EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO BATE.

Two bodies were snatched at Prescott, A. T., on the night of Dec. 1st.

During November the mints coined \$4, 574,000 gold and \$2,300,000 silver.

A corn corner is being run at St. Louis, and is expected to run the price to 50 cts. Fifteen of the 95 collieries of the Philadelphia & Redding Co., have suspended for December. Three thousand men are out of work.

A Creek delegation is here en route to Washington to work for Creek Indian interests and oppose the settlement of whites in Oklahama,

A Herald's special says that President Hayes has stated especially that he is not a candidate for office but will retire permanently to private life at Fremont.

The president has approved the sentence of the court martial dismissing Captain Andrew Geddis, of the 25th infan-try, and mitigated the sentence of 1st Lieut, Wallace Tear, 25th infantry, to forfeiture of rank and half-pay.

The Beckwith hotel at Oshkosh Wis. burned last Saturday; loss, \$60,000, insur-ance, \$28,000. Mrs. S. B. Page, a boarder, was suffocated by smoke. Mollie Holly-ran, a waiter, is missing and it is believed perished. Kerosene caused the fire.

A duel which was to have been fought between Lawrence Trimble and John Benton of Covington, Ky., was thwarted by the non-spearance of Benton. Trim-ble, accompanied by W. N. Wade, also of Covington, was at Niagara Falls but the Benton party did not arrive.

Land League people at Boston have sent a telegram to Parnell asking if American counsel should be sent to Ireland to defend land leaguers. If Parnell sends a favorable response a delegation of ab'e lawyers will be dispatched to Ireland at once. Among those suggested are Jere Black, Roger A. Pryor, Emery A. Storr and Matt Carpenter.

The one and a half millions of American oysters, writes a German correspondent, which were planted in "The Little Belt" last spring were inspected a short time ago and found in fine growing con-dition. Within four months they gained an inch in circumference, and a German professor of zoology gives assurace that for oysters Germany cannot be excelled.

Captain Frederick G. Cameron, who commanded the ship Macedonia which sailed from New York with provisions and supplies for famine stricken sufferers of Ireland in 1848, died on the 2d. inst. Captain Cameron also commanded the ship Robert Bound, the first vessel that sailed for San Francisco carrying first class passebgers.

The life saving service has 179 stations 139 on the Atlantic, 34 on the lakes and 6 on the Pacific. The record of the service surpasses any previous year. The casual-ties were greater than ever before, the highest previous number being 219 and this year 300. Of the 1989 persons on board of these vessels only nine were lost. Great relief has been afforded shipwrecked persons and vessels, and warnings were given which saved many vessels. It is estimated that the value of vessels involved was \$2,616,000 and cargoes, \$1,195,000. Of the total amount \$2,620,000 were saved. Inadequate compensation is fast driving men fron the business and threatens to destroy the efficiency of the service. The superintendent asks that the matter of pay be left to the discretion of the gen-eral superintendent. The present rate is \$40 per month. A Washington special says: Garfield has determined not to give the secretaryship of the treasury to any New York state man. He explained that the collector of the port holds an office paying \$12,000 per aunum, and through whose hands three-fourths of the customs revenue is supposed to pass. The magnitude of this position and its necessary relation to New York politics is such that if the secretary was also from New York it would give him a personal influence that would be greater in his opinion than the best interests of the civil service would warrant. It is reported that Schurz during Garfield's Washington visit told the president elect that the retention of Sherman in the cabinet is very important to business interests as well as to the future of the republican party, and that other members of the cabinet would not feel chagrined at the discrimination. It is announced that the second treat drawn up by the U.S. commissioners and the Peking government proposes that the Americans shall not import opium or carry the product coastwise or sell it. It is not known positively, a full report of the treaty not having been sent by cable, whether this is true or not, but this is not discredited; but it is thought quite likely. because the Chinese government has been long opposed to the importation of opium into Ching. American vessels were formerly engaged in the business of opium smuggling, but very little is done by Americans in that business nowadays. The prohibitional clause will not affect Americans and was probably inserted in the treaty by the Chinese as compelling the British to a similar agreement, as a large proportion of the revenue of British India comes from opium and China is the greatest customer for Indian opium. If the Chinese have granted to the United States any special privileges in the new treaty, the British will ask to have similar privileges granted them. On last Friday the grand jury of New York county indicted Josh Hart, Louis Post, Kennard Philp and Chas, A Byrne of the Truth for criminal libel on Gatfield; at the Brath for criminal fibel on Gatheld; Hart, Byrne and Post, charged, the first named for writing and the others for publishing on the 22d of October last an editorial headed "Lying and Sticking to It" in the Trath newspaper, and also pub-lishing the alleged Gatfield Chinese letter and a fac-simile of it, and by these means unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously devising asmuch as in them lay to injure and villify James A. Gastield and to bring him into public scandal and disgrace, and to deprive him of his good fame, credit and reputation, and to the great scandal and injury of James A. Garfield and against the peace of the people of the state of New York and their dignity. These parties are charged with criminal libel, the penalty of which is one year in the penitentiary and \$250 fine. Bail was given by Philp. After examination by Judge Davis was continued, Post and flart came to the district attorney's office in the afternoon to give bail, but Judge Cowing had gone home and they were permit-ted to go on their own responsibility till to-morrow morning, when they will fur-nish the necessary bonds. It is probable now that Morey has been indicted for perjury, he will be removed fron the Louse of detention to the Toombs.

