

I WAIN AS A REPORTER.

First Pen Name Used by the Humorist Was "Josh."

Mr. Clemens' first pen name, when he commenced to write for Goodman's Territorial Enterprise in Virginia City, Nev., about as correspondent from Kanesville, where he mined for a time was Josh. The fun and humor that bubbled up in his letters led the Washoeites and made paper sought after. They sent him, and he came, gladly relinquishing the pick and shovel, the sled and the bucket, for the humor's pen. Mr. Clemens came to Virginia City dressed in the usual attire of a miner, well worn at that, bemused himself with all a man's freedom. He had also, in a later degree than subsequently, exceptional drawl in his speech which he chose to consider one fact in the sum of his distinctive individuality. He took readily to relating the varying fortunes of the mining community and strengthening the writing force on The Enterprise materially, while at the same time availing himself of legitimate opportunities to acquire "feet" in Comstock and shares in different mining mines. He was accounted to rich in this kind of property. With liberal remuneration for his work, his personal appearance rapidly improved, and he was to be a swell in a mild way, ideas clearer in speech as well as dress.

Becoming dissatisfied with his pen name, Josh, he changed it to Mark Twain, by which at the present day is known in the literature of the world. In 1864 Mr. Clemens came to Francisco. It cannot be said he had many friends in Nevada. There were some who affected his company on account of his writings, he had not the faculty of winning friendship. Before he arrived in the city he had accumulated, as he stated, a good deal of money, the greater part of which he sunk in Norcross. Then he took up the burden of literary life again. Wrote San Francisco letters to the paper, The Territorial Enterprise, and for some real or fancied attack the local police so constantly and fiercely that Major G. J. Burke, who was chief of force at the time, brought a suit libel against the paper. Such enomed communications as Mr. Twain wrote on this subject have long been penned. They made the social eminence of the old city boil like a caldron of asphaltum, fume and stench being in proportion. He also contributed to The Golden Era, The Calico Man for The Golden Era, and all sorts of literary work wherever he could turn a cent. It was a hide uphill business, and a less minded man than himself would have abandoned the struggle and died at the base. Mr. Clemens at Steamboat Springs, Nev., for health, when the letter was sent offering him a place on The World.

He came down shortly after, judging from his appearance, one had been playing scurvy with him in the interim. Without doing the gentleman any injustice, it can be freely stated that at the time a good general and correspondent, he made an indifferent reporter. He only succeeded in itemizing, considering his experience in the same, he had an inexplicable aversion to walking, and in putting matter on paper he was to use own expression, "slower than wrath to come." Many funny characteristic incidents occurred during his few months' stay on Call. He only wanted to remain enough, he said, when he intended to go to work, to make a "hit," but on leaving his purse no heavier than when he came, most notable thing he did that now he recalled was a philippine some undertaking employee, where the morgue happened to be for the deadhouse in those days, the old fashioned plan with the schoolmistress and the wife, was "boarded round," each taking accommodating the corner in turn. It appears some one in the place refused to give Mr. Twain information or to let him in the slate, and next morning got such a dose, commencing "body snatches," that a general apology was immediately made. The proprietor was east at the time, when he read the article he died, as he confessed afterward, considered his business ruined. Clemens parted from The Call on the most friendly terms, as it was found necessary to make local department more efficient, fitting his reportorial shortcomings and expressing surprise that were not sooner discovered—Francisco Call.

Up in smoke. The people of the United States 115,000 tons of tobacco a day to say nothing of cigarettes. Transcript.

JOURNALISM IN GREECE.

Some of the Newspapers of the Land of Homer.

The newspapers of Greece, the kingdom of George I, do not take very high rank in Europe, either in respect to their progressive features or their extensive circulation. The standard size of a Greek newspaper is 12 1/2 by 9 inches, and there are usually four pages devoted to the discussion of political and theological matters, with an occasional reference to local occurrences, when adequate corroboration has been obtained.

