Eugene City Guard.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS PUBLISHERS. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY - - 28, 1880.

England's Vulnerability.

It has often been asked by protectionists what England would do if she found herself at war with another maritime power. So long as America is able and willing to send us as much corn as we want, it matters nothing to the consumer whether or not it pays the Eng-lish farmer to grow corn. If it does not that is only a reason that he should grow something else instead. If the American producer can undersell him in wheat or in beef, he may in his turn undersell him in vegetables or in dairy produce. But in the event of England being at war this cheerful way of looking at the question would plainly be out of place. A whole population cannot be fed on early vegetables or eggs fresh from the nest. The quartern loaf is the only thing that can do the work on a sufficiently large scale, and the quartern loaf is no longer to be had within the four seas. It is made for the most part of American wheat, and that wheat must be brought to this country, before it can be turned into bread. It is useless to talk about breaking up pastures and laying down land in wheat once more. That we might serve our turn if we were still in the days when the next longest thing to a war was the preparations made for wag-ing it. But, if England were engaged in a conflict, conducted on the latest mod-els, the whole business-preliminaries, fighting and negotions for peace-might be over in less than a year-in less, that is to say, than the interval between one harvest and another. Where would the food of the nation come during that time? Where, for example, would it have come from if we had found oursolves at war with a great power last au-We must either have drawn our tumn? supplies from the same quarters which are yielding them now, or have gone without them altogether. One look at the figures which tell of the weekly imt of wheat from the United States and

of that "visible supply" which is to fur-nish the imports for future weeks, is enough to make this plain. With this source of food closed against them, the great majority of Englishmen must be starved. The moment the war has broken out, its adversary, if he commanded any naval strength whatever, would have devoted the whole of it to closing this supply against us. In no possible way could he have served his own ends so well, or compassed our defeat so easily. Supposing him to have succeeded, there would have been nothing for it but to sue for peace. If once the government had en confronted by the alternative of submission or famine, no amount of resolu-Intion would have availed them anything. They might have been willing to choose famine in their own persons, but they would speedily have been set aside for a Cabinet cast in a less heroic mold. No doubt we have a large and very costly navy afloat; that is not denied. But large as it is and costly as it is, is it large enough to answer all the purposes which in case of need it would have to answer? CHICAGO, February, 19.-The roads leading to Missouri river points to-day It must be remembered that if England were at war with a maratime powerperhaps with two maratime powers at she would not be in a position to send her whole navy to protect her commerce with food-producing countries. Her ships would constitute an indispensible element in her offensive strength, while, as regards both in her own shores and that of her colonies, they would also constitute an indispensible element in her defensive strength. With one considerable fleet engaged in bombarding an enemy's ports, and another busy in protecting our own coasts against even the possibility of an invasion, and a third cruising in Indian or colonial waters, how many ships could be spared for the yet more essential work of convoying grain ships from America ? It may be answered that this, as being the most essential of all the functions which the fleet would have to discharge, would be, so to say, a first charge on our naval resources. Then which of the other three is to be neglected ? Are we to forego what might conceivably be the only means open to us of crippling our adversary, or to leave our own coast unprotected ? Or, if either of these duties are neglected, which of the colonies is it that is to be left a prey to the sudden descent of some daring commander? What is needed, if the food supply of the country is to be really secure in time of war, is a navy strong enough to spare all the ships that are wanted for the protection of the grain ships without unduly weakening any one of the three fleets that will have each its work marked out for it. Can this, or anything like this, be said of the English navy in 1880? A PAGE OF THE CZAR'S DIARY .- The San Francisco News Letter publishes the following: Got up at 7 A. M. and ordered my bath. Found four gallons of vitriol in it, and did not take it. Went to breakfast. The Nihilists had placed two torpedoes on the stairs, but a did not step on them. The coffee smelt so st ongly of prussic acid that I was afraid to drink it. I found a scorpion in my left slipper, but fortunately shook it out before putting it on. Just before stepping into my carriage to go to my mornng drive it was blown into the air, killing the coachman and the horses in stantly. I did not drive. Took a light light lunch off hermetically sealed American canned goods. They can't The sitk Interest in European Constries fool me there. Found a poisoned dagger in my favorite chair, with the point sticking out. Did not sit down on it. Had dinner at 6 P. M., and made Baron Laischounowonski taste every dish. He effect during the past year in he silk died before the soup was cleared away. trade. Germany has suffered from various Consumed some Baltimore oysters and some London stout that I have had locked up for five years. Went to the theater and was shot at three times in the have been compelled to economize in the first act. Had the entire audience hanged. Went home to bed, and slept all night on the roof of the palace.



