# Eugene City Guard

CAMPBELL BROTHERS PUBLISHERS.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

Washington, May 22.

Harris called up senate bill to prevent the intro duction and spread of contagious or infections disease, and moved to ignore the original bill, and consider the sr bject reported from the committee on the ninth, which embodied what appears to be the views of the majority of the senate, though not on the ninth, which embodied what appears to be the views of the majority of the sensie, though not so satisfactory to the committee as the first bill. Harris said the committee har tried to frame a substitute to conform to the wishes of the minority as shown by objections to the original bill. The appropriation asked for has been reduced from six hundred and fifty thousand dollars to five hundred thousand dollars, on account of the removal of the order to the loard to investigate the diseases of eattle.

cattle.

Call supported the bill, saying that his state was vitally interested in this measure and that immediate action was required. His experience was that strict quarantine was a perfect guard against

Logan thought that the purpose contemplated by the bill might be just as well accomplished by an amendment to the law of 1878. Experience teaches us that no bureau created in this govern-ment ever finishes its work and expires; but an-sorbs more and more power and becomes perma

Hear moved to amend by striking cut the words "any contagious or infectious disease." and substi-stute the words "cholera, yellow fever, plague smallpox, and ship fever." He thought there was danger in giving too great discretion to the board. It might result in vexatious interference with com-merce. The amendment was rejected; yeas 20

merce. The amendment was rejected; yeas 20 most moved to amend by striking out all of section one down to line nine, as follows: "That it shall be unlawful for any vessel engaged in the transportation of goods or persons from any foreign port where any contagious or infectious disease exists, to enter any port of the United 1 tates, except in accordance with provisions of this act, and all rules and regulations of the state boards of health or sanitary associations recognized by this act or made in pursuance thereof," and insert the following: "Whenever, in the opinion of the president, there is any danger that cholera or yellow fever may be introduced from abroad into any port or place within the United States, or spread from state to state within the same; and in his judgment existing quarantine or health regulations at such places are insufficient, he may authorize the board of health to make further rules and regulations in such premises, which being sub mitted to and approved by him, shall be valid and enforced: "rejected, yeas 17, nays 29.

Windom said that he would not vote for an appropriation of \$500,000

Windom said that he would not vote for an appropriation of \$500,000.

Logan moved to amend so that the money appropriated, instead of being disbursed under the direction of the board, should be expended under the direction of the secretary of the treasury upon quarterly estimates by the board, accompanied by statements of its appropriations and expenditures under the ac.; adopted.

Dawes said that it now appears that for \$15,000 a ship could be constructed that would serve all purposes intended to be covered by the vessel for which \$200,000 was recently appropriated on the recommendation of the board. He thought it a doubtful policy to appropriate all that is asked for by the board.

Conkling asked Harris what had become of the

On kiling asked Harris what had become of the districting ship experiment, and whether Prof. Gsmege's plan, which was first proposed to be made a part of the bill lately adopted but stricken

Gamege's plan, which was first proposed to be made a part of the bill lately adopted but stricken out, was still under consideration.

Harris said the plans agreed dipon by the board had been submitted to the board of naval engineers and contractors for their advice. He had good information that the board have now rejected, as impracticable, the Gamege plan, which they were heretofore so well satisfied with as to advise the senate to adopt it unconditionally.

Conkling—It makes offenses against state laws punishable to federal courts, such offenses are left also in the jurisdiction of the state courts; so the bill violates the principle that no man shall be twice punished for the same offense. Another objection is that the fine imposed as a penalty falls not upon the real offender but on the innocent owner of a vessel. This bill tried imperfectly to do by a cast iron and all prevailing system what should to be practicable, be done locally and in particular spots. He should vote against the bill, and did not feel any obligation to offer anything in its place, as he believed the subject did not be long to national but to local legislation.

Harris said that experience showed local legislation to be insufficient. Under it terribbe epidemics have ravaged the country. As to other objections, acts. of 1797 and 1878 contain the same pro-

ve ravaged the country. As to other objections, acts of 1797 and 1878 contain the same proions as to jurisdiction, and all previous quaran-laws have proceeded on the same plan. Re-ding the method of fine, the bill only imposes without regulating the manner of its collec-

mer further remarks by Conkling, Edmunds expresent a wish to examine it more at length and on motion, the senate adjourned. Senate.

