

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is to be at the head of the women's department in the New Orleans Exhibition.

Mr. Moody, known as "the evangelist," is preaching to the students of the various colleges in New England.

Senator Sharon's divorce suit has cost him over \$200,000. He spent \$10,000 in printing Gen. Barne's speech in the San Francisco papers.

It is stated that Gen. Grant will receive \$50,000 for his history of the war from the Century. He prefers a fixed sum outright to a royalty.

At the age of nine months a good hog may be made to weigh as many pounds as he is days old. He should be farrowed early in the spring, and slaughtered before January.

James Gordon Bennett maintains five separate homes, though he can seldom be found in any of them. One is in Fifth avenue, New York, another at Fort Washington, and one in Paris, London and Newport.

Mr. Gladstone's attention being called to the statements published in an anonymous pamphlet, which accuse him of supporting the Roman Catholic Church, he pronounces them to be grossly untrue and demands the name of the author.

W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, has given for public purposes not less than \$3,000,000, besides \$1,000,000 devoted to charities, and he has remaining at least \$10,000,000, as he is the largest real estate owner in Washington.

The Glasgow Herald advises Americans to give up eating pie and hot cakes, and substitute oat meal porridge for them. If they should do so, it thinks they would be a calmer, a less lively, a less speculative, a less bombastic and a happier people.

New York Truth is publishing a list of the millionaires of that city. The list promises to be as long as the line of ghosts in Macbeth, but it does not begin to compare with the roster of those who are not worth a cent. The poor fellows have it by a large majority.

UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL REPORT

The report of Mr. Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, for the past year has just been published. It shows continued improvement in the public school systems of the several States during the year, and places this country at the very top of the ladder in the amount expended on public education. Some of the figures on this point are extraordinarily large. The annual income, for instance, of all our schools is \$92,587,205, and the value of school property \$213,882,762; while the expenditure per capita in the education of children in attendance at the public schools ranged from \$21.50 in Massachusetts to \$3.53 in Tennessee.

There are now 278 normal schools in the United States, against 98 ten years ago; 305 business colleges, against 53 then; 335 kindergartens, against none; 2363 academies, against none; 290 colleges for women, against none; 4067 public libraries, against 306; 28 art schools, against none; 15 schools for the feeble minded, against none, and 77 reform schools, against 20. This is certainly progress in a decade.

There are 293,294 teachers employed in the various schools and colleges; the highest monthly salary paid male teachers being in Massachusetts, \$102.90, and female, \$88.19. Men get three times as much as women in New England, whereas the two sexes are paid about the same in the South.

The number of children enrolled in the public schools is 10,013,826, of whom 6,118,831 are in attendance; and in private schools 567,874, a grand total of 6,686,205 children, or three-fifths of all those of educable age.

The report is not very flattering to the public school system of Louisiana. It complains of the poor pay of teachers, the insufficient provisions for comfort in the rural schoolhouses, the inadequacy of the school funds, together with the wants of a definite school law. Corresponding with the new Constitution these several defects, the report declares, have combined to make efficient educational work very difficult.

A very interesting feature which the report presents is in reference to the schools for the instruction of the negroes. There are now fifty-six normal negro schools in this country, with 8509 students in attendance; forty-three institutions for secondary instruction, with 6632; eighteen universities, twenty-four schools of theology, four of law, three of medicine and 15,932 public schools, the total number of negro students enrolled in these being 821,380.

There is so much in the report that it is scarcely possible to give even its most prominent features; indeed, nearly every fact that it contains is interesting, as showing the interest taken in the cause of education throughout the United States.

The following is the freight shipment and receipts at Medford station for the month of October: Received, 486,880 pounds; sent, 162,690 pounds.

BLAINE ELECTED.

Just as we go to press official returns received from New York which gives Blaine the State by 615 plurality and elects him, Cleveland carried the south with New Jersey and Connecticut. Indiana, West Virginia and Michigan are in doubt. Cleveland will have from 300,000 to 400,000 majority on the popular vote over Blaine which shows that the people were and are with him. No time for comment.

PRESIDENT'S WIVES.

