EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The Year's Business at the Port for Los Angeles.

the Statement of the Transactions at the Custom House—Arrivals of Ves-sels, What they Brought and What

The following is a statement of the business done at the custom house, of the port of Wilmington, for the year end-ing November 30, 1890. During that time arrivals were as follows:

	Steamers	Ships	Barks. ,	Barkentine	Brigs	Schooners .
December 1888. January—1890. Peuruary March April May July August September October November.	34 24 25 30 32 30 31 34 33 30 30 30 30	1 1 1 5 2 2 1 1	1 2 1 3 2	i	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	16 6 11 3 8 6 8 10 7 7 8 10
Total	366	17	11	2	5	100

\$51,806 90 1,385 75 144 00 275 65 \$53.612 30

The exports from this port during the year ending December 1, 1890, were as follows: 10.231 396 6.184.822 8.117.590 4.298.930 247.935 1.824.482 2.0,000 35×,150 215,430 4.4,440 9.2,450 9.2,44 70 9.5 72.980 77.100 25.100 2

29,814,3

1,125	550,000	9	1,186	1,030,000 19,197,000 1,186	1,030,000	68,925 16,598 44,827,537	19,598	68,925	Totals
	500,000 35,000 15,000	5 53	207 210 249 245 92 161	1,500,000 2,500,0 0 3,000,000 3,197,000	250,000 130,000 350,000	7,078,000 1,028,000 3,527,000 2,215,000 3,945,282 2,197,000 3,744,000 3,774,000 3,774,000 5,133,000	1,364 1,309 1,655 1,059 1,469 1,469 1,447 1,447 1,512 1,327 1,327	1,360 3,359 3,107 3,431 5,535 8,365 11,899 11,899 4,348	1889. December 1890. January February March May June
Tons	Lath.	T.l.gby	Hogs	Shingles.	Shakes.	Feet Lumber.	Tons Mdse.	Tons Coal	

RAILWAY VALUATIONS.

The Assessed Value of Los Angeles County Railroads.

The supervisors have published the assessed value of tracks upon which will be levied taxes, both on the Southern Pacific company and the California Central, for the fiscal year 1890-91. The assessed value of tracks of the Southern Pacific company per mile is \$9852.21; that of the California Central, of Southern California, \$5054.75. In the incorporated cities of Long Beach, Compton, Pomona, San Pedro, Santa Monica and Los Angeles the length of tracks of the Southern Pacific is 21.6 miles: assessed value, \$212,809. In the school districts it is as follows:

			Miles.	Ass'd Va
Los Angeles	division		80.2	\$790,14
Yuma	**		31.1	308,40
Wilmington	**		20.6	202,93
San Diego	44		13.5	133,00
Whittier	**			
Long Beach	"		3.8	37,43
Ventura	44		9.9	97,53
Santa Monic	a "		13.1	129,06
In the in		tad oit	ion of	Pomone

In the incorporated cities of Pomona, Monrovia, Pasadena South Pasadena and Los Angeles the total of miles of the California Central is 14.88, assessed at \$75,215. In the school districts the number of miles aggregates 78.90, valued at \$389,818.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS. The Scope of the Department and the Staff Officers.

feature, and a delightful feature of social life in Los Angeles, is the presence of the army officers attached to the military headquarters of the department of Arizona, which, since January, 1887, has been located here. General Nelson A. Miles was the first commander, Gen eral Grierson the second, and General A. McD. McCook the present one.