LABOR IN CHINA. Tennessee sure for a Democratic Sena-

tor. The tobacco factory of James Leigh Jones burned on the 9th; loss \$20,000; par-tially insured.

The papers of the confederate generals Bragg and Polk are offered for sale to the government for \$10,000.

Senator Lamar's health is much im-proved. He is on his way to Washington to take his seat in the senate.

Jim Keene is negotiating for the pur-chase of the famous stock farm of Gen. Meemo, in Shenandoah valley, at a cost of upward of \$200,000.

The Financial Chronicle of New York shows the increased earnings for November, from 40 lines of road over last year, 21 per cent, or \$3,747.000.

The prevailing sentiment among members of congress is to make the holiday recess this year unusually short. The talkis to adjourn over from Friday, the 24th of December, to Monday, January

Mrs. Glassman, a German woman of Marquette, Green Lake County, Wis., in a fit of temporary insanity, killed her babe by cutting its head nearly off and then cutting her own throat dyed almost instantly

A fire at Custer City Dakota on the 9th destroyed the principal hotel, store and postoffice; loss \$4000. The surrounding buildings were greatly damaged. Six incendiary fires have been discovered and extinguished in this city, during the past fortnight.

The secretary of the interior on Dec. Ist issued orders providing for an increase of one hundred pupils in the number of Indian youth now educated at the Forest Grove, Oregon, industrial school and for forty or fifty additional at the Hampton, Va., school.

Lient, Gov. Weston has given instructions to Manager Gardiner, of the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, to try the experiment of illumination of the Hoosac tunnel by electricity, with a view of having such illumination permanent should it prove successful.

On the 9th inst. Senator Pendleton of Ohio introduced in the senate a joint resolution for the purpose of obtaining the privilege of opening a road and highway from the Cauada line of the United states and British America, through British Columbia to Fort Wrangel and Sitka.

The governor and secretary of state in Tennessee failing to agree on the election from Bradley county, the former claiming the democrat elected and the latter claiming that the republican is, the case will be decided by the legislature itself. The democrats still have three majority on joint bailott.

An International Cotton Exposition Association has been organized at Atlanta, Ga., with Senator Jos. B. Brown, of Georgia, president, and twenty-five vice presidents from the principal cities and man-ufacturing towns of the country. The plan contemplates a grand international exposition of cotton appliances and machinery.

In the committe on ways and means on the 9th, a long discussion took place upon the proposition to move the internal revenus tax from bank checks, friction matches and patent medicines. The matter was finally referred to a sub-committee on internal revenue, with instructions to consider and report upon the same at a future meeting.

The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue gives the following figures as amounts of aggregate collections

REPORT OF O. N. DENNY, U. S. GENERAL CONSUL AT SRANGHAL.