Washington, May 23.

The senate took up the bill making subsidiary coins exchangeable for lawful money of the United States, and to make such coins legal tender in sums up to \$20. The committee's amendment oniver cases, and to make such coins legal tender in sums up to \$20. The committee's amendment to substitute \$10 for \$20 was discussed. The bill was supported by Bayard, Booth, Fer-ry and Kernan, and opposed by Edmunds and Thurman.

Thurman,
the morning hour having expired, the bill went
over without action and the senate took up the contagious disease bill.

The amendment of Morgan that the act shall not

The smeather distribution of the state of th from \$5000 to \$1000 Teller's motion to strike out the clause making a

fine a lieu upon a vessei was rejected.

Edmunds opposed the biil on constitutional grounds. The democrats were inconsistent in now putting violations of state laws within federal jurisdiction. He did not think the supervision of health a government business, but a state business. ness.

Lamar declared that the law of 1879 was a prece

dent for this bill.

Blaine thought the government ought to exercise its power to protect general health.

Discussion as to the duty and power of the government in the matter, ensued, between Blaine and Edmunds, after which the bill was reported to the senate, and amendments agreed to, the bill passed by the following vote: 34 to 12.

The senate took up senate bill relative to the transportation of animals without taking action thereon.

thereon,
The senate went into executive session, and adjourned till Monday.
House.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the house resumed the consideration of the Warner silver bill.

The house agreed to the eighth section substan-The house agreed to the eighth section substantially as amended yesterday. The unith section by a vote of 97 against 88, was amended so as to provide that in determining the average market value of bullion for the purpose of ascertaining the charge for converting it into coun the market rate shall be the value of the bullion in coin of the same metal, at its legal tender value in New York and San Francisco, for the week preceding such depoats.

deposit.

The house rejected an amendment to make all certificates full legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise provided by con-

tract.
The section directing the president to notify for-eign governments that the United States is ready to co-operate in an establishment of common ratio between gold and silver, was stricken out Mills offered an amendment that nothing in this

Mills offered an amendment that nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing any coinage of silver excert into standard dollars. This was agreed to almost unanimously.

Atkins, from the committee of appropriations, reported back from the senate the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill and stated that he was instructed to move concurrence therein. It was hardly necessary, he said, to give reasons for that instruction. There were some of the amendments in which the committee would not under other circumstance concur, as the increase

for that instruction. There were some of the amendments in which the committee would not underother circumstance concur, as the increase of salaries of senate officials to from 20 to 100 per cent, more than the salaries of some of the corresponding employees of the house. This increase amounted to over \$45,000.

The senate had made no amendments in the political features of the bill and all amendments were concurred in.

were concurred in.

The speaker called the committees for reports of

The speaker called the committee for the silver a privote nature.

After the adoption of the last section of the silver bill, Warner moved that the bill be ordered to its third reading with a view to taking a final vote upon it to morrow.

Dilatory motions were then interposed and the yeas and mays ordered upon successive motions to adjourn, and to adjourn until Monday.

It is said that the reason why bigamy is of such rare occurrence in Hungary is that once on a time a man who was convicted of this crime was sentenced by the Court to live for two years with both wives. The punishment was considered cruel, but it had the desired effect.

A woman who cannot put on any side saddle style when she goes swimming. She has either got to kick out like a man

### Telegraphic News Summary.

Belcher levies an assessment of \$1, and Brilliant one 10 cents.

The Alaska has been ordered to turn from Sitka to San Francisco.

The fishing schooner, Ida E. Baker, has been lost with a crew of twelve men. Colin M. Boyd, the new Auditor, of San Francisco qualified and was sworn to-day.

The strike of longshoreman still troubles shipowners and shippers in

The trial of J. C. Duncan was again continued for a term in the municipal criminal court.

