EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH TO BATE

D. O. Mills has resigned a directorship n the Western Union

The steamer Carrie Hogan, with 786 bales of cotton, was burned on the 7th in the Yazoo river. A cabin boy was

It is unofficially announced that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad made connection with the Southern Pacific Satnrday last.

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Churchill, of Providence, R. I., widely known as a speaker and writer in behalf of the rights of

Charlotte Thompson, an actress, when about to leave Toledo discovered that her jewel casket with diamonds valued at \$15,-000 was mis ang; no clue.

The revised new testament will be published by the English university presses in May next in different sizes and styles of binding at corresponding prices.

One thousand iron workers are out of employment by a strike at the rolling mills, at Springfield, Ill. The company will fill their places with workmen from

Robert C. Bates, of St. Louis, sold his famous pacing mare, Mattle R. Hunter, to John Splan, who gave an order on C. F. Emery, of Cleveland, for the purchase money, \$12,000 Rev. F. Wendele of the Unitarian

church in a sermon denounced the school board of Cincinnati as composed principally of men of low mental culture and

C. A. Reimensnyder, of Toledo, Ohio, a prominent member of the late general reform party which elected him treasurer and secretary of the city water works, has absconded for Europe leaving a deficit of from \$6000 to \$10,000.

The president, Blaine and Windom now favor an extra session, and unless the present status changes an extra session will be called about the middle of May, when the republicans can control the house and probably the senate also.

The senate has confirmed the nominations of Evarts, Thurman and Howe, commissioners to the international monetary conference, Lot M. Morrill, collector of customs at Portland, Maine, and D. D. McClung, surveyor of customs at Cincin-

Another Ohlo man has come to the front in the person of Judge James W. McDill, appointed by Gov. Greer, of Ohio, to succeed Kirkwood in the U.S. senate. McDill is just 47 years old, was born at Monroe, Ohio, and lived in that state un-

Edward Young, son of a prominent at-torney in Georgetown, Ohio, shot and killed George Ashmore at about 10 o'clock on the 5th, and seriously if not fatally wounded James Ashmore and Clinton Campbell. Young and James Ashmore had previously had several quarrels. The two Ashmores and Campbell were drunk and forced the quarrel.

The Chicago Lumbarmen's Exchange held its antital meeting on the 7th. The president's address contains the startling statement that owing to the enormous growth of the lumber business it will take only 20 years to exhaust the great pine forests of the country if the present rate of depletion continues. The receipts of lumber of all kinds at this port during the year 1880 were 1,564,000,000 feet.

Senator Bayard will be chairman of th the judiciary; Johnson, of foreign rela-tions; Jones, of Florida, on public lands; Slater, of agriculture; Cottrell, of military affairs; Hampton, of mines; Groome, of pensions; and the other principle committees will have the same chairmen as before. Several of the new democrats will get chairmanships.

It is asserted that General Manager Kimball, General Freight Agent Vining, and General Ticket Agent Stebbing of the U. P., went to Topeka recently to hold a conference with officials of the new Southern Pacific route, the object being to arrange a friendly basis of doing business and agreeing upon passenger and freight rates, or in other words, to form some sort of a pool. The new southern route will have rail connection completed by the 15th of March.

The president has nominated Levi P, Morton U. S. minister to France, and Wm. M. Evart, Allen G. Thurman and Timothy O. Howe commissioners on the part of the United States te the internaional monetary conference at Paris; David D. McClung surveyor of customs at Cincinnati; John W. Green, collector of internal revenue for the second district of Iowa, and Robert S. Taylor of Indiana, member of the Mississippi river improvement commission.

The cancus of democratic senators has determined to continue the organization of senate committees, and Hill of Georgia, Pendleton, Lamar, Harris, Farley, Ran-som, Garland, Davis of West Virginia, and Cockrell, the committee appointed to arrange standing and select committees being not ready to report, another caucus was held after the session adjourned and is still sitting. They will probably report to-morrow, and the republicans will asked to fill the minority. It was the unanimous opinion of the caucuses that door. business should be expedited by arrangng committees at once.