In discussing the vexed question of Chinese cheap labor, as it intrudes its blighting presence into the industries of the Pacific Coast, the fact that these laborers can live without the slightest home comforts and work upon food upon which a white man would find it impossible to subsist, has become apparent. Hon. O. N. Denny, formerly of this city to the Department of State, upon "Labor in China," which gives the status indus-trially and to some extent socially of this class of labor in he marked wages tained as may be conveniently space to which shows that the wages at which Chinese labor here, meager as woven at home. A woman manages to spin about one-third pound of yarn spin about one-third pound of yarn this class of labor in its native land is with the seed on) or so much is rethey are, are yet munificant compared (woof) a day, which labor is worth six with the rates for which Chinese work at cents. For the manufacture of the warp home. A perusal of this report, which a process is adopted which necessitates we subjoin, will convince any who have the assistance of two or three persons, before doubted, that American labor, by and for this the neighbors assist each which homes are built up and main-tained and in which families dwell in often the property of several families or comfort, cannot compete with a labor of a whole village. Two classes of cloth

SKILLED LABOR.

Comprising artisans, manufacturers, etc. These people live mostly in towns or cities, where the highest cost of living and house rents exact a correspondingly higher income. Art, taste, and genius, while highly appreciated by the people, do not, as in Europe and America, command that high premium which so much encourages art. Sometimes a painter will be rendered mors or less celebrated by the boldness of his brush and by his genius in imitating nature; his name, or seal, may become immortal, but he will during his lifetime be probably no bet-ter off than his neighbor, the coffinmaker. The painter of porcelain, the designer and weaver of those exquisite patterns seen on China silks, the man who works those beautiful pieces of enamel which are the admiration of the world, is each content if he and his family earn enough to live upon, and if, after providing for a parent's funeral expenses and contribut-ing towards one of his children's wedding, he has economized sufficiently to assure an honorable funeral for his own remains and those of his wife he feels as though he had accomplished the object of his existence. His neighbor, the butcher, is in equally good circum

When great responsibility stances. rests on workmen, such as gold and silver smiths, a consideration is made in the remuneration. The highest paid day laborer is perhaps the silk reeler or spinner, for in addition to the skill which it is necessary for these operators to possess, the silk has to be reeled off the almost day and night. For such localities that the minimum is as low as work the wages paid, vary from 5 cents a day, while the maximum is as one to two dollars per diem. high as 30 cents without food or lodging. The grand average of an income under the head of skilled labor is as follows: For a master, per week, \$3; \$156 per annum. For a workman, per week, \$1 50; \$78 per annum. For youngsters or females, per week, 50 cents; \$25 per annum. The expense of living will be, re-

Total.

family, \$73, and the total of other expenses as above, \$62-\$135, and there will be an income for the year of \$25. There are besides some other small sources of income which are under the control of the women, such as the raising of chickens, pigs, the making of yarn and cloth, etc. These must be set off against other expenses for clothing, etc., not enumerated in the foregoing budget. When cotton is cultivated the yield of 2½ acres is about as follows: Average yield about 1600 pounds at 4 cents=\$64; actual outlay for cultivation, \$20; mandarin tax, \$8; asthat is content with wages that will pro-vide merely a hovel in common with others and a rice and rat diet. The first division noticed in this report is 0 a whole vinage. Two classes of dotation are made in the country, viz: 1. A heavy quality, 39 inches wide, in pieces of 6¼ yards; 2. A lighter quality 46 inches wide, in pieces of 9½ yards. A woman weaves one piece per day; sometimes more. To convert raw cotton into one piece of cloth involves an average of six working days, and the weight of the piece averages about 1% pounds, and its worth about 60 cents. The farm laborer hires himself out by the day, the month, and, less frequently, by the year. The value of his labor varies according to the season of the year. During harvest time he gets, besides the meals, worth about 10 cents, from 10 to 15 cents per day, or 70 cents to \$1 05 a week. If his

employment be by the month he gets \$150 to \$2 a month, besides board. For permanent employment or employment by the year the wages are lower, averaging about \$12 per an-num, with board and lodging. When working for short terms, lodging is no great consideration with him, for he always will find rough accommodations with a friend or relative. Men of this class defray their house rent with about 50 cash a month. About \$2 per annum will keep his wardrobe in a state adequate to his scanty wants. A man who saves \$3 to \$4 a year does fairly well,

COOLY LABOR.