EASTERN.

Death of Cyrus F. Hawley. MILWAUKEE, February, 17.-Cyrus F. Hawley, who shot himself last Sunday, died this morning. He was a man of considerable prominence in scientific circles and was a correspondent member of several European societies.

Love's Labor Lost.

Chicago, February, 17.-It has been learned that the Sergeant Nolan about whom congress lately had considerable debate, as to whether he should be raised to the rank of lieutenant and then pensioned for life on account of service the army for thirty years, was killed in the Thornburg fight, and the debate was love's labor lost. A case has also come to light at Mackinaw of a man who has been in the service 50 years, and his friends claim proper consideration for him.

More Negroes Wanted in Texas.

GALVESTON, February, 17 .-- A colored state convention to oppose the exodus of colored people from Texas and to divert the emigration movement, if possible, to the northwestern part of the state, assem-bled at Dallas yesterday. Delegates from all parts of the state were present, in-cluding many influential persons of the negro race, and deep interest was mani-fested. Several whites spoke. Resolu-tions were adopted approving emigration from the states east of the Mississippi river; denying the necessity of emigration from Texas; showing the advantages of-fered by the state to those seeking new and inviting colored breth homes. ren to turn towards Texas instead of the more northerly states.

The Texas Colored Convention.

DALLAS, February, 17.-In the colored convention to-day several additional counties were represented. The conven-tion received and considered a report from the committee on constitution and by-laws which forms the convention into the Texas Farmers' Association; object the forming of a colony in Pan Handle; capital stock, 100,000 shares, at \$25 each. A committee was appointed to visit Pan Handle and select land for the colony.

Northwestern Railroad Companies.

Transactions were large in trunk lines, especially in Lake Shore, which rose to 106j and closed at 106. There is some talk about the consolidation of the St. Paul and Sioux City and North Wisconsin roads, and then again it is said that the Chicago and Northwestern Company is trying to obtain a controlling interest in some of these roads. Exactly how the matter will turn out nobody seems to know, but there is no doubt that important railroad movements are on foot in the northwest.

The estimated earnings of the Union Pacific road for January show a gain of \$168,000, and for the first thirteen days an increase of \$62,000.

The Texas Pacific,

FORT WORTH, Texas, February, 19.-A letter to-day of the Texas Pacific Railway

100 miles west of Fort Worth was contracted to different parties, cars to be running over it by August 1st. A large number of contrators were present, and the prices satisfactory, and a great many outfits are already on the ground. Another letting of fifty miles is to be held March 1st.

The Ticket War.

signed an agreement withdrawing, for redemption, tickets from all offices except regular ticket offices along the lines of their respective roads; also allowing a commission of \$1 from Chicago to Missouri river points and to Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. This agreement takes effect to-morrow and ends what threatened to be a serious war.

Parnell at Cincinnati.

Paraell at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, February, 20.—Parnell ar-rived to-day. He spoke briefly of the suffering in Ireland, saying that the Bri-tish government showed some signs of giving relief, yet all that could be done in America would be needed to avert death and bitter suffering. Referring to the prosperous condition of the working classes in this country, he said that he thought it wise in America to protest against the worthless products of English looms and avoid some results of English civilization. civilization.