The territory comprised in this de-partment consists of California south of the 35th parallel, Arizona and New Mex-ico. The staff officers and their addresses

the 35th parallel, Arizona and New Mexico. The staff officers and their addresses are as follows:
General A. McD. McCook, department commander, the Melrose; Lieutenant C. B. Baker, aide-de-camp, the Melrose; Major A. R. Chaffee, inspector-general, 2432 Figueroa street; Captain H. K. Bailey, judge advocate, 1979 Estrella avenue; Major A. S. Kimball, chief quartermaster, 137 Belmont avenue (south of First street); Captain T. E. True, assistant quartermaster, Nadeau house; Major W. A. Elderkin, chief commissary subsistence, 1955 Estrella avenue; Colonel J. R. Smith, medical director, 17 Barnard park (Washington

and Grand avenue); Colonel J. P. Willard, chief paymaster, Potomae block; Lieutenaut T. J. Clay, inspector S. A. practice; Lieutenaut C. L. Collins, engineer officer, Nadeau house; A. A. Surgeon F. K. Ainsworth, attending surgeon, Nadeau house (office Hollenbeck, telephone 657).

Other officers of the army residing in this city, but who are not attached to department headquarters, are: Lieutenaut-Colonel Robert H. Hall, Sixth infantry, 130 South Grand avenue (the Melrose); Major William F. Edgar, surgeon (retired), 551 South Main street; Captain James H. Spencer (retired), 8 East 'hirtieth street; Chaplain G. G. Mullins, Twenty-fifth infantry, 423 West Twenty-third street; Lieutenant J. J. Meyler, engineer corps, Hotel Pleasanton.

Meyler, engineer corps, Hotel Pleasanton.

Besides the above the department
employs about forty clerks. A large
portion of the officers and employees are
married, and at least fifty families are
resident here in consequence of the
presence of the headquarters, besides a
number of single men.

The expenditures of the department
for supplies, salaries, etc., during a year,
amount to at least half a million dollars.

CITY TAXES AND LICENSES. A Slight Decrease in Returns and in

The report of the city tax and lice

collector for the past year shows a slight decrease, as compared with that of 1889, an unmistakable proof that there are fewer saloons in the city. The following statement shows the amount collected in each month, to-gether with a comparison with 1888 and 1889:

	-			_			_
	1888.		1899			1890.	
Dec	\$ 14,895					6,237	
Jan	14,315					3,157	
Feb .	. 14,602		16,279			1,962	
March	. 15,685		15,904			5,673	
April	. 15,644	00	17.708			1,931	
May	. 16,019	50	15,369	2 50	1	4,885	50
June	16,257	00	15.116	6 50	1	5.213	00
July	16,718		15,460	50	1	1.726	50
August.	16.642	50	16,043	3 50	1	1 774	50
Sept	. 16,566		16,256			1.902	
Oct.	16.824		15,545			5.564	
Nov	16.885		15,719			1,749	
m-4-1-		=0		=	0100	2770	

Totals \$191,051 50 \$191,781 50 \$182,776 5 In addition to the above amounts col-lected on licenses, the same official gathered in the following sums for the city, the whole receipts of his office aggregating \$578,284.87:

COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUNT	OF DEEDS.
December, 1889	
March, 1890	18
April .,	
August	
September	
October	9
Total	\$ 177
COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUNT O	F DOG TAGS.
May, 1890	\$ 283
June	364
July	156
August	
September	95
October	69
November	15
Total	\$1,084
COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUN	T OF TAX.
Delinquent tax list, 1889-90 ported March 15, 1890	re-
Supplemental report, Dec. 8, 18	90 18 02
Total	\$ 34,772 87

MISCELLANEOUS

STEAMSHIP BUSINESS.

Freight and Passenger Traffic at San Pedro and Redondo.

Los Angeles has two ports in which a large shipping business is carried on. large shipping business is carried on. These are San Pedro and Redondo. A fair conception of the business done at these places may be gathered from the statistics of the commerce carried on by the Pacific Coast Steamship company. It should be borne in mind, however, that this forms but a small portion of the whole, as the great part of the coal and lumber traffic is done by sailing vessels. The figures given are for the year from December I, 1899, to December I, 1890. The freight figures indicate pounds:

pounds.	
Freight landed at San Pedro35	,005,088
Freight taken from San Pedro30	,707,735
Passengers landed at San Pedro	4,083
Passengers taken from San Pedro .	5.093
Passenger steamers at San Pedro go-	
ing north, trips	182
Passenger steamers at San Pedro go-	
ing south, trips	86
Freight steamers at San Pedro, trips.	43
Freight landed at Redondo27	487,361
Freight taken from Redondo 19	,006,110
Passengers landed at Redondo	1,010
Passenger steamers at Redondo, trips	84
Freight steamers at Redondo	33

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

Past Year.