Herein are comprised the carriers, boatmen, the wheelbarrow men, &c. Taking the rates ruling at the great commercial centers of this empire the grand average of a man's earning is about 150 eash, or 15 cents a day which is equal to \$4 50 per month. cocoons within a limited time, and for several weeks the men have to work to supplies and demand in different 5 cents a day, while the maximum is as Much also depends upon the physical strength of the men; the endurance and strength of some being actually marvelous. Take, for instance, the tea carriers in the mountainous parts of West ern China. They carry on their backs a load of from 300 to 400 pounds weight, across difficult mountain passes, and travel with it for twenty consecutive days. They are considered well paid at thus

for the attainment of these ends have been invited to come and lend a helping hand, but none others. And since the laboring masses of the United States are in full sympathy with and are engaged in promoting the best interest of the Government, and since, for this purpose, it became necessary for them to sub-scribe to the rules of society under it, it would seem to be great injustice to compel them to compete for an existence with a labor belonging to a civilization going in an opposite direction from their own, and which can never sympathize with it.

Mistakes in Teaching Music.

At the recent social science in Edinburgh Sig. Alberto Each read a paper on improvements in musical education. In the teaching of singing, he said, the first injury to the taste of the people is done in the elementary classes. The "uni-sons" screamings in schools is ruinous to the delicate instincts of the young. Individual treatment and correct classification of voices ought to be adopted, with the compass of exercises and songs con-fined to one octave of harmony will be requisite. In so-called choral unsions the ordinary abuses were the receiving of all comers without regard to fitness or previous training, the endeavor of the weaker voices to cope with the stronger ones, and the consestronger ones, and the conse-quent ruin of valuable voices in former times when there were not so many associations, there were more good singers, because voices were then thoroughly trained for the services of the church and by accomplished singers. Only artists can educate artists, as the history of music abundantly proves. Singers who have a high reputation as opera and concert singers would be well qualified to teach, even though their voices were failing, provided they were cultivated in the esthetics and philoso-phy of the art. The imperfect taste of the public is the result of mediocre and bad, inartistic compositions and performances, for which both executants and professors of the art are to blame. The art itself is losing by the superfici-ality of this general music-making. To the arttists themselves the most modern so-called "dramatic" style of singing the high keys with overpowering instrumentation is doing the greatest harm. The art of singing is liable to be injured by this modern tendency to extravagant instrumentation, physical power being substituted for artistic refinement. In seeking for remedies against the deterioration of the art, these must be found in the mode of teaching. The true teacher must make special study of the formation of the voice, and for this and other ends of musical culture the establish ment of conservatories or academies of music is a desideratum. The freedom

with which any one is allowed to teach, irrespective of quallification, might be counteracted by some provision by the State or otherwise for the appointment of competent professors of art.

Put his Arm Around Her.

The other day, says the Little Rock Gazette, several men were standing on a street talking, when a handsomelydressed lady passed.

"You may not believe it," said a man named Spriggins, "but I have had my arm around that lady."

"You are a vile d'anderer, sir," exclaimed young Mr. Paperage, and drawing off, he struck Mr. Spriggins a heavy blow between the eyes. Both parties were instantly arrested, and when Mr. 25 cents a day. An ordinary cooly's were instantly arrested, and when Mr. springers requested that the lady be summoned, a lady caught up with her and requested her presence in court. which had just convened in afternoon session.

In a Turkish Post Office.

A turbaned Ottoman, approaching the bigeon-hole of the Post Office, hows repentedly to the official, and, laying his right hand on his breast, exclaims: "May the noble morning be fortunate

for you, sir!" "Official, returning the salutation, in-quires: "What is your pleasure?" "Thy servant desires a few stamps-

postage stamps—in order to send letters to Europe. My son, Abdullah Effendi, glass merchant of Ak Serai, has traveled to London, and his family wishes to write to him. I, myself, indeed, do not possess the accomplishment of writing, but a relative, the grandson of my first wife's great uncle, the great pipe-bowl manu-lacturer of Tophane, is master of that art, and he will pen the epistle for us."

"Very good, and how many stamps do you want, sir ?"

"Ah, my jewel, how many do I require? One, I suppose, will not be sufficient, for he will not return yet for four weeks, so give me two."

Very good, here they are-two-and-ahalf plastres.

"What is that thou sayest, my lamb? Two plastres is what I used to give some years back, when Abdullah was previously in London. Wait, it was-

"Quite right Effendim; but since the fee has been altered and the price is now greater."

"Is it so, apple of my eye? The price is greater; alas! alas!" Herewith the Turk pulls out a roll of

notes, on seeing which the official exclaims, "No, my diamond no! We take no paper money here. You must pay in silver.