Athens, the capital of Greece, has about the same population as Grand Rapids. The ancient Greek city maintains, however, nine daily newspapers, not one of which has more than 6,000 circulation. The names of these papers are themselves a fair indication of the solemnity which covers the periodical publication business in Greece.

These are The Orn (The Hour), The Plinghnessis (Regeneration), Neai Idea! (New Ideas), Aion (The People), Toia (Morning) and Telegraffis (The Telegram). There are, moreover, in Athens two weekly papers published in the French language, Le Journal d'Athènes and Le Messager d'Athènes. These two newspapers are designed especially for the enlightenment, instruction and perusal of tourists and resident diplomats.

The partiality of such diplomats for a weekly newspaper published in a language other than Greek may be understood when the fact is known that the title of the chief Athenian weekly newspaper is as follows: Epitisis Pilologika Kai Politiki. The circulation of this journal is not so extensive as its name would indicate. In Corfu, a city larger than Athens, and which does an extensive commerce with foreign countries, there is published the Amerikos (The Voice), and in the town of Thipolis is published a journal with the odd title of the Provisional Voice.

The town of Zante is chiefly known in the United States on account of its currants, and it would be a not unresonable inference that at least one of the two papers published in Zante had a commercial or at least conventional title. But the Greeks in journalism, as in other literature, are nothing if not serious, and the publishers of these two papers call them respectively The Agon and Elpis. The English equivalent of the former is The Struggle, of the latter the English equivalent of Hope. There is a marked lack of originality in newspaper nomenclature in the Greek town of Piraeus. It has three news-papers—one daily, one weekly and one biweekly. They are published separately, and in fact in opposition to each other, and their titles are The Globe, The Hemisphere and The World.

In the town of Patras, which has about the same population as New Bedford, there is one newspaper, with the extensive title of Emporio Paratiritis, and in the ancient, illustrious and historic town of Sparta there are The Peloponissos Astir and The Loponissos Eos. Journalism in modern Sparta is somewhat astronomical, the significance of one of the Sparta papers being The Peloponnesian Star and The Peloponnesian Aurora. The Greek newspapers deal sparingly with the commodity of news and uncorroborated narratives obtain space in Greek dailies only under the head of advertisements—Philadelphia Ledger.

Prompt Lesson.

Some years ago there was in a western town a judge whose ideas of the majesty of the law at the time of his accession to office were unbound, and his sense of his own importance as the representative of justice was also great.

At one time two persons quarreled in the judge's presence. One man struck the other, and the judge immediately ordered his arrest on a charge of assault and battery.

On the day of the trial the defendant pleaded, "Not guilty."

Instantly the judge, who was a short, stout man, was on his feet, crimson faced and puffing with indignation.

"What do you mean?" he demanded of the prisoner without any preamble. "What do you mean by saying that, when I saw you and had you arrested? I fine you \$100 for breach of peace and another \$100 for contempt of court, sir. I reckon," said the judge, his nostrils dilating with rage and injured dignity. "I reckon that'll teach folks to be careful how they call this court a liar."—Youth's Companion.

A Modern Dilemma.

The Rev. Multiple Ethics—But, my dear Mrs. Safeide, you do not bring your husband to church as frequently as you used to do.

Mr. Safeide (answering for himself)—Well, to tell the truth, you up to date ministers are preaching such unorthodox sermons that if I went to church regularly I'm afraid my faith might get shaken.—New York Tribune.

AMALIA SHAM DEATH.

Tale of a Clever Fox That Came to Life and Escaped.

Two cases are on record of foxes being discovered in henhouses. In each case the fox not only completely deceived the finder, but allowed himself to be dragged out by the brush and thrown down, in the one case in a field and in the other on a dunghill. In each instance the fox then jumped up and ran away. Another example is that of a fox which darted across a man's shoulder as it allowed itself to be carried along a road for more than a mile. At last it hit the man and was promptly dropped. A cat was observed to carry a weasel home in its mouth, the weasel dangling helplessly. The door of the house was closed, and the cat, in conformity with its usual habit, meowed to gain admission. To this, however, it had to set down the weasel, which jumped up and fastened on its nose.