The democratic cancus with much diffically arrived at the conclusion to put Camden, of West Virginia, on the finance committee. Many democrats demurred at this action because Camden is president of a national bank, and the democracy are opposed to national banks. He may even yet be changed. The caucus has decided to assign Mahone to three or four committees, including the railroad and military committees. The following chairmanships were agreed on: Elections, Saulsburg; foreign relations. Johnston; fluance, Bayard; appropriations, Davis of West Virginia; commerce, Ransom; judi-ciary, Davis of Illinois; military, Grover; naval, McPherson; postoffices, Maxey; public lands, Jones of Florida; Indian affairs, Cooke; pensions, Grover; claims, Cockrill; patents, Coll; territories, Butler; rallroads, Lamar, revision of laws, Gar-land; agriculture, Slater; manufactures, Williams; education and labor, Brown; Lamar, revision of laws, Garmines and mining, Farley; District of Columbia, Harris; civil service, Walker; public buildings, Vest; improvement of MississIppixiver and territories, Jones; transportation routes to seaboard, Beck; private Isandelaims, Edmunds; revolutionary claims, Anthony, engrossed bills, Conk-ling, enrolled bills, Pugh; rules, Morgan, to examine the several branches of the civil service, Hampton; census, Pendieton; library, Voornees; presidential elections, Morgan; envience diseases, Harris; printing, Hill of Goorgia; contingent expenses, scholars to keep them in, and dismissed Vance.

Louis C. Ross, contracting agent for the Wabash railroad, committee suicide on the 7th with a pistol; cause, nervous de-

At an inquest held over the body Harry Frieburn, an engineer of the Bal-timore and Patomac Railroad Co., who died from injuries received at the recent collision near Severn, among the wit-nesses was John Roy, conductor of extra train. During the examination he said: "Frieburn and I had orders read over to us twice by the dispatcher in Baltimore, and the accident was due to our carelessness. Harry is dead now, and I alone am responsible." The jury found that Frieburn came to his death by a colliston which occurred through the negli-gence of said Frieburn, engineer, and John Roy, conductor of the south bound train

The democratic canens assigned sens tors Farley, Grover, Slater and Fair to committee positions as follows: Farley is to be chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and retains his present position on the committee on commerce, postoffice and naval affairs. Slater is given the chairmanship of the committee on agriculture, is made a member of the pensions committee, and remains in the committee on Indian affairs and territo ries. Grover, by promotion, becomes remains in the committee on public lands, railroads and manufactures. Fair is proon mines and mining, public lands and

The appointments of Messrs. Everett Thurman and Howe, as the United States commissioners to the international monetary conference, appears to give universal satisfaction, especially that of Judge Thurman, which aside from its being a graceful compliment is notably suitable alike, by reason of his familiarity with the subject involved and his fluent command of the French language. Thurman and Howe were among the first members of the senate to follow Jones of Nevada in his pronounced advocacy of bi-metalism and the re-establishment of a double standard in this country, and Everett, al though not quite so far advanced in his position on this subject, is equally earnest in his desire to made the coming confer-ence a complete success. Senators and representatives from mining states are greatly pleased that provision has been made for American participation in this important council and are very sanguine that the result will be highly beneficial to our mineral interests. Senstors Jones, of Nevada, and Hill, of Colorado, both express the belief that with an international acceptance of the rates of 15) to 1, as the standard equation of the two precious metals, silver will at once advance in price from 25 to 30 per onnce and maintain that value for many years. The effect of this of course would be to give a great impetus to silver mining and especially tend to make profitable the working of low grade ores. The Colorado papers have been quite earnest in urging the appointment of Senator Jones as a member of the conference, but in view of his already hold-ing an office he could not be appointed tegally, even if willing to serve.

The rapid approplation of rents in Chicago is gotting to be a serious matter with tenants. They find themselves confronted with a double dilemma of very much higher prices for their present lo-cation, and an impossibility of doing better by moving, while many who have thrown up leases because of the rapacity of landlords find themselves unable to secure any new quarters whatever. The condition of affairs arises, according to real estate men, not from paucity of building operations during the past year, for finance committee; Davis, of Illinois, of very many large and commodious buildings have been erected, but from the rush toward the city of new business firms What is true of rents in the business section of the city is also true of residence rents, and the first of May will witness such a scramble for houses as was never seen here before. It now looks as though many people would be entirely homeless although according to building statistics recently telegraphed, over five thousand residences were erected during 1880 in Chicago. Homes which two years ago rented for \$30 to \$80 per mouth are now bringing \$50 to \$125 and even higher proportionate rates are being fixed in some cases. In the business portion the advance ranges from 12 to 50 per cent. One case Is known in waich the farniture firm which last year paid \$5000 was asked to pay \$9000 for a three years' lease, and after casting about and finding no other building available, was compelled to accede to the terms. In another instance a wholesale firm on State street whose rent has been \$2500 will pay \$5500 the coming year. Agents as well as renters and owners consider this a genuine rise in rents, not an engineered scare, and it may be stated that the busines prosperity and growing activity in every branch of industry is a further warrant for the advance.

