the angler, his long rod in hand, On a projecting rock assumes his stand. Casts to the fiery fry the haited snare, Then flings the wriggling captives in the air.

The Romans, Greeks and other races of early days around the Mediterranean practiced the art of angling. Plutarch tells of a prank played by the fair Egyptian, Cleopatra, while out fishing with Antony, "They wagered on their an-gling, and her divers did hang a salt fish on his hook, which he with fervor drew

The ruined walls of Herculaneum and Pompeii abound in frescoes of fishermen. All along the track of history are found traces of this gentle recreation, showing the gradual improvement from the hook of bone and rude equipment of the cave man to the elegant accessories and belongings of the modern angler .-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"FRENCH AS SHE IS SPOKE." Mr. Grossmith's Humorous Skit Is but Lit-

tle Exaggerated.

In one of his entertainments Mr. George Grossmith, the English comedian, extracts considerable fun from "French as she is spoke" by the schoolboy. In a clever skit on the French play that forms part of the inevitable prize day programme all the dialogue is of the conventional "first French course" order—viz, "Have you seen the garden of my wife's uncle?", "No, but I have found the pencil of my father's sister." I was reminded of this the other day

when calling on a friend whose three small nieces had just arrived from South America. The children's native tongue was Spanish, but evidently a "first English course" had been used to prepare them for their visit to this country, and their quaint high flown phrases were a constant source of mirth to the household. They invariably prefaced each sentence with, "It is that."

"Juanita, why haven't you brushed your hair?" said my friend to the dark eyed eldest girl of about 6. "It is that I failed to discover my brush," was the stately reply. At that moment the baby up stairs set up a piercing yell, whereupon the second child, with hand upraised, remarked, with infinite solemnity, "Hark, the infant wails!"—New York Journal.

Growing Rubber Trees.

From time to time articles are print ed in the daily and other press discoursing upon the advantage to be gained in the cultivation of india rubber. One advantage would be in the respect that the groves, but generally isolated, sometimes not more than four or five being vantageously handled. Rubber growing requires a hot, moist climate, and the trees cannot be grown elsewhere. The annual rainfall on the Amazon is about 140 inches against one-quarter of that amount in the United States. It rains, as a rule, every day. The temperature seldom falls below 75, its usual height being about 90. It is the ideal climate for growing rubber, which is so plenty that hardly any set of capitalists would undertake to plant trees and watch them 10 years before they receive the first fruits of their enterprise. —Hardware.

Testing a Horse's Wind.

While talking about horses the other day an old farmer said: "Well, I'm a pretty good judge of horses and can always tell whether a horse is short wind-"Before I buy a horse," he contin-

ued, "I just borrow it for about an hour or so, and then I get out on some lonely road and see what kind of stuff he is "I first let him choose his own gait

for a couple of mile posts and finally give him plenty of rein, making him go for all he is worth. All the time I just seep my eye on his haunches, and if 1 e any rotary motion there it's a sign 's thick winded, and of course every e knows that kind ain't much good." -Philadelphia Call.

The Iconoclasm of Slang. Teacher-Johnnie, didn't I hear you

alking awhile ago with some other loys about Gee Wash? Johnnie-Yes'm

Teacher-Well, I wish you would tell e who Goe Wash is Johnnie (surprised)-Don't you know ho he te?

Teacher-I think I never heard of

intry, first in-

Fractiar—Oh—ah—yes, but I thought sau, as we apply it."

Bret it was a Chinese laundryman.—

Brot Free Press.

Enter the trouble to be

All at the Head,

lass stands first of clastic substances, is the heaviest of soimal subbeaviest woods are pomegranate and an vitae, ourk is the lightest wood, sensite line the highest explosive as of any substance yes invanted platinum is the most ductile metal, the of below the most ductile metal, ale of being drawn so fine as to ke attle.—Indianapolis Howe.

President Orion of the Western a Telegraph company declared that dogital language was 25 per cent per for telegraphic purposes than

1

WHAT SHALL ROYALTIES DOT

The Growing Embarrasaments and Burdens

It is a matter perhaps of little importance, but as observers interested in social as well as political history we rather wonder how "the royalties," as people begin to call them, will settle themselves down into European society Their present position is bardly telerable. Owing probably to some little 1 . ticed change in morals and to a relaxa tion of the rule against morganguic de scent being recognized, the princes of the royal houses, the people to whom you must speak standing, are becoming numerous beyond all precedent. There are literally scores of them, all equal by erth, all claiming topmost places and all more or less cut off from active careers. They may be soldiers still if they like, but they cannot be statesmen or embassadors or viceroys, much less merchants or captains of industry. They are not permitted to marry out of their own easte, there are no islands for them to conquer, and they must not take to the new trade of agitation. They are not even allowed to marry heiresses without renunciations which are galling to their pride. And what are they to do