Heavy Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, February, 20.-A large five story iron front building, 384 to 386 Broadway, burned this evening. Losses: Haway, burned this evening. Losses: Ha-zen. Todd & Company, importers of silk \$400,000; Dickerhoff, Rufluer & Company, tailors' trimming, \$250,000; James Wilde junior, & Company, manufacturing tailors: \$350,000; Joss on building \$50,000; insurance unknown. During the progress of the fire the companies on the roof made the fire the companies on the roof made an effort to cut through the thick plates, but feeling the roof giving way, they were obliged to retreat. Two members of the Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Thos. L. Dougherty and John F. Cassidy, were the last to desist from their work, and re-maiued too late to escape. The roof gave way suddenly near the center where they were standing, and with blanched faces and cries of horror, the two firemen fell into the blazing abyss to be consumed. Their comrades who saw them disappear were nearly unmanned by the awful spectacle. The remaining firemen on the roof hastily descended to the ground and the attempt to fight the fire from the roofs was abandoned

Cowley gets the Extreme Penalty.

NEW YORK, February, 20 .- Reverend Edward Cowley, late manager of the Shepherd's Fold, who was convicted of cruelly treating and starving children under his care, was arraigned this morning for sentence. Recorder Smythe gave the extreme penalty of the law-one year in state's prison and \$250 fine.

Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, February, 20 .- By the running off the track of a passenger train on the Belleaire & Southeastern Railroad, while crossing a trestle near Belleaire last night, the cars fell a distance of 35 feet. Twenty passengers were seriou-ly injured and thirteen dangerously. Among those fatally injured is Honorable Lorenzo Danford, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, ex-member of congress

Public Execution.

NASHVILLE, February, 20.-Barnell Smith and John Hall were executed at Marfreesboro at 1:30 P. M. to-day, for the murder of Major Pugh last May. They were pronounced dead within 17 min-They were hurried to ahouse a utes. a short distance from the gallows and an attempt was made at resuscita-tion, but failed. Hall died easy, but Smith with a struggle. between 10,000 and 15,000 people were present.

Hunting a Fiend.

ATLANTA, February, 20 .- A large party of citizens are scouring the country near Newman, for Bivens, who, last night, when drunk, ravished his daughter, sixteen years old, and fled to the woods. Reports of his death will accompany his cap-

Pedestrianism.

CINCINNATI, February, 20 .- Score of the Bellevue House pedestrians at midnight stood: Guyon 249, Harriman 248, Howard 212, Vent 250, O'Brien 243, Buckridge 216, Meals 227, Byrne 238,

The Broadway Fire.

New York, February, 21.-Hazen, Todd & Company, estimate their loss at \$450,-000; insured; Dickerhoff, Roeffler & Company, loss, \$300,000; insurance, \$295,000. \$265,000 was recently refused for the building destroyed. It is insured and will be of the burning building. rebuilt. The origin of the fire remains unknown.

at tea, two valuable diamond rings, money and other jewels worth \$1000. No clue An unknown man bearing the allas of J. J. Wilson, who attempted to forge the name of M. E. Stone, editor of the Daily

News, for \$950, and get cash from a bank, was captured this afternoon through the quick wit of an eleven year old, whom he employed to do his work, but who kept parties informed of the forger's movenents An illicit still has been broken up in

Crown Point, Indiana.

sitting Bull and his Crew Again

OMAMA, February, 21.-Dr. McGilli-cuddy, agent at Pine Ridge Agency, where there are 7000 Red Cloud Indians, is here en route to Washington. He reports everything quiet among the Indians. He says that messengers from Sitting Bul! state that he is in great need of tood, buffalo having become very scarce. Further-more, they would all return to the United States if they were sure of being received without any punishment, and that they would be taken care of. Dr. McGillicaddy, who is a practical man and a successful Indian agent, says that they will return in a few months, and then they will have to be taken care of. He will recommend that they be kept on a separate reserva-tion near the Missouri river, away from other agency Indians, who are becoming settled and inclined to civilization.