One white and five colored prisoners were publicly whipped to-day at Newcastle, Delaware. John N. Buzzell, of Boston, confesses to

the murder of a child for which he was arrested on suspicion. Imperial residences in various cities

are undergoing preparations for occupation by General Grant.

The Board of Supervisors elected Colin M. Boyd, deputy county clerk, auditor, vice Maynard deceased

Broadway Savings Bank, St. Louis, closed its doors this morning in accordance with a decision of the directory. Chief Joseph has been lecturing at Chicago, in the interest of his people, but has not met with much encouragement.

A portion of the crew of the Jeannette Arctic expedition passed through Chicago this mourning on their way to San Francisco. An Indian named Francisco was ar-

rested at Healdsburg by Sheriff Dinwiddie to-day as accessory to the murder of Paul Reiger. Burglars got into the safe of M. Ward

& Co., liquor dealers, corner of Battery and Commercial streets, last night, obtaining about \$500. The five per cent. Savings Bank of

Lowell, Mass., has been temporarily enjoined by Bank Commissioners. Withdrawals of deposits and shrinkage on mortgages is the cause. Freights to the seaboard dropped this

morning to 8c per barrell on flour to New

York, 15c to Boston and 15c per hundred on grain to New York. A sub-committee of the inter-oceanic canal Congress is studying a plan for open cutting instead of a tunnel, increas-

ing the cost \$10,000,000. James R. Alsup, bookkeeper for Meeker James & Co., has absconded. He is a defaulter to the amount of \$4000. He is

believed to be hiding in the city. Hon, John Sherman thinks he can be elected Governor of Ohio, but he'd rather be a candidate for President, and the

former might interfere with the latter. It is stated that the forthcoming Pacific Mail report will show a reduction in the company's debt of about \$500,000, and increase in earnings of about \$400,

An old man was found burned to death in the ruins of his house, fourteen miles from Santa Cruz. Gov. Irwin has refused to commute the sentence of Indian Jack

The jury in the case of grand larceny preferred against W. H. M. Smallman and his wife Amelia, by W. F. Cooper, returned a verdict of guilty, in San Fran-

At Platt's Hall, San Francisco, Fanny Edwards and Madam La Chapelle began the task of walking 3000 quarter miles in 300 quarters hours. The attendance is small.

J. Bump a former city marshal, of San Louis Obispo, was shot by John Buster this morning on the street in front of the Cosmopolitan Hotel. Bump is not expected to live.

A body was found in the bay at the foot of Madison street, San Francisco. From documents, telegrams, etc., found on his person, it is supposed to be that of Jacob Lehmann, lately from Jackson, Mich.

Absolan Ford was hanged at Lake Charles, La., on the 23d, for the murder of Dr. Joseph Bank. During the reading of the service he smoked a cigar and was composed. 500 people witnessed the execution.

The widow of Daniel V. Stone of Boston, Mass., has given \$250,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association towards the erection of a new building. Several other persons promise liberal contributions.

The menagerie establishment owned by J. M. French, was distroyed by fire this morning at Detroit. The elephant, Sultan, five lions, a zebra, leopard, stag, and many other valuable animals, were burned to death.

An inquest was held on the body of P. K. Roges, the policeman who was shot vesterday under circumstances rendering it doubtful whether death was suicidal or accidental, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

An explosion occurred in Wheeler' woolen mills, Salem, N. H., and was followed immediately by the bursting out of flames in several places. The mill was entirely destroyed. Loss, \$100,000 insurance. \$40,000. The cause is un-

Shelley (white) was hanged to day at Blacksher, Ga., for the murder of his wife. He confessed his guilt and said the man who caused him to kill her was present. About 1500 people witnessed protest against the interposition of exethe execution. He was calm and appeared unconcerned.

The arrest of Buzzell, of Lynn, Mass last night, for murdering an infant found dead in the woods near Malden, was followed to-day by the arrest of Carrie Roberts of the same place, who confessed to being the mother of the child and that Buzzell committed the deed.

A Sheriff's jury impannelled to try the question of insanity of Troy Dye, expublic administrator of Sacramento, now under sentence of death for murder, and who has lately been exhibiting symptoms of an unsound mind, returned a virdict of sanity. Dye and his accessory, Anderson, will be hanged on Thursday next.