I. H. Polk, the receiver of the U.S. land office in this city, has furnished the following statement of the business done in that office for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, the month of December being estimated:

	Sales of land, 32,804.85 acres	\$64 090 S
	Sales of mineral iand, 2015 07 acres.	5593.0
	Sales of desert land, 11,861.91 acres	9025.2
	567 homestead entries, 79,476 08	
	acres	9803.6
	198 final homestead entries, 28,798.75	
	acres	
	350 pre-emption applications	
	15 homestead applications	45.6
	5 final timber culture entries	16.0
	14 mining applications	
	54 timber applications	
	1 mineral protest	
	3 railroad selections	12.0
	11 state selections	
	4 military bounty warrant locations	11.0
	60 notices of canellation	60 (
	Reducing testimony to writing	
	Reducing testimony to writing	200.0
1	m	****
	Total	\$94,424.5

FRUIT TREES.

The Number of Them Now in This

County.

The fruit trees of this county have been enumerated by the County Horticultural society. The count is very nearly correct, and can be relied upon. It is as follows:

It is as follows:	
Orange trees, seedlings, 10 years and	259,038
Orange trees, seedlings, under 10 years and over 5 years	24.378
Orange trees, seedlings, 5 years and under	20,261
Orange trees, budded, 10 years and over	68.611
Orange trees, budded, under 10 years and over 5 years	123,689
Orange trees, budded, 5 years and under	491,115
Orange trees, seedlings, in nursery. Orange trees, budded, in nursery	1,642,315 788,409
Orange trees, in seed bed	4,446,600 37,106
Lemon trees, not bearing	29,524 170,664
Olive trees, in nursery	336,594 12,629
Deciduous trees, in nursery Walnut trees, number of	287.075 110.626
Walnut trees, in nursery	12,900

es, in nursery	12,900
ees, cit, us.	1,336,002 1,515,480
oek /	2,851,482 3,067,293 4,446,600
otal	10,365,375

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Well-Organized and Discipling Body of Men.

Its Development During the Past Few Years—The Two Regiments and Their Commissioned Officers.

During the past year the National guard, as established in Southern Cali-fornia, has made great progress, and is now a most creditable portion of the now a most creditable portion of the state guard. The records show that in 1850 Thomas B. Eastland was appointed brigadier-general of the first brigade, which then geographically embraced the eight southern counties, but which contained no company or regimental organization. From that time there have been thirty-three brigade commanders, including the present one.

The first record of any company organization is that of the Los Angeles guards under command of P. M. Darey.

ganization is that of the Los Angeles guards under command of P. M. Darcy, who took his rank on January 8, 1877. During 1881 the company was merged into one called the Eagle corps. The next organization on the record is that of the San Bernardino cavalry, with Captain W. W. Covington, who took his rank on February 23, 1887. This company, however, did not last long, being disbanded in April, 1883.

On September 22, 1881, orders from headquarters authorized the establishment of a company in San Diego, with Douglas Gunn as major.