A Fruitless Confab.

NEW YORK, February, 21.—A Chicago special to the Times says that at a meet-ing of the Chicago Railroad Company, just ended, official information was re-ceived that the Pacific Railroad Compan-ies had decided to meet the ies had decided to meet the recent reduction on emigrant fares from San Francisco to New York by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by issuing emigrant tickets on the days that the steamships leave at \$35, the regular rate being \$65 The Chicago roads were asked to pro rata on this basis, and they agreed on the condition that the Pacific railways should make a reduction in the shape of rebate to be collected in New York, for otherwise persons coming to Chicago could buy New York tickets at #20 less than Chicago tickets, and on arrival at their destination here, the remainder of the passage to New York could be sold. The Pacific Railroad Companies refuse to adopt the rebate plan, and announced that unless the other proposition was agreed to, passen-gers would be sent by way of St. Louis and thence east over the Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania roads, but at the same time a dispatch was received from Commis sioner Fisk, informing the meeting that the Trunk lines had accepted the pro rata per mile offered by the Pacific railroad companies, without requiring passengers to pay full fare and accept draw back at New York. The representatives of the Chicago lines, including the Wabash, over which the threatened diversion of pas-sengers by way of St. Louis might pass, expressed their determination not to sub mit, and after uniting in a strong protest against the proposed plan of pro rating per mile, adjourned without taking further action.

Death of a Journalist.

AUGUSTA, February, 22-H. G. Wright, ene of the editors and proprietors of the Chronicle and Constitutionalist, died to-day, aged 39, at the residence of Governor Herschel V. Johnson.

Body Recovered.

NEW YORK, February, 22-The body of John F. Cassiday, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, who lost his life at the late fire on Broadway, was recovered from the ruins this afternoon, burned almost beyond recognition.

The Future of Type-Writing.

For many years inventive ingenuity here and abroad has been directed towards producing a machine that would enable an operator to record his thoughts without the use of pen or pencil. great advantages of a machine of this kind were apparent to all. Hand-writing is as laborious an occupation as hand-knitting or sewing. The long continued use of the right hand in writing has given rise to affections of the hand and wrist. Not every person can write well who tries ever so hard to master the art. Some can only write with extreme difficulty on account of defective vision or partial paralysis.

The progress in devising and con-structing a machine for type-setting or hand-printing was somewhat slow. It was necessary for the machine to perform several operations. It must stamp a character, move the paper as fast in one direction as fast as the letter is formed, give an alarm just before the line is finished, and move the sheet downward or upward after the line is completed. As in the sewing machine one person in-vented the needle and another the device for feeding, so in the type-writer different persons aided in producing the several parts. The first sewing-machines were large, cumbersome, and very noisy in their operations. The like in all respects was true of the first typewriters. Now the size of both kinds of machines is greatly reduced, while they

both run with very little noise. The type-writer, as at present con-structed, does excellent work. A few days' practice enables almost any person to record words with it faster than he can write them by means of a pen. Persons who have practiced on them for a year or more can do twice as much work as with a pen or pencil. The speed which experts have acquired is marvelous; some of them being able to record words nearly as fast as they are ordinarily spoken. By means of manifold paper several impressions may be taken at once. The impressious are clear, distinct and as nearly indelible as ordinary printed words. A page of type-writing contains much more matter than common writing. There is, accordingly, a saving in the quantity of paper used, while the paper ordinarily employed for type-writing is of the cheapest quality. It is hard to predict what changes the type-writer may bring about. Possibly vriting with a pen may, in a distant future, be numbered among the "lost arts." Experiments show that children will learn to use a type-writer in less time than is required to teach them to form a dozen letters with a pen. Instruction in writing in our public schools ordinarily extends through ten or twelve years, and at the end of that time many of the pupils can write a creditable hand. That number of hours, bowever, would be sufficient to instruct them in the use of the type-writer. The time saved in the town is well guarded. The watch-

learning to write would enable the pupils man, with lantern, and with the baton to advance much further in their other studies than they now do.