"Eh, what! You take no paper? Why not? Surely it is good money of the Padishah in whese realms you are. Well, well, I will give you hard money. I have some with me in copper."

"No, Effendim," rejoined the official, "we don't take copper, either. You must pay in silver."

"Silver? By my head I have none! Do me the kindness of taking copper. I will pay you the agio.

"Impossible, Effendim; I am not allowed to take it." "Well, what am I to do, then, my

son? "Go to the money changer; he is sit-

ting there in the corner.' "Ah me, it is very hot! Won't you

really take copper?" "I can not under any circumstances."

"Very well, then, you shall have sil-ver. Here it is."

"Thanks."

This part of the business being concluded, the Turk asks:

"When will the letter be sent off?" "First tell me, father, when do you intend to write?"

"Oh! to-day; as soon as I get back from the fish market, whither I must first go, I will have the latter written."

"Then it will be dispatched in the morning if you bring it here before 2 o'clock this afternoon.

"Excellent; and when will the answer come back?"

"Well, Effendim, that will depend on when your son pests his reply.

"Writes his reply, my lamb! Why, what are you thinking of? He will do it at once, of course. Do you suppose he will keep his father waiting?"

"Very well; in that case the answer will arrive quickly; you may, perhaps, get it in ten days.'

"Bravo! bravo! Then I will come back in ten days' time. Good-by! May Allah lengthen thy shadow, my heart.' "Good-by, sir, and may thy beard luxuriantly flourish."-[Cologne Gazette.

When but the majority, live from hand to mouth, and their whole life is but a hard

struggle to fight the hungry wolf from the door.

ington Territory, \$27,081; Arizona, \$28,984; Colorado, \$168,259.

It is authoritatively stated that the new Chinese treaty will be sent to the senate early in the session, so as to dispose of it as quickly as possible. California representatives, who have inquired diligently, say that it will, in a great measure, satisfy the coast, though not entirely. It is be-lieved that no attempt will be made to pass a Chinese restrictive bill until after the treaty is disposed of.

The annual report of the director of the mint states that diminished production of gold and silver of the Pacific coast has visibly effected both the amount of deposits and coinage at the San Francisco mint and gives the following figures: Value of deposits during fiscal year of 1880 \$39,387,-049; amount of coinage, \$36,053,000; showing a decrease as compared with the pre-ceding year of a little more than four million in deposits and almost exactly six millions in coinage. The coinage at the mint in 1880 was \$13,000,000 less of gold and \$6,000,000 less of silver than in 1878. The New York Graphic says: Vanderof a box with his clothes and his bedding. bilt has entered into an understanding with five of the heaviest holders of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock that he shall buy \$5,000,000 worth of shares, and this understanding contains a further stipulation that the investment shall be permanent and it shall be given representation in the next board of directorscontigent, however, upon the execution of the scheme projected by Jay Gould. A similar understanding exists between Vanderbilt and the heaviest holders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. Vanderbilt does not care to enter the direction of these lines unless it shall be necessary as measures of defense against the

hostile combination of Gould. Gen. Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the census, has submitted his regular annual report to the secretary of the interior. He says that although the work of taking the tenth census is substantially complete, returns having been received from all but seven of the total number 31,365 enumeration districts, it will probably be two or three weeks before the of-fice will be able to present complete statistics of the population of the country, and he therefore considers it advisable to postpone to a future report all mention of the results of the enumeration and all discussion of methods in use, as well as suggestions which may require to be made of changes in the consus law with refer-ence to future enumeration. The superintendent says every year and every month which can be saved in the compllation and publication of census statis tics adds appreciably to their value, and recommends that congress be asked to authorize the printing by special contract under the supervision of the secretary o the interior, ind if it be thought desire able, also of wrinting the several report of the census supervisors as fast as pre pared. The accounts of 28,410 enumera tors have already been settled, involvin a total expenditure of upwards of \$1,820 000. Only about 1200 accounts remai unadjusted, and there is no reason to doubt that the month of December will see all enumerators paid for their service except only in cases where suspension required for reasons unmistakably con-nected with some fault of the chumera-

For road &c	1
Total	Ŀ
For a workman per annum: For food de	-4

The females and youngsters are consid- ared to absorb all they earn. The master
lives generally at his workshop, where
he has, perhaps, two rooms, besides a
place to cook in. The household furni-
ture may be estimated at from \$20 to
30. The ordinary workman, if mar-
ried, will share a small house with a
friend and occupy one room and have
free access to the kitchen. He may live
with his parents, in which case his earn-
ings go to the common fund. Under
such circumstances \$10 to \$15 will cover
he value of his household furniture. If
a bachelor, and away from his family, he
will either sleep at his employer's for a
consideration, or stay with a friend; in
other case the whole inventory consists

AGRICULTURAL LABOR.