The misfortune of women who have been the wives of our later Presidents is remarkable. Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Garfield all became widows while at the White House, the two last under the most terrible circumstances. The first Mrs. Tyler died while her husband was President, and the second Mrs. Tyler, who is now living at Georgetown, D. C., was compelled to ask Congress for a pension in 1879. Ex-President John Tyler died at Richmond in January, 1862, and his property was destroyed by the war. Mrs. James K. Polk, who is yet living at Nashville at the advanced age of 84, had a fortune left her and has enjoyed the society of a rare circle of devoted friends, but the last days of her life have been much embittered by the disgraceful defalcation and subsequent imprisonment of her nephew, who was State Treasurer of Tennessee. Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Polk are the only women now living who were wives of anti-bellum Presidents and it is rather odd that Mrs. Tyler is the younger of the two by 25 or 30 years, whereas her husband was President in 1843 and 1844, while Mr. Polk did not come into office until later. Mrs. Tyler was not only a second wife, but married at the age of 18. She is the only Presidential wife, I believe, who had the honor of giving a wedding reception at the White House. There at least two people in New York who danced at that reception—Henry Bergh and his wife. I shall not attempt to recount the misfortunes of Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Garfield, for they are well known to all the world. Poor Mrs. Lincoln survived her husband a dozen years or more, but she never survived the shock that his death gave her, and the latter days of her life were clouded by a disordered mind. Few and far between were the happy moments that fell to her lot from the turbulent hour that her husband became President. The story of Mrs. Andrew Johnson is almost as pathetic, but it is not so well known. She was nearly sixty years old when her husband became President, and had been married over forty years. She was almost as little known at Washington during the Presidential career of Andrew Johnson as if she had not lived at all and the American people knew less about her than of the wives of any of the Chief Executives of their country. She died in 1875, six months after her husband had died. I do not suppose Mrs. Grant is by any means a happy woman, though she has the satisfaction of knowing that the American people will always hold her husband in the highest esteem for his great military services. The disaster that came upon General Grant and her sons, who were in business in the firm of Grant & Ward, told very heavily upon her, and she, along with the other recent President's wives has a burden to bear. Mr. Hayes seems to be peacefully settled in life, and lives quietly at a little village in Ohio. The greatest misfortune that has come upon her is that she is the wife of the President whose title was always held in doubt by a majority of the American people, and who holds as ex-President a very insignificant place in public estimation.

What about the plant show? Well, that, too, will be more comprehensive than any similar exhibition. Of course there is great difficulty in bringing large plants and trees from long distances, and the people must not expect too much to see. But we shall have many fine plants, an IMMENSE VARIETY of them. We shall have exhibits of this kind from England, and Scotland, France, Belgium, Holland, Mexico, Central America, South America, West Indies, Japan, and from many American States. The varieties of plants and trees will be numbered by themselves.

No, this show will not all be made in the Horticultural Building. We have the grandest conservatory in the world, but it will not hold a quarter of our tree and plant exhibits. The exotic kinds we will keep in the building, mostly but all the hardy species will be planted in the grounds. About this planting in the park, and the effect of it, and what the public will expect from it, I want to say something. I fear that many people may expect impossible things regarding the park improvement. The public must remember that we are primarily making an exhibition for instruction and education, rather than for simple display of beauty. We do not forget the claims of beauty, and we shall study

so far as possible in all of our planting. But we must use the material which will be sent us as exhibits, and arrange it so as to produce the best results possible. I particularly desire that the people shall remember that it takes years of time, as well as large expenditures of money, to create a great park covering hundreds of acres of ground. Therefore do not expect too much. Two months ago, when we began our park improvement, we had but

WILD BIRDS OF WOODS. We have accomplished notable changes and we shall make many pleasing improvements. We shall have handsome grounds, which will possess many fascinations, even if we do not in four months create a perfect park. If you do not expect too much we shall please you. With our unique and beautiful buildings; with our far stretching meadow greens; with our majestic live oak trees, festooned with thousands of banners of the spanish moss; with the fine fountains, playing amid the splendors of an unparalleled electric illumination, we shall be able to present every day a vast school of instruction in all the industries of the world, and every night a scene of enchantment and mystic beauty that will surely delight all beholders.