At present the price demanded for the type-writer prevents its employment by persons, who have not occasion to write a considerable portion of the time. One who has but little writing to do can not afford to pay \$75 or \$100 for a machine that will enable him to do it more expediously and correctly. As soon as the patents on it expire by limitation it is likely that the price can be reduced to \$25 and still leave a handsome profit for the manufacturers. Of course one machine will answer the wants of all the members of a family, or all persons in an office where constant writing is not required. Should the employment of the type-writer become general, it is likely that one or more machines vill be found in all hotels for the convenience of guests. It is probable that the use of the type-writer may revive the ancient custom of using a seal for authenticating letters as well as legal documents. As soon as the machines come into general use they will be simplified and greatly improved in many respects. The history of all machines shows that they are improved in proportion to the number of persons who use them.

How They Die on the Stage. "That's what you're after," said G. Graver, the courteous stage manager of Haverly's Brooklyn Theater, to a Star re-"How do actors die on the porter. stage? In various ways, I should say: from a great many causes, or from no causes at all. In shooting scenes young and inexperienced actors will fail before you see the flash or hear the report of the pistol shot. To stand without flinching while a pistol is aimed at you, is not very easy. In our early days we fired cork balls at each other to overcome our nervousness. Shooting accidents are numerous on the stage. I need not remind you of the latest fatal case in Baltimore. Once we took six muskets from the propertyroom, and found slugs in every one of them. "As to myself, I have suffered all manners of death, figuratively, in the past twenty-five years. This is the first season in that long period that I am not acting There were heavy pieces in which I had to die every night for weeks. I do not approve of Salvini's death scenes, nor of the hospital atmosphere on the stage. Death from corrosive poison is preceded by excruciating pains. Are they a fit subject for illustration? W. Goodall personated at Barnum's Museum a drunkard suffering from delirium tremens. He was seized with spasms, and was carried off the stage, utterly exhausted. His representation of his celebrated character of 'Edward Middleton, the Drunkard,' was too realistic and repulsive to the audience. "Consumption on the stage has not spread much on this side of the Atlantic. Clara Morris has her peculiar cough as the 'Lady of the Camelias.' Matilda Heron surpassed her in that character. In 'Jack Shepard' occurs a scene where a cloth is thrown over a man's head and two ruffians club him to death. The cloth was getting saturated with blood. The spectators objected to so brutal an exhibition, and now the bludgeons do their work off the stage. Of a dozen men, shot in a play, each one will act and die "At the old Park Theater, under Mrs. Conway's management, I swung from a hmb of a tree on the stage and prevented the commission of a murder. The villain in the piece has inveigled a girl into a mountain glen, where he had already dug a grave for her. I hear her cries for help while standing on the top of a cliff twenty feet high, and, grasping the limb of \$ tree, I swing down, rescue the girl, and, with a terriflic blow of the spade, ridded on the back, kill the villian. At the rehearsal I discovered a defective spot in the sapling, which was to enable the rescuer to make his descent. "I pointed out the weak part to the carpenter, who entered into an argument and claimed the hickory was strong enough to hold an elephant. To put it 10 a test, I ran up the cliff and swung down. The sapling did break at the point I had indicated, and I fell down, but landed safely on my feet. Next time another sapling snapped, and Collin Stuart broke his arm. Death by hanging is a frequent occurrence on the stage. I was led to the gallows many times, for instance, in the 'Carpenter of Rouen,' and in 'Jessie Brown,' by Bonce canit."-New York Star.

In the Streets of Madrid.