Good effect has followed the message of the Governor General, notifying Sitting Bull's Indians that in event of their committing any depredations on American soil, they would be promptly arrested and handed over to the United States anthorities, and if guilty of attempt at war with United States they would be considered as enemies of the dominion and treated accordingly.

Information from the Indian Territory is to the effect that part of the Canadian River valley in the Chickasaw nation, is infested with lawless white men who are depredating upon the property of the Indians and violating their personal rights, and if the government does not protect the Indians and put a stop to unlawful invasions, there may be very serious trouble.

The Tribune's Washington correspon dent says: The effect of the Warner silver bill, should it become a law, would be to pile up in the treasury an immense hoard of silver. The \$75,000,000 worth now held by Germany for sale would be in the sub-treasury vaults in New York in less than a month. The mines of the United States, producing nearly as much more every year, would empty their entire product into the hands of the government, and every ounce of silver due to any European country in its foreign trade, would irresistably flow into the same reservoir. On the other hand, we should lose an equal amount of gold. The German Government would sell its silver certificates in New York for gold and take the latter away, and we should rapidly become a monometallic silver nation, and the disasters that have come upon India, threatening to produce public and private bankruptcy, would be experienced here.

The Bulletin presents statistics show ing a large decline in farming operations in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania since 1875. While New York has increased in population 21 per cent, agricultural interests have utterly failed to keep pace with the general progress of the State; and therefore, relatively, farming is retrogressing. Nor is this the worst aspect of the case. The impoverished and debt purthened condition of the farmers leaves no hope for their recuperation, but rather foreshadows a still worse condition of things in the future. What we have here shown to exisit in New York is but a specimen of the state of affairs in Connecticut, New Jer ev and Pennsylvania also; and the con lusion to be drawn is that in this group of States farming is verging towards a condition of things in which it will be virtually confined to dairy products and vegetable growing to the extent necessary to supply city populations, while larger and more solid branches

must steadily decline. A fire at Brooklyn in Towler Crumpton, & Co.'s linseed mill, extendingfrom 55 to 63 Furman street, burned all night, and the owners estimate their loss at from \$250,000 to \$300,000, and storehouse of Watson's stores, the lessees Bartlett & Green, burned fiercely. It was filled from the ground floor to the roof with sugar, jute, hemp, cotton and other inflammable material. As the fire continued, a mixture of water and sugar came from the windows and doors in a large flow. At ten to night, with all the streams upon it, it was feared that the flames would communicate to other stores but by persistent work of the firemen, apprehensions were allayed. Bartlett & Green's loss would probably reach half were set to work noon, laborers moving goods to storehouse "C," adjourning, as they were being damaged by water. Danger was also anticipated from the walls bursting through. En-

gines are still at play upon the burning

pile, and the fireman are nearly exhausted by continuous hard work. Returns to the Department of Agriculture show the average wages of labor without board on yearly engagements have declined from \$21 29 per month to \$20 26, or 4.8 per cent. during the last year. The cost of board of farm laborers has declined \$4.15 per cent., or from \$7.45 per month to \$7.14. Four States and two Territories show increased rates of wages-Minnesota, Colorado, California, Oregon, New Mexico and Washington Territories. All other States show a decline. The decline is greatest in Vermont, 30 per cent.; Maryland, 23 per cent. and Virginia 1814 per cent. The cost of subsistance has advanced in four States and two Territories-New Jersey, Pen 1sylvania, Texas and Colorado, Nev Mexico and Washington Territorie All other States show a small cost of subsistence. Vermont has declined 3 per cent. in the price of board, and Maryland 4 per cent. The general tone of correspondence to the Department of Agriculture is hopeful of a revival of industry, and the surplus of unemployed labor is growing less. Good labor can generally find employment at fair prices. Many are idle because they will not accept the