The whole operation of butter making, from the taking of the milk to the delivery of the butter to the consumer, is entirely mechanical; but it is a branch of mechanics that tolerates no mistakes, for the least failure to perform the proper operations at the proper time results in an inferior article, and perfect butter only commands the highest price.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

The Work of the Horticultural Department—Promise of a Magnificent Display—Surpassing Any Heretofore Made.

A representative of the Times-Democrat yesterday had a brief conference with the Hon. Parker Earle, chief of the Department of Horticulture, who made the following statement: The work of my department is progressing quite favorably. Both in the rapid improvement at the grounds at the Exposition Park and in the reports that reach us from intending exhibitors, at home and abroad. I find my expectations fully realized. We started out to organize the most brilliant and attractive display of the great exposition and I think we shall do it. As you know, our great horticultural building is completed, except a few minor arrangements of the interior, and I believe it fully meets the expectation of the public. It is the largest and most imposing and beautiful horticultural building ever erected on the continent. It is well adapted to its purposes, and when we have filled it with the fruits and plants of all nations and lighted it with 2000 electric lights it will present the most magnificent

VISION OF BEAUTY

the eye of man ever looked upon. Regarding the fruit exhibits, which we have provided for them, and what we expect to get, I will say that we shall have table space for 25,000 plates of fruit at one time—that is 5000 more than we have advertised, and I have to-day contracted for that number of plates to hold the exhibits. Will they be filled? Yes, I think so. We have some large exhibits in preparation. For instance, there is one of our State fruit exhibits which will amount to nearly 300 barrels of apples and pears. It would not take many such contributions as that to fill all our tables. And I have promise of fruit exhibits from thirty-six States and Territories, and from twenty-four foreign nations and States. Very likely several of these will fail at the last; but we may safely count upon about fifty different countries and States that will send us greater or less representative collections of their orchard and vineyard products. Nothing like this has ever been attempted before and it will constitute a memorable event in the history of horticulture.

POPULAR FALLACIES.

It would add many years to the average longevity of our species if we could free the next generation from the curse of the following fallacies, which are either direct sources of disease or add an unnecessary burden to domestic life. The idea that cold baths are healthy in winter and dangerous in midsummer; that rainwater is more wholesome than "hard" water; that bedrooms must be heated in cold weather; that the misery of over-lavering scrubbing and soap-vapors is compensated by the comfort of the lucid intervals; that a sick room must be kept hermetically closed; that it pays to save foul air on account of its warmth; that "draughts" are morbid agencies; that catarrhs are due to low temperature; that even in midsummer children must be sent to bed at sunset, when the air begins to grow pleasant; that an after-dinner nap can do any harm; that the sanitary condition of the atmosphere can be improved by the fœtor of carbolic acid; that there is any benefit in swallowing jugfuls of nauseous sulphur water; that rest after dinner can be shortened with impunity; that outdoor recreation is a waste of time; that athletic sports brutalize the character; that a normal being requires any other stimulant than exercise and fresh air; that any mechanical contrivances can compensate for manly strength; that any plan of study can justify the custom of stunting children in sleep; that the torpor of narcotism is preferable to insomnia; that the suppression of harmless recreations will fail to begot vice and hypocrisy; that stimulation is identical with invigoration; that fashion has a right to enforce the wearing of woolen clothes in the dog-days.—Lippincott's Magazine.

INVENTIONS OF HALF A CENTURY.