The people—the masses—seem to know little and care less about the court. One does not hear it mentioned in the cafe, the street or the theater, unless by chance upon the stage. The mule-driver, clad in his greasy blanket, his parti-colored leggings, filthy hose and straw sandals, with his bronze face protected from the with his bronze face protected from the sun by a broad-brimmed hat, which appears to have seen service for generations, does not stop to look at the royal tions, does not a whirl by. He curses carriages as they whirl by. He curses his mules in his rich and emphatic, but entirely untranslatable, dialect, and goes his ways. A pallego looks on curiously a moment, then turns unconcernedly. These people do not care whether they is a King or not. They think only of the present moment. The toil and the pochero and the red wine to come at even. tide are the only things which attract them in the future. I observe thousands of people here in Madrid who seem to live without work. In all Spanish cities the same spectacle presents itself. Where do these people get bread? Heaven alone-which sends it to their gaping months-can tell. I imagine that some of them live by processes which endanger the lives and property of their fellows, although Madrid seems to be as orderly as any other great European capital Coming across the Puerto del Soi this morning, I found myself suddenly face to face with three of the strangest looking ruffians that it was ever my misfor-tune to meet. Had I encountered them on the open plain, in the vicinity of Madrid, I should have considered it eminently necessary either to run or to hand over such gold pieces as I might chance to have upon my person. We have some rough specimens in America. but none like these. My first glance at the elder of these individuals led me to believe that he had nothing but a very wicked face, wrinkled, blotched and red. peering out of a torn, dirty and faded cloak, and surmounted by a broad sombrero. The culmination of wretchedness was here. He leered at me as he passed in such a manner that I felt quite chilly. The removal of his cloak would have shown us a formidable array of offensive weapons, no doubt. Number two was a villain, such as Fallstaff is supposed to have had in his army-a veritable scarecrow-a thing of rags and patches, most woe-begone of aspect. Thirty years of dirt seemed to have settled thickly upon his criminal cranium. But he shouldered his cloak with the grand manner which even the humblest shopman or laborer in the streets here effects-a manner which is traditional, and which one may see admirably painted in some of the old genre pictures in the Madrid museum. Number three was a boy, so starved, so lean, so melancholy, and yet so wicked, that he was positively phenomenal. These worthies would, doubtless, gladly

lay in wait for the unwary tragler, but

which has replaced the old-fashioned

spear, goes his rounds during all the

dark hours; he even carries a key at his

girdle with which he can open all the

doors of the court-yards, and can thus

let you into your own houses if you come

late and fail to arouse the servants by

ringing .- Edward King in Boston

Journal.

A Texas actress wears a revolver and bowie-knife in her belt. Nice arms, those, to have around her waist.

"One touch of Nature."- (George has promised his Ethel the first shot for luck. A covey rises.) Ethel (at the critical moment)—"Oh,George! Perhaps they, too, have loved."

Pleading his Case.

"HARTFORD, Connecticut, February, 19 .--Reverend Herbert H. Hayden, now on bail awaiting further proceedings on a charge of murder, lectured this evening. He wants to raise money to defray the cost of his defense. His lecture was attended by a small audience, owing to a storm. Hayden was introduced by one of his counsel, Mr. Jones. His subject was "Circumstantial Evidence."

An Incident.

NEW ORLEANS, February, 19.—During a session of the house yesterday Speaker Ogden's pistol fell from his pocket, causing it to discharge. To-day District At-torney Finney filed Information against Ogden, charging him with carrying a concealed weapon.

Suicide.

DURUQUE, February, 19.-T. H. Bowen, an able newspaper writer, suicided in a fit of insanity by holding his head in a pail of water until he strangled.

A Bill Affecting Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, February, 19-An simportant bill regarding the control of Pacific railroads was introduced in the house to-day by McLane of Maryland, It abolishes the present board of five government directors and establishes in their stead a board of supervisors of Pacific railroads, consisting of the secretary of the interior, the assistant secretary and the commissioner of railroad affairs, and to take the place of the present auditor of railroad accounts, a railroad engineer, who shall have special charge of rolling stock and construction, and an officer of the attorney general's department learned in the law. The supervisors are to have entire charge of all the government's interest in these railroads, and have authority to receive complaints, make investigations and report coercive legislation, i necessary, to congress. The bill is very elaborate, and has the approval of the in terior department, having been prepared by Theophilus French, auditor of railroad

acrounts. Death of C. Brumidi.

