

Pacific Slopers.

Empire City revels in the ownership of a new wharf.

Machinery for a new saw mill has arrived at Empire City.

Curry County promises to be a great wool growing section.

Work on the M. E. Church at Baker City has been commenced.

The delinquent tax-list of Jackson County amounts to \$12,000.

The steamer Satellite, at Coos Bay, has been overhauled and repaired.

Two ricks of hay were destroyed by fire near Baker City on the 7th inst.

Empire City, Coos Bay, wants telegraphic communication with the outer world.

A Coos Bay man got his foot mashed by a timber falling on his heel.

Temperance meetings are being held in Olympia, but no outbreak has been made.

Seattle folks enjoy themselves in free fights. Pleasant, though dangerous practice.

The Tacoma Tribune dedicated three-fourths of a column to the masquerade ball.

A fisherman at Washoe Ferry, Idaho, caught five hundred salmon trout at one haul.

At Farris Gulch, eighteen miles from Jacksonville, three Chinamen were killed by a caving bank on the 7th inst.

The notable actress, Fanny Morgan Phelps, and her sister, are expected to visit the Sound in a short time.

The usual Saturday meeting of Olympia Grange was largely attended on the 4th inst. Twenty-one new members were admitted.

A new town called "Summer" has been surveyed on Catching Slough, Coos County. The population will chiefly consist of stumps.

J. E. Officer writes from Arizona City, Arizona, that he is coming back to Oregon. He says that this State is far ahead of any place he has seen.

Prof. Wm. M. Davis and wife were thrown from their buggy, near Ashland, a few days since, by which Mrs. Davis sustained a broken limb.

Many of the farmers in Baker County have commenced inclosing and breaking new land, and are preparing to sow a larger amount of grain than usual.

The Baker City Herald's "devil" got "basted" in the mouth with a ball bat. The composing room reminds the editor of an old-fashioned churchyard—it's so quiet.

There is a good deal of sickness among the children in Silver City, Idaho. The doctors are wondering whether it's scarlet fever or not.

Mr. John Eichar and Capt. Warren Gove, both of Steilacoom, left there last week for Hood's Canal, where they will embark in the fishing business and the manufacture of fish oil.

An unfortunate miner named Isham, working his claim on Brimstone Gulch, Grave Creek diggings, Jackson county, had his leg broken in two places by a caving bank, on the 19th inst. He may be considered fortunate in one sense to have escaped alive, judging from the names.

There is an epidemic prevailing at Salt Lake similar to the "brake-bone" fever of the South. We have not heard of its proving fatal in any instance, yet it takes hold of its victim with vigor and makes him feel as though he had been thrown from the highest peak of the Wasatch into the valley.

Stock of all kinds about Bozeman, Montana, has come through the winter in fine condition.

The schooner Meyers is at the wharf in Seattle loading with lumber from Yesler's mill for San Francisco.

The steamer Blakely towed into harbor two rafts of logs for Mr. Colman, at Yesler's mill, Seattle, containing some 700,000 feet.

The famous Kuntz Line steamer, Fontanelle, was announced to leave St. Louis for Fort Benton on Sunday, the 15th of March.

J. M. Moore has written to his home in Pendleton, from the Yakima mines, and says he has picked up several pieces of gold from \$2 50 to \$35.

Parties propose to transport ore from Helena, Montana, to Chicago at \$30 per ton, and from Butte City, in the same Territory, for \$50 per ton.

There are four District Schools about to open in Pierce county, W. T. Teachers have been employed, and all will commence under favorable auspices.

A twenty minutes' stroll over Seattle will show eight dwellings in various stages of erection and completion, besides several recently built and occupied.

S. R. DeLong has bet \$2,000 that he can ride his horse Jerry from Tucson, Arizona, to San Francisco in twenty-five days. The distance is not so great, but the road is extremely bad.

A party of Klamath Lake people came over to Jacksonville a few days since. A portion of the party came on foot. The first reports concerning the loss of stock were exaggerated.

Under date of April 3d the Pendleton Tribune said the merchants were out of sugar, coffee, tobacco, etc., all that was received came by stage, and unless the river made a sudden rise they would strike bed-rock. A boat arrived next day.

Rev. Mr. Bonnell, who was about to accept a call to Trinity Church, Seattle, has concluded not to do so. Being the only resident clergyman in Tacoma, he is unwilling to leave that town, even for the larger field of Seattle.

A Dakota paper says: It is thought by many that in leaving Yankton, P. P. Wintemute intends to evade the law, and sacrifice the amount of his bonds, although he represented that he was going on strictly business matters.

Last Monday week, the city election of Steilacoom was held, and the following is the list of successful candidates for municipal honors: Myaor, Philip Keach; Councilmen, A. Packsher, Jas. Ross, Jas. Hughes, F. C. Miller and E. A. Light; Recorder, Julius Dickens; Marshal, A. H. Lowe; Assessor, S. Roberts; Treasurer, Isaac Pinous; Clerk, G. W. Gallagher.