The number of inventions that have been made during the past fifty years is unprecedented in the history of the world. Inventions of benefit to the human race have been made in all ages since man was created; but looking back for half a hundred years, how many more are crowded into the past fifty than into any other fifty since recorded in history! The perfection of the locomotive, and the now world-traveling steamships, the telegraph, the telephone, the audiphone, the sewing machine, the photograph, the cylinder printing press, chromo lithograph printing, the elevator for hotels and other many storied building, the cotton-gin and the spinning-jenny, the reaper, the mower, the steam thresher, the steam fire engine, the improved process for making steel, the application of ether and chloroform to destroy sensibility in painful surgery cases, and so on through a long catalogue. Nor are we yet done in the field of invention and discovery. The application of coal gas and petroleum to heating and cooking operations is only trembling on the verge of successful experiment; the introduction of the steam from a great central reservoir to general use for heating and cooking is foreshadowed as among the coming events; the artificial production of butter has already created a consternation among dairymen; the navigation of the air by some device akin to our present balloon would also seem to be prefigured, and the propulsion of machinery by electricity is now clearly indicated by the march of experiment. There are some problems which we have hitherto deemed impossible of solution, but are the mysteries of even the most improbable of them, more subtle to grasp than that of the ocean cable or that of the photograph or the telephone! We talk with a certain rolling between, we speak in our voices to friends a hundred miles or more from where we articulate before the microphone. Under the blazing sun of July we produce ice by chemical means, rivaling the most solid and crystalline productions of nature. Our surgeons graft the skin from one person's arm to the face of another, and it adheres and becomes an integral portion of his body. We make a mile of white printing paper and send it on a spool that a perfecting printing press unwinds and prints, and delivers to us, folded and counted, many thousands per hour. Of a vastity, this is the age of invention, nor has the world reached a stopping place yet.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HON. PARKER EARLE.

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LANDSCAPE EFFECTS

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NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Roseburg has a gymnasium club. The Klamath county jail is newly finished. Klamath county is in a flourishing condition and a great many new-comers are reported there.

The remains of John Walker, the young man killed by Clint Brown, were brought to the valley a few days since and buried in the Ashland cemetery.

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Last Tuesday was the anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Janger, which was celebrated in Vancouver by special services in the cathedral.

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Umatilla county will send quite a fine display of her products to the New Orleans exposition. Among other things are a fine lot of potatoes, ten of which weighed 24 pounds.

The village of Vinson, in Umatilla county, contains twenty-five buildings, the business portion of which consists of one store, one hotel, one blacksmith shop and one feed stable, in connection with which, have a postoffice, a school house, and soon will have a church.

Plowing is in full progress in Walla Walla valley, and some of the newly sown wheat is two inches or more high. There has been an abundance of rain there, and the ground is in excellent condition for plowing.

Thirteen thousand boxes, amounting to 165 tons of hops, were picked on the Snoqualmie hop ranch during the season, which lasted fifty days. About fifty tons were lost by reason of want of pickers. Some 500 pickers were employed toward the close of the picking.

On Tuesday of last week a Chinaman in the employ of O. R. & N. C. had an altercation with another Chinaman, near Union and succeeded in gnawing the greater portion of the last mentioned Chinaman's cheek off, as well as mutilating a thumb in a shocking manner. Afterwards the section boss went to the Chinaman's camp to interview him as to the cause of the trouble, when the Chinaman opened up on him with a Smith & Wesson, firing three shots at him before he was overpowered. The Chinaman was taken to Union, to await the action of the grand jury.

At the coroner's inquest held at Seattle over the body of the old man who was run over and killed a few days ago by a train near Renton, it was ascertained that his name was Thomas Sae. Friends who had known him for years identified him. He came to California in 1849, but when the war of the rebellion broke out he went east and fought in defense of his country. At the close of the war he again returned to the coast, and finally settled at Jacksonville, Oregon, where he remained for several years. He was a carpenter by trade.

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SWEET-MINDED WOMEN.

So great is the influence of a sweet-minded woman on those around her that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in seasons of sickness and sorrow for help and comfort. One soothing touch of her kindly hand works wonders in the feverish child; a few words fall from her lips like the rain of a sorrowing sister do much to raise the load of grief that is bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home worn out with the pressure of business and feeling irritable with the world in general, but when he enters the cozy sitting room and sees the blaze of the bright fire and meets his wife's smiling child; he succumbs in a moment to the soothing influence, which act as the balm of Gilead to his wounded spirit. We are all wearied with combating with the realities of life. The rough school-boy flies in a rage from the taunts of his companions, to find solace in the mother's smile; the little one, full of grief with its own large trouble, finds a haven of rest on its mother's breast; and so none go on with instances of the influence of a sweet-minded woman in the social life with which she is connected. Beauty is an insignificant power when compared with her.