for a living? The question is becoming a prersing one, for, rich as all royal houses are, except our own, no family wealth will suffice to maintain hundreds of families all wanting to live with the wealthy nobles and all deprived of the means of making money. The grand dukes of Russia, the archdukes of Austria, the princes of our own country, are becoming claus, burdensome to the stocks from which they derive their grandour, and at a certain point, now by no means distant, that fact will be officially recognized. There are "royalties" even now, who, in English eyes, would be accounted poor men, and in the next generation there will be royalties literally with nothing, yet, if the present system continues, chiefs of society and observed, as before this generation even kings

were not observed except at intervals. What are they to do? We can see nothing for it except for the dynasties to let them go, to make a rule that "royalty" shall only extend to. say, the tenth person from the throne, and that the remainder must sink back among the people and win titles or rank or fortune like everybody else. Their pedigrees will help them somewhatthey spring from strong races, and they may be, if they please, as well educated as their neighbors. They can help one another if they like, as Scotchmen and Jews do, and once lost in the commonalty the strange jealousy of them, which now keeps them out of public life, would speedily disappear. They could adopt names as the nobles' sons do in business and gradually would come to remember their pedigrees only as sources of family pride, and, let us hope, as incentives to specially honor-

able lives. We are not joking in the least or writing what would be particularly foolish satire. The maintenance of poor relations does actually press closely and heavily on most royal houses, and rubber tree does not grow in orchards or in the next generation, if not in this, will have to be met by some system of dropping the collaterals. The people within the distance of a mile. It is will not maintain a whole caste in idleurged that if they could be cultivated in groups the labor could be more adly open to all of royal de burden which increases so rapidly. Adproperty reaches £600,000 a year—a You need not be at your leisure to do very large admission-and still, if 60 archducal houses are to be kept up out of it there will not be much left for the

sovereign to spend. The royalties of Europe not actually close to thrones will, we are convinced, within 80 years be disestablished, and we confess to a curiosity to see the form that painful process will take. Will our children live to see the princes a noble but unpaid caste, like the descendants of Confucius, or will they see a Hapsburg taken into partnership by the Rothschilds or a descendant of George III seeking fees as a barrister or an oculist? There is a "royalty"-a real one, too-who cures people's eyes even now —suppose his son takes pay for that beneficial work? Seriously, the social eration be confined somehow to a thinner and straighter line.-London Spec-

"Mugwump" In Eliot's English Bible. M. A. Lindsey of this city writes as follows concerning the subject mentioned in the headline: "It is known to but a limited few that John Eliot, the fa mous preacher, linguist and Indian apostle, was the author of the word 'mugwump.' Eliot was noted for his philological scholarship and linguistic talent and as the only white man who acquired a complete mastery of the Algonquin dialect, which was spoken in his day by the Indians of the Massachusetts Bay region. The word 'mngwump,' as it occurs in his translation of the Bible, has a meaning totally at variance with our acceptation of the term, it bein before.

Johnnie-Gosh! W'h G. Wash. is ing there used to designate a great chief erge Washington, the papa of his or captain, such as Gideou, Joan and others, and not as a diagruntled parti-

Since receiving the above I have taken the trouble to look the matter up and first that Brother Lindsey is right in every particular. In the Cambridge milition of the Bible in question it appears three times in Generis and Samuel of the Old Testament and in the righth

A first In the Larets.

The fact that an Englishman is a lord does not qualify him to sit in the house of leads. To compy a sent he must first be summoned by the queen, and the average may assumed or ignore who ever she pleases regardies of his birth. It is only conton, therefore, that makes the bones of lards a hereditary chamber.

FIRST TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER.

the Was an American Vessel Using Both

The first steamer to cross the Atlantic was an American vessel called the Sa vannah. She was a steamship, and used both sails and steam, and was built by Crocker & Fickett at Corlear's Hook in New York city. The present belief is that she was built by a party of capital-ists who intended to sell her to some foreign monarch. She was commanded by Captain Moses Rogers and was a ship rigged vessel of nearly 400 tons. She had a horizontal engine, which was placed between her decks, and her boil-ers were in the lower hold.