The Tacoma Tribune of last Saturday, says: Mr. E. W. Bingham was in town to-day, settling the remnant of contractor Montgomery's debts. Every claim that was known to be due, has been paid, though a few unknown ones are yet probably outstanding, of a trifling amount, however. Of these claims, during the past two weeks, Mr. Bingham and Capt. Ainsworth have paid \$47,000.

The Deer Lodge Independent of March 24th says: "That there should have been a call on Montana for a supply of grain for the use of the British Boundary Commission, engaged in delimiting and marking with suitable monuments the line between the British possessions and the U. S., was entirely unexpected. Nevertheless, one quarter million pounds of oats have within the last 12 or 14 days, been quietly bought for that purpose."

The Baker City and El Dorado wagon road has been thoroughly improved.

The district school house at Baker City has been completed, and is an ornament to the town.

That the poor Indian is becoming civilized there can be no doubt. One was caught stealing "hoss feed" at Salem lately.

The farmers of Baker County complain that the ducks and geese are destroying their grain, and call upon the sportsmen for aid.

A Startling Metamorphosis.

One trick which Minham performed was a very superior version of the mango-tree feat of the Indian jugglers. He took an orange, cut it open and produced a serpent. This he took down into the audience, and borrowing a robe from one, cut the snake's head off and covered it with a robe. When the robe was lifted again a fox was in place of snake. The fox's head was cut off, two robes borrowed, and when they were raised there was a wolf, which was killed with a sword. Three robes, and a leopard appeared; it was slain with a javelin. Four robes covered a most savage-looking buffalo, that was killed with an ax. Five robes covered in part, but not altogether, a lortly elephant, who, when the sword was pointed at him, seized Minham by the neck and tossed him violently up. He mounted feet foremost, and finally clung by his toes to the capital of one of the columns.

Tepada now leaped from the stage and alighted upon the elephant's shoulders. With a short sword he goaded the beast on the head until, shrieking, the unwieldy animal reared upon his hind feet, twined his trunk about one of the great columns, and seemed trying to lift itself from the ground and wrap its body around the great pillar. The music clashed out barbarously, Norodum flashed forth a dazzling firework of some sort, and the elephant had disappeared. and Tepada lay upon the stage writhing in the folds of a great boa-constrictor and holding up Minham upon his feet.

The following is from the *Alta* of the 10th instant:

The accumulation of money in the city at this time is something remarkable, and it continues to accumulate in a surprising manner. The banks were never before so full of money, which in bulk sometimes swells beyond the measure of the vaults designed to hold it. This is a feature that Eastern banks do not readily grasp, since paper occupies but a very small space. Real money, however, asserts its presence, and each double eagle fills out appropriate room. Paper at times, however, has a very imposing aspect. In the early years of the war astonished crowds would assemble in Wall street around the immense vans of Wells, Fargo & Co., which, drawn by four horses, were loaded many stories high with square boxes of small paper money leaving the Treasury to pay the army; but the stamp of a different figure on pieces of paper of the same size makes a great difference in the nominal value of the promises. It San Francisco the coin is ready to meet any obligation in any country.

It is claimed that by means of a recently invented freezing machine, the temperature of any limited space can be kept down to almost any required degree. The inventor proposes to apply the method to the construction of gold chambers on board ships, to be used for storing fresh provisions, or in the case of merchant ships, for the conveyance of perishable freight. He does not, however, think it possible to freeze a whole cargo of meat so as to resist putrefaction in a long voyage, as from Australia to England. Among the various uses of the new invention will be to cool railway carriages, to provide cool vases for the conveyance of meat and other provisions to India, to cool the air admitted into hospital wards, and to provide an unlimited supply of pure ice at almost nominal cost.

The Making of Worlds.

NOT MADE IN SIX DAYS—NO UNIVERSAL DELUGE—THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS—OUR WORLD NOT FINISHED YET—GEOLOGY VERSUS GENESIS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* has this account of a lecture delivered in that city on the evening of March 19th:

Professor Denton was confronted on Thursday night by the largest audience which his lectures have yet drawn. The last was, at least in a pecuniary sense, the best of all. But the professor, like a genuine Yankee as he is, did not shoot the last shaft from his quiver without intimating that he has in reserve a fresh quiver, from which next week he is going to shoot an assortment of brand new shafts. In other words, he is going to deliver another

COURSE OF LECTURES.

In which abandoning the safe ground of the history of our planet as it can be read in the record of the rocks, he proposes to forecast the future of our globe and its inhabitants, from the data furnished in the past history of the earth. A certain element of fanciful speculation, not strictly scientific in its character, may reasonably be expected to lend its flavor to the new course.

THE DRIFT BEDS.