Sunday night while the western bound train, Billy Henderson, engineer was passing over Hangman's grade, the other side of Marshall, three shots were fired into the cab at the engineer, one of the bullets striking just four inches above his head. The shots were fired from the ground by two or three men, and the train kept on to Marshall, where it was discovered that the bell-cord to the engine had been pulled completely out by somebody on the train. The bell-cord had previously been disconnected from the engine by the addition of one or two freight cars to the train, or the train would have doubtless been stopped, just before or at the time the shots were fired. It is generally supposed that a plan had been arranged to rob the train, and when it failed to stop, the would be robbers fired at the engineer.

Hardware of all kinds. Axes, mattocks, brush hooks, picks, shovels, spades, forks, griststones, wheelbarrows, wringers, ropes, and almost everything you want, can be had cheap for cash at Peters & Stewart.

The best wagon. In the market is the celebrated Studenacker sold by Peters & Stewart, and the spring wagons and backs of the same make are just as good. Every article is warranted. The prices are down on a dead level with wheat at 50 cents.

The best thing out. In the Acme Harrow and no farmer can well afford to be without it. It is the very best old crusher and pulverizer, leaving the ground as level as a barn floor. Sold only by Peters & Stewart.

Carpenters tools. We want carpenters to know that we keep constantly in stock the very best tools the market affords, and sell them as cheap as they can be sold. Every tool we sell we can warrant. No shoddy articles are kept. Come and see us. Peters & Stewart.

Blacksmith's outfits. Anvils, vices, bellows, hammers, sledges, stocks and dies and almost every tool used by blacksmiths we keep constantly on hand. Also a full stock of iron of all sizes, horse shoes and horse shoe nails. Special prices made on small outfits for farmers use. Peters & Stewart.

J. I. Case plows. This famous plow is well known in Linn County. The chilled and steel plows are well made from the very best material and are warranted to do as good work and secure fully as well as any other plow. Peters & Stewart are the sole agents.

Sportsmen, attention! Peters & Stewart keep a full line of ammunition, and will sell as low as the lowest. Every pound of powder is warranted to kill 500 ducks—if properly used.

Final Settlement. In the matter of the estate of Charles M. Tindall, deceased. To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Charles M. Tindall, deceased, has filed her final account in said matter in the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, and that said Court has appointed Monday, Dec. 1st, 1884 at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day as the time for hearing objections to such final account and the settlement thereof.

Ruth Adelia Tindall, Executrix of said estate. Dated this 31st day of Oct. 1884.

BEFORE YOU KILL YOUR HOGS. Come to our store at Albany and see a new fangled sausage mill just received from the East. It doesn't tear the meat but cuts it like a pair of scissors. Gristles and sinews cannot get through it without being cut and you only have to run your meat through it once, Peters & Stewart.

Hardware of all kinds. Axes, mattocks, brush hooks, picks, shovels, spades, forks, griststones, wheelbarrows, wringers, ropes, and almost everything you want, can be had cheap for cash at Peters & Stewart.

The best wagon. In the market is the celebrated Studenacker sold by Peters & Stewart, and the spring wagons and backs of the same make are just as good. Every article is warranted. The prices are down on a dead level with wheat at 50 cents.

The best thing out. In the Acme Harrow and no farmer can well afford to be without it. It is the very best old crusher and pulverizer, leaving the ground as level as a barn floor. Sold only by Peters & Stewart.

Carpenters tools. We want carpenters to know that we keep constantly in stock the very best tools the market affords, and sell them as cheap as they can be sold. Every tool we sell we can warrant. No shoddy articles are kept. Come and see us. Peters & Stewart.

Blacksmith's outfits. Anvils, vices, bellows, hammers, sledges, stocks and dies and almost every tool used by blacksmiths we keep constantly on hand. Also a full stock of iron of all sizes, horse shoes and horse shoe nails. Special prices made on small outfits for farmers use. Peters & Stewart.

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Popular Physicians.

There is a growing demand on all sides for remedies agreeable to the taste as well as beneficial in effect, and the leading physicians and druggists gladly welcome to the list of new remedies all preparations possessing real merit and a pleasant taste. It is now admitted by all who have tried the new remedy, which is having such an immense sale—Syrup of