Here it is necessary to distinguish between the owner or tenant farmer and the laborer who hires himself out by the day, the week, or the month. On a Chinese farm every member of the family must work; even the children, when only six or seven years of age, have already some regular work asigned to them. Two and one-half acres of good arable land, with a house, the material of which consists mostly of mud and reeds, or bamboos, sometimes of stone or brick, with a roof of straw or reeds-seldom of tiles, a bullock, buffalo, or cow, a couple of pigs, a few fowls or ducks, and finally a few primitive agricultural implements, constitute the property of a well-to-do farmer. Say the family consists of man, wife, and two children of seven to ten years of age. They lived almost entirely on the productions of their own soil; 200 copper cash, or about 20 cents, a day is about the marketable value of the food consumed by such a family. The ordinary daily fare is rice, or, as in the dreds of dollars. north, bread made out of wheat-flour and millet, also some salted vegetables and a light decoction of the commonest tea. On festive occasions some pork, or salted eggs, and a cup or two of Samshee (wine) form all the "extras" these frugal people indulge in. The budget of a far-mer's family stands on an average about thus :

i- d	Value of 21% acres of land	\$400	00
0 1 1 1 8	A good animal of draft. Manure. Irrigation Seeds. Help at harvest time. Taxes, 18 on the gross yield of rice or wheat	10 10 3	60 00 00 00 00
	Total expenses. The 2½ acres, which the two as with the assistance of an animal of and their children, can work, will if the land be of average fertility under ordinary climatic circumsta	dra dra yield	s, ft d,

or say in all about.

5.		1.1
enditures for loog		50
dental expenses	4	90

Exp Inci

Net theome.

65

Coal is mined in many parts of China entirely by hand, and to say that it can be sold at \$1 per ton at the pit's mouth, with profit to the owner of the mine, is a striking illustration of the cheapness of human labor in this country. Most of the cooly labor in China is controlled by certain houses as companies. Strong and reliable coolies are, if possible, kept indebted to them by advancing to the cooly money while they are out of employment; hence, this labor is nearly always under mortgage to the hong (house), and in this way there exists a good deal of slow or forced labor. But the principal secret of success of those companies which sublet cooly laborers seems to be their holding themselves responsible to the employer for the cooly's actions. They undertake to make good any damage, whether arising from dishonesty or carelessness. They prosper while the coolies almost starve. In all the foregoing estimates of the cost of the laborer's living no allowance is made for the expenses which the great prevalence of opium smoking entails. Although such habits predominate among the higher classes of cities, yet no inconsiderable percentage of the coolies and country people is addicted to them. Consequently, in many instances where there would seem to be a probability of surplus earnings, there is actually none. The main motive of practicing economy with every Chinaman is, firstly, to be able to take a wife; secondly, to perform his duties to the names of his angestors; and, thirdly, to defray the expenses of his own funeral. Indeed, wedding and funeral expenses seem to be the heaviest items of expenditure with these people, as they range from fifty to several hun-

CHINESE AND AMERICAN LABOR

With the class of cheap labor of which I have been speaking, this empire can supply the world. Is it strange, then, under such circumstances, that the mind of a necessarily more expensive laborer, with entirely different hopes and aims in life, snould become alarmed at the prospect of a stubborn competion with it? China stands to-day where she has stood for thousands of years, firmly wedded to Joss and her idols, looking backwards, venerating the paths trod by her ancestors, and with no interest in any civilization but her own. On, the contrary, there has been laid broad and deep upon the American continent the foundation of a society which secures the great-est good to the greatest numand whose motto is "Onward ber, upward." There will be realized the full strength and highest culture of the human intellect, and there will be witnessed the grand triumph of civil and

"Judge," said Paperage, "while several acquaintances and myself were standing upon the street talking, this lady passed. Then this man," pointing to Spriggins, "remarked that he had put his arm around her. The lady is nothing to me, Judge, but my mother was a lady and my sisters are ladies, and I have

always made it a point to chastise a man who speaks ill of a lady.' "Mr. Spriggins," remarked the Judge, "did you say that you had put your arm around the lady?'