reduced wages offered. For the past three days in obedience to orders from John Taylor, and a dispatch from Geo. Q. Cannon, at Washingtor, petitions to President Hayes for a pardon of the convicted polygamist, Geo. Reynolds, have been sent for signatures all over Utah. The case being argent, they were requested to return the petition to Salt Lake this week to be forewarded at once to Cannon, president. In order to anticipate the Mormons, the ladies of the anti-polygamy society held a meeting and this morning sent the following protest to Washington. To the President of the United States: - A petition has been circulated in this city for signatures asking your pardon of George Reynolds, convicted of the crime of polygamy. The ladies of the anti-polygamy society of Salt Lake City, respectfully cutive elemency in the case for the following reasons: First-The anti-polygamy law of Congress was passed in 1862, and through a defect in its provisions no conviction has been obtained of any person guilty of violating the law until the present instance. This immunity has en-couraged the Mormons in lawlessness, and more polygamons marriages have been entered into during the last few years than at any time preceding: Second-The Mormon leaders set up God's law, as they call their celestial marriage ordinance, above man's law. The decis ion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Reynolds case affirming the validity of the anti-polygamy law of Congress, is condemned by the Mormon newspaper organs as the award of "feeble witted and clouded minded judges," acting under popular pressure and the case is therefore appealed from the supreme tribunal of the law to the court above. Under this higher law or doctrine, polygamous marriages are being entered into as numerously as ever: Third-Your

clemency is invoked because this is a test case. George Reynolds has been convicted and sentenced to punishment for his own offense and not for offenses of his brethren. He is unrepentant and still lives with his plural wife. He was seen in the great procession gotten up for Mr. Wells on his release from prison, where the latter had been sent for contempt of court in the Miles polygamy case. During Reynolds, trial every technicality was resorted to avoid conviction, thus showing an unwillingness on the part of the culprit to bring the constitutional. ity of the law, under which he was tried, to final arbitrament : Fourth-The par don of this criminal will be hailed as the overruling of God's providence in behalf of his elect people, and encouragement, should you grant it, will be derived from your action to continue the degrading practice. For these reasons we respect fully ask that application for the pardon of George Reynolds be not granted, and that he be compelled to serve the term of imprisonment to which he is sentenced as a wholesome warning to his brother

### Lumber Interests of the Pacific Coast.

So far as estimates can be made, the

ugar pine mills having connection with San Francisco could manufacture about 41,000,0000 of feet annually, making a grand total of over 550,000,000 of feet, exclusive of what might be turned out by the Sonoma County mills along the route of the North Pacific Coast Railroad. It is probable, however, that not more than one-third the amount of lumber estimated above will be manufactured for the San Francisco market and foreign export, as the present prospects of the trade do not warrant the large productions of previous years; and it is believed that nearly all the exporting mills on the coast will this year manufacture much less than last year. amount of business done depend largely upon the amount of logs on hand at the several mills. Those having none in boom will not be likely to get out any lumber. Besides the mills enumerated, there are numerous mills scattered along the coast and dotted throughout the State which manufacture for purely local consumption. These are commonly of smaller capacity than the exporting mills, and are frequently of portable construction, erected for temporary use in small bodies of timber. The largest pine mill on the coast is at Port Gamble, Puget Sound, owned by Pope & Talbot, and the largest redwood mill at Eureka, Humbolt Bay, the prop erty of D. R. Jones & Co. Besides th San Francisco and other home markets, there is a large foreign demand for Pacific Coast lumber. The Puget Sound mills offer the best facilities for shipment of lumber deep water vessels-Dickson, De Wolf & Co., Welch & Co.; Hanson, Ackerson & Co., Renton, Holmes & Co.; J. W. Grace & Co.; Adams & Taylor; Pope & Talbot. The first two firms, shipping from mills at Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, are the principal exporters of Puget Sound lumber doing business in San Francisco. The foreign countries to which lumber is extensively shipped include Chile, a million dollars. But it is not known Peru, Mexico, Australia, Sandwich who the owners of much of the property | Islands, China and Japan. 35,000,000 are. There may be 50 or more. At feet is an approximate estimate of the foreign export of lumber from Paget Sound, not including the shipment from British Columbia ports, for 1878. estimate from the books of the American firms in this city shipping direct. There is also considerable lumber reshipped to foreign ports from San Francisco, of which no account is to be had, and which is erropeously reckoned in our annual home consumption. Most of the lumber brought to this city comes by water. In the Puget Sound and Oregon trade vessels are employed with carrying capacities ranging from 250,000 to 1,000,-000 feet. The bark Cassandra Adams. owned by Adams & Taylor; Top Gallant, by Renton, Holmes & Co., and the ship Sagamore, belonging to Pope & Talbot, have each a carrying capacity of fully 1,000,000 feet. Trinidad is the only redwood port of entry shipping by deep water vessels. Redwood is brought to this city chiefly by schooners carrying from 80,000 to 240,000 feet, and by rail and transit lighters from Duncan's mill, Russian River. The number and character of the vessels engaged in the lumber trade is so constantly fluctuating that it is impossible to give any list of