Douglas Gunn as major.
In 1885 the Seventh battalion was organized by Company A (the Eagle corps) and Company B (San Diego city guards), and W. H. H. Russell was elected major. Immediately following the Eagle corps was divided, half being known as Com-pany A and half as the Cadet company, which in October, 1887, was made into Company C. In the same month Com-pany D at Pomona, Company E at San Bernardino, Company F of Los Angeles and Company G of Anaheim were authorized to organize, which brought the battalion up to a regiment, with W. H. H. Russell as colonel, Captain A. T. Palmer of Pomona as lieutenant-colonel and Isaac Benjamin of San Bernardino as

In the winter of 1889-90 the five additional companies were organized and located at San Diego, Riverside, Pasadena, Ventura and Santa Ana, and soon after Company A of Los Angeles, Company B of Pasadena, Company C of Los Angeles, Company D of Ventura, Company F of Los Angeles and Company G of Anaheim were assigned to the Seventh regiment; the two companies at San Diego, the ones at San Bernardino, Riverside, Pomona and Santa Ana, to the Ninth regiment, which dates from January 1, 1890, with E. B. Spillman of San Diego as colonel, George F. Bryant of San Bernardino as lieutenant-colonel and Charles McKelvey of Santa Ana as major. These two regiments now form the Twelith brigade.

The brigade now comprises two regiments of six companies each, with a strength as shown by the consolidated report of June 30, 1890, of 828 men, not counting the unorganized militia in its geographical limit, consisting of 24,229 men, making a total of 25,057 n en.

The brigade officers: Brigadier-General E. P. Johnson, commanding; Lieutenast-Colonel L. S. Butler, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Cochran, surveyor; Major E. L. Stern, ordnance officer; Major Cyrus Willard, engineer officer; Major George S. Bonebrake, paymaster; Major George S. Dunnals, commissary; Major Horace M. Russell, inspector of rifle practice; Major M. T. Owens, signal officer; Captain H. Z. Osborne and Captain A. C. Jones, aides-de-camp.

The field and staff officers of the Seventh regiment are Colonel Commanding Charles C. Allen; Arthur T. Palmer, lieutenant colonel; Major ———, acting adjutant; Captain W. G. Schrieber, lieutenant; T. M. Plotts, ordnance officer; Lieutenant C. N. Willson, commissary; Major E. R. Smith, surgeon; Captain Will A. Knighten, chaplain.

The field and staff officers of the Ninth regiment are Colonel Commanding E. B. Spileman; Lieutenant C. Nowilson, commissary: Lieutenant S. Harville, paymaster; Lieutenan

A. W. Birdsall, signal officer.

The company commissioned officers are as follows of the Seventh regiment:

A—Captain, W. G. Schrieber; first lieutenant, Franklin A. Martin; second lieutenant, Henry Steere.

B—Captain, A. L. Hamilton; first lieutenant, James H. Campbell; second lieutenant.

lieutenant,

C—Captain, Mat Starin; first lieuten-ant, Theodore Meyers; second lieutenant, Arthur G. Reese.

D—Captain, Charles Elwell; first lieutenant, Albert W. Buren; second lieutenant, John W. Hammond.

F—Captain, Oscar Ragland; first lieutenant, John B. Franklin; second lientenant, Louis S. Chappelier.

G—Captain, Z. O. Wood; first lieutenant, Arthur L. Lewis; second lieutenant, Ernest Browning.

Commissioned officers and staff of the Ninth regiment:

Ernest Browning.
Commissioned officers and staff of the Ninth regiment:
A—Captain, E. E. Spileman; first lieutenant, Arthur G. Hartley; second lieutenant, John R. Berry.
B—Captain, Harry M. Schiller; first lieutenant, H. C. Dannals; second lieutenant, R. U. Dodge.
C—Captain, James N. Keith; first lieutenant, Harry L. Turning; second lieutenant, S. R. Langsworthy.
D—Captain, J. A. Driffel; first lieutenant, J. H. Howland; second lieutenant, W. O. Welsh.
E—Captain, Isaac Benjamin; first lieutenant, Earl M. Ducoe; second lieutenant, Fred Muscott.
F—Captain, Harry T. Matthews; first lieutenant, Nathan A. Ulm; second lieutenant, C. D. Ball.
The following statistics, taken from the report of the annual muster and inspection of the national guard. held in July, show the results as regards the First brigade:

First brigade:

Brigadier-General Signal Corps

	Present at Muster	Absent	Total	Percentage Present.
nd staff.	7	8 2	15	46.66

Organization.	sent at	ent	Total	resent
Field, Staff, N. C. Staff, and Baud Co. A	10 50 47 37 32 41 43	30 2 14 16 24 10 12	52 61 53 63 51	25,00 96,15 77.04 69,81 61,96 80,38 70,81
Total	267	108	375	71.00

Field, Staff, N. C. Staff, at Band. Total 323 95 418 77.2

3,72 Officers on retired list and military instructors....

Total strength N. G. C ..

	The following companies paraded	
	more than ninety per cent, twenty	-two
	in number, as against twelve the	
		3
	preceding:	121 20
	Company C, Third infantry 10	00.00
	Company B, Sixth infantry	
	Company C, Eighth infantre	00.00
		98.43
		8.27
		06.78
		8.55
		6.22
		96.15
		95 23
		4.64
	Company A, Third infantry 9	14 11
		4.00
		3.75
ı	Company H. Second artillery	3.75
	Company E, First in antry 9	2.72
ì	Company F, Sixth infantry	2.06
ì	Company B, First infantry	91.80
ı	Company F. Fifth infantry !	1.07
J	Company A. Ninth infantry !	C.47
	Company B, Ninth infantry !	90.28
ı		0.16

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

The Express Business Done From

This City.

The local agent of Wells, Fargo & Company's express. Mr. S. A. Butler, has kindly furnished the following statement of the company's business during the

 past year:
 No. pounds of freight traffic, 1890
 8,034,410

 No. men employed
 30

 No. messengers en route
 62

 No. express trains daily
 69

 No. wagons in use
 11

A Christmas with Edwin Booth.

"I remember a Christmas I spent in Mr. Booth's company many years ago," said a young theatrical manager in the foyer. "He had bought a summer residence at Cos Cob, Conn., the previous summer, and invited me up to play Santa Claus and do the chimney act. His property was a fair sized little promontory of land, bounded on one side by the Connecticut river, on the other side by Long Island Sound, and the New York and New Haven tracks formed the base line. If there is any one road affected by tramps it is that same New Haven road, and when I arrived, two or three days before Christmas, there was a line of them waiting their turn at the gate that reminded me of a highly successful advance sale, one tramp near the gate even offering to sell his advanced position for ten cents. Booth was much worried about the dangerous leaking fallows and it strack meaning. Booth was much worried about the dangerous looking fellows, and it struck me that a dog would be highly appropriate

as a gift. wired to a friend in New York, and the day before Christmas the biggest Siberian hound I ever saw was waiting at the little station for me. Booth was tickled to death, and we managed to chain that dog just inside the main gate near the lodge, and then we shook hands. It was an awful big dog, bigger than a little donkey that arrived on the next train with a go-cart as a present to his little daughter Edwina. Well, we fixed little daughter Edwina. Well, we fixed up the presents that night. I dressed up in fur rugs and traps as Santa Claus, and had arranged to drive the donkey into the reception room and distribute the gifts from the well laden go-cart. The dog was to remain in the little shed we had extemporized for him, but he didn't. He was there on business, and he attended to it promptly. The chain broke like a piece of twine and I broke for the balcony, which I just managed to reach cony, which I just managed to reach from the cart. Of course there was a racket, and I got into the window, and by the time we had armed ourselves with antique swords and a revolutionary mus-ket the noise had subsided sufficiently ket the noise had subsided sufficiently for us to venture forth. The dog was just seen in the moonlight disappearing over the stone wall, thousands of dollars worth of presents were scattered in the deep snow, and donkey meat and fur were lying an inch deep over the three acres of the Booth premises. The Siberian bloodhound had torn the donkey to atoms."—Chicago Tribune.