Constantine Brumidi, a well known fresco artist, died this morning.

M. Plixotelus, consul at Lyons, France, in a dispatch to the department of state, says that the political affairs of England and of Europe have had a considerable economical causes, and is struggling to restrict her production to home con tion. The nobles and proprietors of Russi use of the finer fabrics. Austria, follow-ing the example of the United States has, her tariff regulations, maintained a better degree of prosperity than any other country. Italy and Spain bave largely suffered from bad crops everywhere. The demand for silk goods has been limited to modest qualities as well as modest colors. Since fashion has favored mixed stuff in place of rich and pure silks,

Rogues Fall Out.

Boston, Februany, 21.-Henry Orpen, keeper of a boarding house at No.22 Florence street, south end, learned to-night, that two of his lodgers, who roomed together, had been missing eight days. He opened their room and found E. C. Marshall, one of the missing lodgers, dead upon the bed with a revolver in his left hand and a bullet hole in the right side of his head. In the room a large lot of burglars' tools were found, also seven crucibles and a number of precious stones taken from jewelry. The police believed the murder was committed in a quarrel over the spoils. The stones are thought to be a portion of those stolen from Geo. H. Norman's residence on Beacon street on the night of the 11th.

Further Facts of the Casysville Atrocity.

WHEELING, West Virginia, February, 21. -The facts connected with an incendiary fire at Claysville, reciting the particulurs of the attempt of a young man to fire his father's house, mentioned in these dispatches last evening, are augmented today by fuller reports from the scene of the occurrence. James Worrell, the son and perpetrator of the unnatural crime, was studying for the ministry, and a few evenings before the fire led a prayer meeting. It seems that his desire for money had become a manin with him. Some time preceding the fire he stole several of his father's sheep and sold the pelts, and then innocently helped his father search for the sheep. A short time after the house was robbed of several hundred dollars, James claiming to lose \$2 by the robbery to blind the tolks. It is now learned that his five sisters were locked in their rooms and after the house was set on fire by James, one of his sisters escaped, and fled across the country to warn the neighbors, who arrived in time to rescue the rest of the family. It is stated that young Worrell tried to poison the rest of the family some time before The young man escaped to O'.io, assisted in his flight by his father, who through all has tried to shield his son from the indignation of his neighbors.

Strikers Replaced by Negroes.

Cano, Illinois, February, 21 .- Parties interested in the co d mines in Northern Illinuis are securing colored miners to take the place of strikers, Several hundred, collected from various points in Tennes-ee through their agency here have gone forward.

Marine Dis st r.

NEWPOET, Knode Island, February, 21, -The sloop Pearl and all hands are reported lost off Cape Hatteras.

The Hudson Clear of Ice

ALBANY, New York, February, 21.-The Hudson river is open for its entire length. Outraged and Mursered. PATERSON, New Jorney, February, 21.-

Harriet Hink, a willow, aged 30, was found in her rooms this morning, murdered, outraged and robbed of a gold watch and some money.

Chicago stema

CHICAGO, February, 21-Ex-Governor Gardiner, of Mass.chu-erts, a no wi h two daughters is staying at the Grand Par fic Hotel, lost from his room Thursday while | reared.

NEWPORT, February, 22.-Haward's stables were burned this morning with twenty carriages, ten horses and a large amount of grain. John Shay, a stableman. lost his life trying to get the horses out

California's Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, February, 21.-The Bulletin this afternoon will publish the result of inquiries addressed to reliable correspondents in all parts of the state relative to the crop prospects of the coming season. It is shown that there is a much larger area of land under cereal cultivation this year than ever before. That, on the whole the rain fall while not heavy, has, owing to its distribution, been ex ceeding beneficial, insuring with ordinary spring showers, even in drier counties good crops. That frost has not materially damaged young grain, at most only retard ing its growth, thus giving it an opportunity to strike its roots deeper into the ground, while the evaporation of moisture from the soil has been prevented. That the new growth of wood on orange trees has been destroyed, but the trees themselves are uninjured. That in many lo alities where the orange has survived, lemon and lime trees have been killed outright. That budded and grafted citron trees have suffered more than seed lings. That other truit trees and grape vines have not been injured.