#### satisfactory. Submarine Telephoning.

them which would be either accurate or

Mr. Chas. Ward Raymond, C. E., describes in Van Nostrand's Eugineering Magazine the result of some experiments with the telephone in submarine operations at depths not exceeding thirty feet. One telephone (Phelps Duplex) was placed in the diver's helmet. and fastened in such a position that, by simply turning his head, he could place his mouth or ear to the instrument. The other telephone was placed on the scow which carried the air pump and the diver's helpers. Using Edison's Carbon Transmitter, with the addition of an induction coil and cell of battery, the arrangement was perfectly successful. Conversation was carried on with the utmost facility; it was not necessary to give the diver any signal other than the simple " hallo !" It was found that the diver could talk in the helmet without putting his mouth to the instrument, and he heard planely, and therefore he could continue his work and conversation at the same time. The battery, induction coil and transmitter were placed on a shelf on the diver's seow, and together occupied no more room than would a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary : the telephone in the helmet occupieb but little room, and, of course, was not at all in the Wav.

# A Twisted Vision.

At Brighton, England, the other day, a young man was brought before the magistrate for going drunk to a Ritualistic Church and disturbing the services with noisy demonstrations of applause. In answer to the charge the prisoner expressed his extreme regret, attributing his behavior to liquor, but he solemnly assured the bench that he believed at the time that he was witnessing a performance by a troupe of Japanese giving entertainments in the town. His novel spology excited considerable amusement, and the bench merely fined him a small sum for being drunk.

Fichu collarettes and jabot collarettes give a dressy effect to a plain toilet.

## Variety.

Scoop bonnets are worn. Side satchels are de riqueur. Skirts are beautifully short. Are blacksmiths forgers? Kit Carson's family is destitute.

A shirt front is a thing to be studded. A new North Carolina baby weighs 28 pounds

Dr. Carver can't find an Englishman to shoot with.

In the vegetable race whoever saw the tomato ketchup? Of Nellie Grant's eight bridesmaids,

all but two are married. It is the season for finding a dime in last year's white vest.

Terrible forest fires are raging north of Muskegon, Michigan. It can't be pretended that Hanlan's

victory is a Tyne's affair. The Western Union Telegraph Com pany pays \$3000 per year for pens

Iowa wants to change the name of Skunk River to a less redolent one. A Mallorville, N. Y., genius has inrented an ant-proof sugar package.

Gen. Taylor's "Destruction and Re construction" has met with a large sale. A New York belle has ordered no less than four spring bonnets, at \$30 each. A Sioux City, Ia., boy rides to school on a donkey-his dinner-pail hung on its

Mr. James James Gordon Bennett will, it is said, go tiger hunting in India next

"A man break his heart?" sneered the widow Pilkins. "Perhaps he does, as a lobster breaks his claw, and another grows again.

The natives of Lord Howe's Island, in the South Pacific, petitioned for four school masters and some iron pots. The gentle aborigines evidently contemplated giving a party.

These beautiful lines will sing themelves to many a sorrowful heart:-

# White winged angels met our child On the vestibule of life.

"Little boy," said a woman to a boy who had been impudent to her, "have you a mother?" " No; but pap wouldn't marry you if there wasn't a housekeeper in the whole dang land."

They hap a stuttering men on the witness stand in Kansas City the other day, and after the lapse of twenty-eight minutes he had only got as far as: d-d-damfino.