Horse Sense,
id Jack to Joe: "I'd give a dime
To know what your evolving
ithin your mind; they must be prime
solves you're getting up this time."
aid Joe to Jack: "The fact is I'm
Resolved to quit resolving."

The Annual Pest.
Of all the ills the new year br
There's none that tries you
More than the little note that
"Sir, will you please remit?

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

A Statement of Its Freight Busines During the Year.

or Amount and Character of Shipments Overland, Both To and From Los Angeles, During the Past Twelve

The Southern Pacific railroad, which connects Los Angeles with San Francisco and the east, has not made any increase in its mileage in Southern California during the year. It rebuilt about twenty-five miles of road between Sau gus and Acton, so as to avoid the possibility of damage by heavy rains. The following is the official statement of freight moved during the past year to and from this city:

Through freight west bound to Los Angeles, 1890—October, November and December estimated. The Southern Pacific railroad, which

1	Agricultural implements	Pound
7	Agricultural implements.	20.75
4	Ale and beer	1,076,91
		308.08
	Bags and bagging Baking and yeast powder Beef and pork Books printed Boots and shoes.	64,60
1	Baking and yeast powder	248.10
r	Rooks printed	207 6
	Boots and shoes	553,27
6	Brusties	32,00
8	Candles	178 64
32	Canned goods	1,005,7
8 7	Carpets	42,97
1	Cheese Cigars	215.28
6	Clothing	152,63
	Coffee rossted	2,478,50
93	Coffee, roasted	72,58
	Cordure and rope	124,0
33	CranberriesDrugs.	543.2
	Dry goods Furnishing goods Earthenware	1,050,9
	Furnishing goods	272,0
1	Eggs	Pound 620.56 20,77 1,076,9 1,076,9 1,076,9 1,076,9 1,076,0 1,0
1	Engines	88,0
2	Eggs Engines Fish, oried and salted Fruit, dried Fruit, green	164,69
4	Fruit, green Furniture	533.8
8		550,0
t	Glass window	105 8
d	Glassware Glass, window Hardware	1,190,1
,	Hats and caps	108,6
t	Household goods and personal ef-	330,8
	fects	2,313,7
f	Iron, bar, sheet, etc	804.1
	iquors	412,1
	Iron, bar, sheet, etc. Lard iquors Live stock Living plants and trees. Lumber Mashinery	1,127,0
f	Lumber	918,0
	Marhinery	576,00
-	Meal, corn and oat	956.9
-	Meal, corn and oat Meat in bulk Mineral water	670,2
98	Molasses	245.7
1	Musical instruments—piance	182,4
0	Natis. Oil, coal Oil, linseed Oil, lubricating.	5.798.5
r	Oil, linseed	150,00
0		1 155 6
	Preserves and pickles Plumbers' goods	202.0
0	Plumbers' goods	109,6
7	Potatoes. Poultry. Printed matter.	204.5
3	Printed matter Railroad material	59,7
500	Refrigerators	83.0
5	Rosin	537,5
3	Saddlery and harness	25.0
4-0	Scales and beams Seed farm and garden. Sewing machines. Soap, common	150.9
0	Sewing machines.	150,1
5	Stamped ware.	76 0
2	Stamped ware.	256,9
8	Stationery	518.5
077	Steel	208,6
7	Stone Stoves and ranges	1,231,3
6	Syrup	375,8
	Syrup Telegraph material Tinplate	3.325.1 404.1 412.1 41.27.0 1,302.0 958.9 956.9 956.9 956.9 957.0 245.7 182.4 842.5 1,05.6 1,05.6 202.0 109.6 3,792.4 3,792.4 155.6 202.0 109.6 150.0
	TCDacco	417.1
	Toys	140,2
n	Twine and netting	253 2
	Wagon material	379,9
	Wire fence	270 0
9	Wire fonce Wire goods Woodenware	239,5
t	Woodenware Merchandise	56,4 279,9 239,5 108,4 3,642,7
	Merchandise	
9	Total	50.660.2