'Yes, sir."

"Then the gentleman did right in striking you. Ladies are not safe in Little Rock so long as such ruffians are allowed to insult them

"Judge, allow the lady to speak," requested Spriggins.

"Certainly. You will please make your statement." "I didn't hear the man when he said

that he had put his arm around me, and as I passed on I do not know what occurred.

"Excuse me for being blunt, butbut"

"Do you mean to ask if the man ever put his arm around me?" "Yes."

"Then, I must say that he has." For a few moments there was a deep silence, only disturbed by a boy who picked at the plastering with a horseshoe narl.

"What right had he to put his arm around yon?" stammered the Judge. "Because," answered the woman, "he

is my husband.

When the court adjourned, the men took beer.

Captain Lawson, when in New Guinea, found that Mount Hercules was 32,786 feet high. If his calculation is correct, that mountain must be taken to be the highest in the world.

Siemens and Halske, of Berlin, are now constructing an electric railway between Lichterfelde and Telton, with a branch line to Grosse Kadettenliaus. These same men have also just patented a hammer and rock-borer, propelled directly by electricity. A rod of iron or soft steel moves within the axes of three coils. A constant current in the middle coil magnetizes the rod, and alternating currents through the other coils cause the rod to be forced in and out with great rapidity.

Baron A. von Hngel is now engaged in writing a work upon Fiji, where he traveled and spent some time making extremely extensive and complete an-coated with oil, varnish, or soluble extremely extensive and complete anthropological collections. The work will be more particularly an ethnological one, and most of the weapons, fabrics, and other ethnographic articles are being figured to accompany the text. The crania collected by Baron von Hugel have already been acquired by the Royal chumera-Deduct from this the cost of living of the and oppressed of other lands who hope described by Prof. Flower.

An Alderman's Great Sorrow.

There is an Alderman in Detroit who knows a bale of hay when he sees it as well as any man living. He was passing up Michigan avenue the other day, when he came across a small group of friends. They had perhaps been waiting for him, knowing that he would pass that way about that hour. They were standing near a bale of hay marked "210 pounds, and beside the bale stood a flat-chested, slim-waisted, consumptive looking youth of twenty summers, who kept spitting on

his hands and saying he would shoulder the bale or die in the attempt.

"I've bet \$10 that he can't," remarked one of the group to the Alderman, as he came to a halt.

"Why, he must be a fool!" replied the official, as he looked from the man to the hay.

"I can't, ch?" queried the consump tive. "You dasn't put up \$10 that I can't shoulder this 'ere hay and carry it across the street and back.

Nothing but chain-lightning could have beat the movements of that Alderman in pulling out an "X" and placing it in the hands of a stake-holder. When all was ready the consumptive spit on his hands, shouldered the bale, and took his walk. The end of the Alderman's tongue was in sight, and his eyes could have been stepped on as the dying youth returned to the curb, dropped the bale, and took the money.

"Lemme see that fly !" whispered the flicial, as consciousness finally returned. He walked up to the bale, gave it a heave, and it went rolling over. Then he picked it up and hofted it, got red clear back to the collar button, and walked off without a word. The consumptive was only half a day fixing up the sham bale with sticks and papers and a little hay, and \$10 is good pay for half a day's work .- [Detroit Free Press.

Dr. Schal, the Engineering reports, has established the useful fact that wood impregnated with paraffine is preserved from rot, especially when employed in alizarine manufactures, where it is exposed to the decaying action of damps, acids and alkaline lyes. Wooden vessels, which become totally rotten in two months, last for two years when impregnated with paraffine. The preparation of the wood is effected by drying it in warm air for three weeks, then steeping it in melted paraffine to which has been added some petroleum or ether. In pre-paring this bath much care is necessary, as its liability to take fire is very great.

glass, washed after drying with diluted hydochloric seid. The sileic acid thus formed clogs up the pores from the outside and protects the paraffine from the action of water. Parafline, melted with equal parts of linseed or rape seed oil, is also, according to Dr. Schal, useful for coating iron vessels, which in chemical works are otherwise very liable to rust.