Death of Dr. Bush

ALBANY, February, 22-Reverend Dr. Charles P. Bush, of New York, secretary of the American board of foreign mis sions, died here to-day.

Courch Burned.

WATERPOWN, New Jersey, February 22 -The Arsenal atreet Methodist Church burned to-day. Postal Chauge.

WASHINGTON, February, 22-The following postal changes for Oregon was made during the week: Postoffice estab lished-Kulgir', Marion county, Erank E Knight, postmaster.

A romping four-year-old boy had been

denied some trifling gratification by his mother, but it did not seem so triffing to him as to her. So, striking an attitude before he said with the almost gravity, "Mother, were you ever a little boy?"

die?" she pathetically asked her three-vear-old daughter. "I don't know," reyear-old daughter. marked the infant, with down cast eves "I thpose I and a melancholy voice. should have to thoank myself.

A good way to prevent walking in your sleep is to hire a man to practice on a trombone all night in the next room. It goes right to the spot. No cure, no pav? Mention this paper when you try the remedy.

Lettuce squash all tendency towards erbosity and consider the example of the sage who sayeth but little and become wise thereby. A pumpkin sponts with impunity, but water fool you'd be to imitate its example.

A mule's head does not contain a brain capable of culture and refined rearing, but the other end of his form cap be

GENEROUS WORDS FOR MR. LOWELL .- Mr. Lowell, the American poet and critic, has been appointed by President Hayes United States Minister at the Court of St. lames. For some years back Mr. Lowell has been United States Minister at the Court of Spain, as Washington Irving was before his time. The appointment which brings Mr. Lowell to London will be very welcome here. The new American Minister is in no sense a stranger to us. Only the other night Sir Stafford Northcote was quoting one of his lines-not citing it quite correctly, indeed, and only, it would eem, ou some recollection of having heard it made use of by Mr. Bright. Still it was a line from, or meant to be from, the immortal Hosea Biglow, the quaint philosopher and moralist whose numors and shrewd sayings were once in the mouths of all Euglishmen, and are remembered by most of us still. Mr. Lowell's "Biglow Papers" are his best known and most popular production, outside the limits of all New England, at all events. But his graver poems have readers everywhere, and his critical essays may almost be said to form a part of our differently. own literature. There was a time, during

the civil war in America, when the author of the "Biglow Papers" was a little out of humor with England for certain acts or omissions of her government, and he expressed himself accordingly in acrid verse. But this country has long since made acknowledgment of any error it may have been drawn into during a perplexing time, and we may safely as-sume that Mr. Lowell has ceased to fee, sore on the old subject. He is one of a number of men who have won a distinct and peculiar reputation in literature for their country, and who have made Harvard University and Cambridge village places that all strangers in America love to see Every one in this country will be plea-ed with President Hayes' latest appointment .- [London News, Jan. 20th.

NAPOLEON'S FORCE OF WILL .- One day at St. Cloud he h d had a dangerous fall; he had been thrown from a carriage on to a past which had nearly entered his stomach, and the next day, when I asked him how he was, he answered, with the nt-most gravity: "I yesterday completed my experiments on the power of the will When my stomach was injured, I felt life escaping from me. I had only just time to say to myself that I would no die, and I am alive. Any one else would have died."-[Prince Mettinrich's Me goirs.

Flour is up. What of it? Isn't it always on the rise

"Ma," said a youngster to his mother the other day, "why is your cupboard like a vegetable garden?" "I don't know, my child; that's more than I can tell.' "I'll tell you why, my mother, "It's be-cause you have pa's nips in it."

"What would you do if mamma should