Through freight east-bound from Los Angeles, 1890—November and Decem-

ber estimated.	
	Poune 675.3
Asphaltum	675,3
Barley	473,8
Beans.	10,150 1
Beans, Lima	4.300,2
Borax	1,060,9
Brandy	656,6
Canned goods	2.838.5
Empty packages	180.0
Fruit, dried	4,836,6
Fruit, green citrus (oranges, etc.)	19 501 0
Fruit, deciduous	1.054,2
Wides and poles	721.3
Hides and pelts	
Honey	1,366,0
Horses	180,0
Household goods and personal	
effects	424,3
Nuts	1,282,5
Onions	228,1
Potatoes	6.449.1
Raisins	1.731.1
Vegetables	4,622,9
Wine	2,730,2
	2,713,2
Wool	
Miscellaneous	3,390,4
Total	71,008,3

FAST THAT THEY MAY EAT.

The Pious Greek's Christmas Table and How He Prepares for It. For a month before Christmas every pious Greek has observed a rigid fast,

says a traveler, consequently the "table," which on that day is spread in every nething akin to fes house, produces son tivity. My friends of the evening before

begged me to sit down and partake of the meal that they had prepared. It was somewhat of a struggle to me, I must own, for I expected it would not be served in very magnificent style. Still, I was not prepared for what actually happened.

On a small round table was placed a

On a small round table was placed a perfect mountain of macaroni and cheese—not such cheese as we are accustomed to put with ours, but coarse sheep's milk cheese, which stung my mouth like mustard, and left a pungent tast therein which tarried there for days. Then there were no plates, no forks, no spoons. The master of the house had a knife with which he attacked the dish, and the one which on ordinary occasions fell

with which he attacked the dish, and the one which on ordinary occasions fell to the mistress was now kindly placed at my disposal. As for the rest of the family, they were an example of the adage that fingers were made before forks, and these fingers grew perceptibly cleaner as the meal progressed.

What a meal it was, indeed; as if it were a contest in gastronomic activity. Yet it was pleasant to see the appetite with which great and small entered into the contest and filled their mouths to overflowing with the savory mass. I

which which gives and shade entered mother the contest and filled their mouths to overflowing with the savory mass. I was left behind in the contest, and had, I fear, to tell many untruths concerning my appetite and the excellence of the dish, and great was my relief when it was removed and dried fruits and nuts took its place.

To drink we had resinated wine—that is to say, wine which had been stored in a keg covered with resin inside, which gives the flavor so much relished by the Greeks, but which is almost as unpalatable to an Englishman as beer must be to those who drink it for the first time.

The wine, however, had the effect of loosening the tongues of my friends, who had been too buy as yet to talk, and they told me many interesting Christmas tales.—Exchange.

A LEGEND.

to my mind a legend, a thing I e has come to my mind a legend, a thing I had half forgot, whether I read it or dreamed it, ah, well, it matters not.
It is said that in heaven at twilight a

It is said that it softly swings,
And man may listen and he ful music that rings.

pulses of life—
pulses of life—
If he thrust from his soul all hatred, all thou
of wiched things.
He can hear in the hely twilight how the bthe angels rings.
And I think there is in this legend, if we
our eyes to see,

Somewhat of an inner meaning, m, and me.

Let us look in our hearts and question, Can pure thoughts onter in

To a soul if it be already the dwelling of thoughts of sin?

So then let us ponder a little; let us look in our hearts and acc

If the twilight belis of the angels could ring for us—you and me.

—Somerville Journal

Travel in China.

Travel in northern China is accomplished in a cart, a mule litter, or the saddle. The first method is the most uncomfortable but the most rapid, the second the most comfortable but the slowest, the third the most independent

clowest, the third the most independent but the most uncertain.