It is generally admitted that the Savannah sailed from New York in 1819, poing to Savannah, her namesake, in seven days, four of which she used Heam. There she was chartered by the city corporation to go to Charleston to take President Monroe, who was then traveling through the states on a pleasire excursion. He failed to accept the invitation, and the boat returned to Saannah. After remaining at this port or some days and taking out parties of curiosity as well as pleasure seekers the Savannah sailed for Liverpool, reaching it after a voyage of 18 days, even of which were made under steam. The arrival of the strange looking vess. I, with huge clouds of smoke ascend-ing from her decks and obscuring her rigging, caused quite a commotion when she entered St. George's channel off the city of Cork, and the commander of the British man-of-war lying in the harbor thought she was a vessel in discress and sent two cutters to board her. Everything found all right, however, he Savannah was allowed to proceed on her way, and thousands of people greeted her as she steamed up the Merey to Liverpool with the American lag flying at her head. The Savannah then made a trip to Copenhagen, Cronstadt and St. Petersburg and then returned to this country, where she was relieved of her steam apparatus and for many years ran as a packet between New York and Savannah, finally going ashore and breaking up on Long Island. The Savannah was, of course, a side wheeler, and as it was impossible to carry a sufficient supply of fuel in her to keep up steam on a long voyage her wheels were removed during good sailing weather and canvas substituted. The king of Sweden wanted to buy the boat when it was abroad, but the deal went through. Now, those are the facts about the first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean, -Washington

HOW TO STUDY PROPERLY.

Books Should Be Well Chosen and Read Carefully, Not Devoured. Study is like a dinner. The viands must be well chosen and eaten slowly, not devoured, then well turned over in the mental stomach for awhile until with ease and comfort they are perfecty digested and furnish nutriment to the brain. Most students study without thought, which is like eating without digesting. Others read merely as a fad

and soon forget all they may have 'The most satisfactory method of study is the digestive. It is the thorough one -the one that gives strength to the brain. Take the subject you are studyas the case may be, then put the book down and think on what you have read. closed to them, and the family fortunes, great as they are, are insufficient for a standpoint. Do not accept it immediatemit that the Austrian income from ly. Argue for and against it in your mind. In other words, masticate it.

this. Do it in your walks, in your idle moments, at any time. When you have satisfied yourself on the subject, go on with a little more in the same way. In a short time you will find yourself more a thorough student than if you had read all at a sitting. The best edu-cated man in the end is the man who is largely an earns slowly, but surely.—New York

Lycoming's Early Judiciary.

"Fair-Play-Men" was the title given to a part of Lycoming county, Pa., now densely populated and dotted with prosperous towns and cities. The proprietary government, with a view to protecting the Indians from intrusion, had forbidden the survey and settleprivileges which accompany a descent ment of the region, but some hard treat-from kings must within one more general and hard handed Scotch-Irish ploneers found their way into the forbidden territory, and being outside the im-mediate jurisdiction of any properly constituted tribunal they chose three of their number to settle disputes and called them fair play men. The decisions of this tribunal, especially as to bound-aries, were enforced by the whole community and came in time even to be respected by the courts. When a chief justice of Pennsylvania asked one of the first pioneers what were the features of the fair play code, the ploneer is reported to have answered that since his honor's court had found its way into the region fair play had fied and law had taken its place. - Philadelphia

> Father-I understand you think of gotting married?

Son-Yes, sir. Father—Have you given the matter your calm consideration and deliberated thoroughly upon the gravity and im-portance of the step as well as upon the uncertainties and possibilities of the new relation?

Hones No. str. Pather-You have not? And why DAYS YOU DOLL Bon-Boonse, sir, I really want to got married.

Father Um-er-sh-I guess you are right about it. Go shead. It's the only way, I fancy. Detroit Free Press.

During a fire in a stable at Pau Sec, province of Queles, a bay station returned twice to the burning structure and drave out a horse that was so feel registed as to be unable to make any attempt to secupe.



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To the State Board of Education: Protest Against Changes in Text-Books or Any Contract Fix ng Prices for the

Governor Pennoyer, Secretary of State MoBride and State Superintendent of Public Instruction McElroy, acting as the State Board of Education of

Oregon:

217 ... Your petitioners, patrons of the public schools, taxpayers and citizens of Oregon, respectfully petition you to take no action to bring about—adoption of new series of public school text books under the law passed by the last legislature, nor to enter into any contract at present publishers prices adopting the text books now in use, or those that might be authorized by your board at present prices, such prices to be fixed and maintained by the publishers for the next six years, as specified in that law.

In view of the fact that by state publication the people of California are obtaining public school text books at an average price of about thirty cents aplece for the cutire series needed in the common schools, or about one-balf what we pay in Oregon, we demand state publication at the earliest day possible.

[Cut out the above form of petition, sign and address it to one of the state-board of education, or mail it to The Journal and it will be published and for-warded to the board with others. Men and women should sign this petition in protest against perpetuating the present system of high-priced text books for six years to come.]

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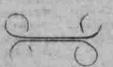
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