A sharp, thirsty man now walks into a barroom and asks if he can "put up' his silk umbrella for a drink. The bartender acquiesces, the chap gets a drink raises his umbrella and walks out. The little one made a beautiful an-

swer without knowing it. "What! kiss

such a homely man as papa?" said the mother in fun. "Oh, but papa is real pretty in his heart," was the reply. There are some people whose lives are ike molasses with a spoonful of vinegar in, and others whose lives are like vine-

gar with a spoonful of molasses in it. A man spent three weeks in an unsue cessful effort to teach his parrot a verse of Scripture. The same bird, in the succeeding four weeks, learned to swear fearfully without a teacher. Parrots and

boys are nearly alike in this respect. Simpkins refused to get his wife a new hat and soon after his little girl came in and said, "Mamma, won't you buy me a monkey to play with when you go down town?" "No, darling,—wait till you town?" are older, and then marry one as I did, replied the grief-stricken wife, with her tears b rsting out afresh.

# Brain and Musele.

There is no more valuable class of men in any community, so far as results are concerned, than those who work with muscle-the class generally known as laboring men." Their coadjutorsthe men who labor with brain-are, however, equally valuable. Outside of what is called "professional life," they depend upon each other. There is an avoidable partnership among them, and they are each other's best friends: The one directs-the other performs, and both accomplish. The distinction between the two classes is made in reference to the direct means by which each one supports himself, and fills his place in life. body pretends that the "working man' does not think, any more than that the worker by mind cannot saw wood or dig a mine. But the old notion that the lawyer, the clergyman, the doctor, the school teacher, the newspaper man, "et id omne emus," do not labor, has been exploded. There is many a spectacled eye and thin. white finger, that tells the secret of solid

hard work. The brain, like muscular organism, develops and wears out with hard work. They are machines that cannot last forever. The sleepless watch in your pocket grows rickety in time; and the forty-ton locomotive breaks down at last. The one is gold and the other is iron; but both must work and rest, and, like any other machine, the part which does the most work, wears out first. The sturdy blacksmith's legs and appetite are good, and his mind still bright, when he can no longer wield his hammer. The student's eves wear out before his hands. The little fact of the destruction of parts

of our being by hard usage, shows, in the failure of particular mental faculties, that 'headwork" is hard work. Brain needs It is a noticeable fact rest. famous that men for some special intellectual power, begin to grow old in the power first. Napoleon's greatness lay in his wonderful stragetic and executive ability. The prison of Elba could not hold him. The bare rocks of St. Helena did. He had begun to wear out. The literary world has never produced a more versatile and active intellect than that of Walter Scott. He used every part of his brain at once, and used it incessantly. When his mind gave way, it broke all over. He died almost an idiot. The most brilliant of American wits and humorists, John G. Saxe, who, until the the sixtieth year of his life, was the delight of every jovial company he entered -who was resistless in his funniness, has sunk into a settled melancholia. writes no more. He sits at home, in the very abjectness of the blues, and refuses even the presence of his dearest friends. His intellect is as good as ever—all but the jolly part. That is worn out.

That the brain may work, and work hard, is as plain a truth as is the hard-ness of the laboring hand. That it needs rest and variety, as much as the stomach does, is proved to us every day .- Hauk-

### Perils of the Chase.

Correspondence of St. Louis Globe-Dem Belknap, Northwest Texas, April -An incident transpired some time in the Wichita Mountains, which along side the stream of the same na in Baylor County, bordering on a great Llama Estocado of Texas, well illustrates the stealthy character the Puma, or Mexican lion. The an mal is an inhabitant of the lofty mor tain ranges of Mexico, and quite of met with in the Chenoti Range white looms up between the Rio Pecos and R Grande, this side of El Paso, and in extreme wilds and howling wilderness of West Texas. The Puma is occasion ally encountered in the mountain settle ments on the Texas frontier.

A few evenings ago a Texas frontier man and hunter named Franklin, a dwe ler on the lonesome banks of the hea waters of the Little Wichita, left h ranch for the purpose of bagging som wild turkeys and other game for breal fast next morning.