The cart used in northern China has two heavy wheels, with wooden axle, no springs, and a body about four feet long, and three broad, over which is a light framework top covered with blue cotton. Two mules driven tandem by a carter seated on the left shaft take it along at a rate of about three miles an hour, and one can make in it an average of thirty-five miles a day, even over the roughest country. It will carry about three hundred pounds of goods, and one or even two passengers; and the tighter one is squeezed in the more comfortable it will prove, for that, and that alone, will be a protection from the terrible jolting

is squeezed in the more commercials it will prove, for that, and that alone, will be a protection from the terrible jolting over the rough country roads.

It is told in some old book of travel in the narrative of the mission of Lord Amherst to the court of Pekin, if I remember rightly, that one of his attend ants died from the effects of the jolting he received during a short journey in one of these carts. But this mode of travelbeing the most rapid, I adopted it. Several years of experience of cart travel in China had made me bold, so that I did not fear the fate which had overtaken the Amherst mission man. Comfortably wrapped in my wadded Chinese clothes, I squeezed myself into my cart, feeling like a delicate piece of chinaware packed in cotton, and after a hearty farewell to the friends with whom I was staying at Pekin, the carters cracked their whips, Pekin, the carters cracked their whips, and with a shout to the mules we were off.—Century.

A Sunday with a Country Doctor.
Sunday is a busy day for the doctor.
A good many people put off being sick till Sunday, especially in haying time, and the calls began to come in early. So the narrow buggy went down the road and did not return till late. Sunday school was in session and the children sang:

school was in session and the children sang:

Day of all the week the best, Emblem of eternal rest.

A group of young women in white came out into the little burying ground, and through my open window I could hear goesip and laughter, as they picked their way among the gleaming white headstones. Then a party of ladies dressed in deep mourning appeared. Standing apart was a young couple chatting in a sheepish way.

A small girl, with curiosity abnormally developed, pretended to read the inscription on a tombstone near by, while she absorbed the conversation. The cabinet organ was played again, and the children with the older people in the church, sang "He will carry you through." The voice of good Dominie Thompson rolled out in stirring tones as he sought divine guidance and blessing for the beloved children of his flock.—Frank French in Scribner's.

The Thinness of Gold.

Gold beaters, by hammering, can reduce gold leaves to such minute thinness that 282,000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch. Yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes that one of them laid on any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold. They are so thin that if formed into a book 1,500 would only occupy the space of a single leaf of book paper. A single volume of a gold leaf book one inch in thickness would have as many pages as an entire library of 1,500 volumes of convicts books. have as many pages as an entire library of 1,500 volumes of common books, even though the volumes averaged 400 pages each.—St. Louis Republic.

A physician has succeeded in grafting the skin of a frog to that of a tortoise, and the skin of a tortoise to that of a frog, and also in securing the growth of a frog's skin upon the skin of a man 54 years old. Bone grafting is not so far advanced, but has met with the same success a skin crafting. success as skin grafting.

Have lots of fun, laugh all you can and keep the sunshine in your heart if you want to be well, young and popular. The world hates a woman with a griev-ance. It pays to be honestly happy. There is absolutely no profit in being blue and very little sympathy attend-ing it.

In the United Kingdom 20,000,000 hens lay on an average ninety eggs each per annum, of which ten are reserved for hatching. It follows that the home product is 1,600,000,000, which added to the number imported gives 2,700,000,000, or seventy-three per inhabitant.

Data of the trials of three large st ers, showing the comparative merits of large and small screws, show that pro-pellers of small diameter have in each case proved the more economical and ef-fective, both increasing the speed and de-creasing the coal consumption.

Olives by common consent are taken in the fingers, and it is also permissible to help one's self to cut sugar with the dig-its, although the use of the sugar tonga is preferable.

It Wasn't Necessary.

First Sweet Girl—Did you have a mistlatee bough in your house?

Second Sweet Girl—No, I had one ready, but forget to put it up.

"Of all things! Forget it?"

"Yes; you see, George and I somehow or other became engaged the day before."—Floating.