The Professor commenced his lecture last night by remarking that the pathway of our planet, through the immensities of space, is not straight and regular, nor its march uniform. Its history is a history of vicissitudes, of strange vicissitudes. The drift beds exhibit boulders of all sizes, from that of a boy's marble to rocks of the size of a meeting house. These beds extend over immense surfaces.

NO TRUE GEOLOGIST

Believes the story of a universal deluge. Such an event is a manifest impossibility, whatever the theologians may attest to the contrary. There never was water enough on the globe or in its atmosphere to produce such a flood as that which the theologians profess to believe in; geology is, on this point, at war with Genesis; and science and common sense are on the side of geology. There have certainly been

PARTIAL DELUGE,

But no universal deluge. The story of Noah and his ark must be ranked with the Deucalion. In the drift beds are found some curious and interesting relics of animal life. Among them is a beaver more than twice as large as the existing representative of the species. Also the skeletons of elephants, and of the great cave hyena, a terrible monster of which we have no living type among the fauna of our present era. In 1858 a new cave was discovered in Devonshire, England, in which skeletons of the

CAVE BEAR

Were discovered, also skeletons of elephants. Savans from London went down to Devonshire to examine these strange relics. From these researches it appeared that man in Great Britain had a wonderful antiquity, and was the contemporary of the British elephant, the rhinoceros and the cave bear. The bones of two distinct species of elephant, of the cave bear, and of the cave lion were discovered in the Devonshire caves, and also various tools and implements, indicating that the contemporaneous man possessed a considerable endowment of mechanical skill and contrivance. It is impossible for the preachers and theologians to stand up against these

WRITINGS ON THE ROCKS.

Iyell thinks that instead of our race being originated five thousand years ago, according to the Mosaic record, Europe was occupied by man one hundred thousand years ago. And he furnishes abundant evidence to sustain his thesis. Theory and speculation must go down before such solid facts as those we find in the rocks. These facts of nature furnish a foundation which

must stand unshaken by theological speculation.

WORLD CHANGES.

This world of ours is not a complete edifice. It is not finished yet. The forces that have made it what it is are still at work making it what it is yet to be. The winds and rains, the heat and frosts are doing their work to-day as when the morning stars sang together. The rivers bear down sediment to the sea; rocks crumble and are worn away; the central fires working through earthquakes and volcanoes are still active. Lands are upheaved and depressed; new islands are formed, new hills are lifted above the floods, and world-making is as truly going on to-night as at any time in the history of the terrestrial universe. The remorseless and inexorable forces of nature are at work night and day building up a new world out of materials of which the old world is despoiled.

THE OCEAN,

Which covers two-thirds of the surface of the globe, is a mighty agent in terrestrial transformations. It assails the land and wears it away with an irresistible energy. Its vast waves lift great boulders of a ton's weight as if they were the marbles which are the playthings of a child. The mighty waves lift and move and hurl them against the shore, which they batter and tear and destroy. Cross the ocean; go to Yorkshire; study the coast and the wearing encroachments of the waves. Ask the men of Yorkshire why they built their great Abby so near the sea; and they will tell you, "When it was built it was miles inland."

The ocean is still eating into the land. It is still encroaching. But while pulling down on one side it is building up on another.

ETERNAL CHANGE.

There are great and populous cities now where once the salt sea waves rolled. And the blue billows of ocean rise and fall over the graves of many a buried city. The law of physical life, whether in atoms or continents, in motes or worlds, is a law of eternal change. What is the Mississippi now doing? It is carrying down sediment to fill up the Gulf of Mexico and annex Cuba. What is the Amazon doing? It is carrying down to the sea the debris of mountains. For two hundred miles from its mouth it discolors the ocean. It is laying down new strata of rock. It is doing its share towards making a new world. The Nile is the mother of Egypt. The rivers and the oceans have a great mission. Adria was a seaport in the time of Augustus; the waves washed its feet. To-day, it is twenty miles inland. Yet the destructive forces of nature have their checks and balances, so that upon a comprehensive view we find in the whole scheme a certain beauty and harmony as in a fine picture or a noble poem. Disorder is partial and fragmentary. Order and harmony and beauty are normal in the universe.

It is rather singular that diamonds, the most valuable of all mineral products, are bought and sold by a measure based solely on usage. Carat weight is employed for the purpose, but has never been legalized in England or this country, neither is it governed by any standard. It is, however, generally recognized that 152 diamond carats are equal to a troy ounce. The fourth part of the diamond carat is called the carat grain, and is found to be as nearly as possible equal to the average of a dry wheat grain taken from the middle of the ear, which, again, is identical with the Alexandrian grain of the Ptolemys, four of which were equal to the Alexandrian carat.

Kate Field says of Isabella II., of Spain, the queen of the old Bourbon race, that "she is a great, stout, ungainly female, who needs but a dozen children and a wash-tub to be a counterblast presentation of the typical Biddy."