The following instance was observed by the late Professor Romanes: A cornerake had been retrieved by a dog, and, having every appearance of being dead, was put in a man's pocket. Presently violent struggles were felt, and the man drew the bird out. To his astonishment, it again hung in his hand limp and apparently lifeless. It was then set upon the ground and watched from behind some cover. In a short time it raised its head, looked around and decamped at full speed. A singular fact that must not be overlooked in connection with this phenomenon is that some animals have been found to be actually dead which were at first thought to be shamming. Romanes, for instance, found this to be the case with a squirrel which he had caught in a cloth and with which he wanted to experiment with regard to the feigning of death.

Sir E. Tennent also relates in his book on "The Natural History of Ceylon" that the wild elephant sometimes dies when being taken from the corral by tame elephants. Further, he relates a case in which, being convinced that an elephant was dead, he had its lashings taken off, and a friend leaning against it the while to rest. Hardly had they left it when it rose hurriedly, and, trumpeting vociferously, rushed off in the jungle. The fact, however, that a squirrel or an elephant when captured unhurt will die is sufficient to show that a most powerful nervous derangement of some sort is induced.

When the late Joseph Thomson lectured on his African experiences, he related how the first buffalo he shot tossed him, and how when he came to himself and tried to sit up he found his antagonist glaring at him a few yards away. He told how he recollects that a buffalo does not try to toss a creature which shows no signs of life, and how he let his head sink slowly back and lay shamming death.

Pheasants in flying across wide stretches of water have been noticed suddenly to fall. In this way they are apparently drowned. It is perhaps dangerous to assert positively that fear is here the active cause of death, yet we are apparently justified in believing that a paroxysm of fear can produce sudden death. The squirrel and the elephant may have died of fright; certainly death in man can be produced by sudden fear, and although man has a much more sensitive nervous mechanism the lower animals have an extremely instinct of fear.

Professor Lloyd Morgan mentions the case of a surface man working in the Severn tunnel who was nearly killed by a train. It is stated that his attention was so riveted that he was unable to make, or rather he felt no desire to make, the appropriate movements; that he could not help watching the train, but had no terror. With the greatest difficulty he managed to shake himself free of his fascination. In describing his feelings when the danger passed he is reported to have said: "I came over all a cold sweat and felt as helpless as a baby. I was frightened enough then." This may perhaps be taken as a diagnostic condition with regard to amphibious conditions.

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In stipends, salaries and wages to their numerous officers, clerks and staff the corporation of London awards yearly upward of \$100,000.

VENTES A L'ENCAN.

PAR GEO. G. FRIEDRICH & CIE.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

GRANDE VENTE
Propriétés Foncières
—DANS UNE—

Bonne Localité,
—COMPRENNANT—

RESIDENCE EN BOIS A
DEUX ETAGES,

No 5912 AVENUE CANAL

Avec terrains spacieux.

Le splendide site à faire.

Emouignure des Avenus à Canal et Galves;

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Quatre maisons et grands lots à faire

—SUR LA—

Rue Galves, entre les Avenues

Canal et Cleveland.

Une grande et belle

ETENDUE DE TERRE

DANS LE CENTRE DE LA VILLE,

EN FACE DU PARC DE VILLE ET FAISANT

FACE PAR 423 PIEDS SUR LE

Chemin de la Métairie.

Sur plus de 2000 pieds de profondeur

sur le lignes extrême en fond, traversant

quelques-unes des principales rues et avenues de la ville, et ayant en face

le service double des électricité de l'avenue du Canal et l'autre par la

voie publique de la rue Galves.

Cette étende de terrain est dans

les limites de la ville et possède

une grande et belle

façade sur le canal et la rue Galves.

Cette étende de terrain possède

des lignes propres des eaux usées

et possède un grand et beau

écurage au fond de la rue Galves.

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