The hunter was dressed in the broa slouched hat so common in Texas, with boots over trousers, a six-shooter belted to his waist, and his trusty rifle slan over his shoulder. His venture was qui successful, Franklin being a center sh Following the banks of the Little Wie ita, he brought down three fine gobble with his piece, and, huntsman-like tie all of them with a leather thong, slun the turkeys over his shoulder, and starte for his sylvan home, or rather camp. The shadows of night had already par-

tially fallen on the murmuring river and the sombre gloom of deep solited fallen on the trees that lined the bank of the Wichita. Franklin was plodding along in the dim shades, unconscious danger from man or beast, when he to a sudden shock, as if a great load he been precipitated on his back. Utterl amazed and stunned, the hunter area from the stooping position into which h had been thrown, and grappled with h unknown and mysterious assailant. H first idea was that it was some devil-fis by some curious chance turned loose

A fierce combat ensued. His assailar grappled with him, but seemed to direct his strength against the freight he car ried on his back. Franklin could no use his gun or his pistol, but struck a 'the varmint" with his fist, and endeav ored to free himself from the intrude much after the manner of the character in the Arabian Nights, on whose back was saddled the Old Man of the Sea. A last the animal, for such Franklin length perceived it to be, succeeded scampering off with one of the turkey followed by the hunter, who now dr his gun as well as knife. He fired or shot at his assailant. But this only e raged him, and the animal, making deadly spring, alighted on Franklin. the same time planting its claws de into his neck and cheeks. The hunt was also fearfully torn and mangle about the arms, legs and other parts the body, where the sharp teeth of th brute were rapidly planted.

After this last spring, when the anima had fastened its ugly claws in his face Franklin plunged his knife into h enemy, who fell dead on the ground On examining the "varmint" the hunte found it to be a Mexican lion of larg Such was his own enfecbled co tion, after such a death struggle, that was with difficulty Franklin reached h ranch, where his wounds were dressed.

# French Royal Exiles.

When the Court d'Artois resided Holyrood House, during the period of h exile, the severity of his English creditor confined him to the privileged limits the palace. Sunday being the only di of entire freedom, he used to walk the streets, and was exceedingly struck with the decorous behavior of the people and their regular attendance at public working. ship. He observed that certainly the Divine blessing must protect in peculiar manner a nation who host ored God in so holy a way. On hi return to the palace he forbade his or people to play at tennis as was usu Unwillingly relinquishing this amus ment, they had recourse to backgamme This he also forbade. They were unco solably under the heavy evil of spendir a day without amusement, and warm remonstrated "that their religion re quired no austerity" "True," said he "this forbearance makes no part of m religion, but I think it is a respect which we owe to the hospitality and the mer ally decent conduct tion under whose protection we here to give up a trifling gratification that is incompatible with their ideas sanctity and decorum." When the fam ily of this Prince left Edinburgh a few his followers, either from infirmity narrow circumstances, remained behir receiving much kindness from the neigh boring gentry, who daily sent them pre ents of game, fruit, etc. On the resto tion of the Bourbons they prepared join them; but before their departure general illumination took place after th battle of Leipsic, on which occasion the placed a transparency in their window bearing this inscription, not too famil to Frenchmen: "Eternal Gratitude for

### Generous Hospitality." Newspaper Men.

One of the greatest trials of the new paper profession is that its members at compelled to see more of the shams of the world than any other pr fession. Through every newspap office, day after day, go all the wea nesses of the world, all the vanities the want to be puffed, all the mistakes the want to be corrected, all the dull spea ers that want to be thought eloquent, the meanness that wants to get its war noticed in the editorial columns, all to men who want to be set right who we never right, all the crack brain philos phers with stories as long as their h and as gloomy as their finger nails mourning because bereft of soap, all boys who come to stay five minutes talk five hours. Through the edito and reportorial rooms all the follies shams of the world are seen day a neither God, man nor woman. It is surprise to me that in this profes there are some skeptical men; I wonder journalists believe anything Talmage.

There are those who take up so no time in profession that there is none in which to practice. They are like cinnamon tree, for the bark is the part of them.