Carlyle and Gilfillan,

Mr. Gilfillan, a man of undoubted though erratic genius, was a passionate admirer of Carlyle, and at one time went a tour of the country lecturing on Carlyle and his writings. His professional engagements taking him to the south of England, he made bold to call on the sage at a house in Chelsea. On ringing the bell, Carlyle himself came to the

"Who are you ?" he said, in the gruff, abrubt way he had with strangers, for he took most strangers who called upon him without an introduction for mere curiosity-mongers and sight-seers.

"I am George Gilfillan," was the re-ply, "and I have been lecturing about you through the country."
"You have! have you? D-

impertinence, good morning." It is but fair to two such distinguished men to add that Carlyle was thus rude through ignorance of the worth and genius of his visitor, and though for many a long day afterward the name of Thomas Carlyle, much less a lecture on him, never crossed Gilfillan's lips, the matter was subsequently settled through the intervention of friends, and the authors of "Sartor Resartus" and "The Bonds of the Bible" became ultimately the best of friends .- [Milwankee Sen-

A few days ago one of the rooms in one of the Hartford schools was not over and above well heated, and the boy scholars began to think they might just as well have a holiday; so while the teacher was absent for a few minutes to look after the fire the mischievens boys put some ice on the bulb of the thermometer. The mercury fell so low that when the teacher came back and looked at it she thought it was hazardous to the

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

POSTLAND, March 18, 1881. ers in Portland, buying, par, and elling at per.
Silver coin in Portland banks quote at I per cent. discount to per.
Coin exchange on New York, I per cent. pre-

Coin exchange on San Francisco, par to

ent. premium. Telegraphic transfers on New York, I per cent.

Home Produce Market

The following quotations represent the whole-sale rates from producers or first hands: FLOUR—Standard brands S4 30(4)44 25; best country brands, \$4@\$4 25, superfine 53 75@\$3 50.

53 75@35 50. WOOL,—Valley 22@27jc. Eastern Oregon 20@25 WHEAT—Good to choice, 41 25@31 27j. HAY—Timothy baled, buying at \$16@\$18 per

POTATOES-75@80c per etl. MIDDLINGS—\$20@\$22\cdots shorts \$18; chop feed \$18@20; fine \$25@\$27\cdots ston.

BRAN—Jobbing at per ton, \$14@\$15.

OATS—Feed, \$1 25@1 30 per cental: feed

OATS—Feed, \$1 25@1 a0 per centair teed
\$1 10@1 20.

BACON—Sides, 14c; hams, Oregon S C 12½@
14e; Eastern, 14@15e; shoulders, 10@12s.

LARD—In kegs, 15; in tims, 12e

BUTTER—We quote choice dairy at 50c35e
good fresh roll, 37@40; ordinary, 18@
25c, whether brine or roll.

25c, whether brine or roll.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sun dried, 8a 9c;
machine dried, 12½c Pears, machine dried,
11a12c. Plums, machine dried, 13@15c.

Apples, market overstæked, at 40@75c per

EGGS--16c per don POULTRY-Hens and roosters, \$2\\alpha.3\) Tur-POULTRY—Hens and rooters, \$25a.5; Turkeys Idalfc per pound. Geece, \$8c0 per doz. CHEESE—Oregon, 15/a18c; California, 16c. H6G8—Dressed, \$666]e; on foot, 5a459c. BEEF—Live weight, 5c, gross 21/65c, per fb. SHEEP—Live weight, 2/e gross. TALLOW—Quotable at 5/c. H1DES—The market is firm at 16c for first-class than 71.67 lie market is firm at 16c for first-class than 71.67 lie market is firm at 16c for first-class.

dry; 71@Sie for green; culls, one-third off. General Merchandise RICE—Market quoted at China, 54a52; Sand wich Island, 8@9.

COFFEE-Costa Rica, 17(@20c; Java, 28a30c; Rio, 16ja17c. TEAS-We quote Japan in laquered boxes 50u

TEAS—We quote Japan in laquered boxes 50a 75c; paper, 375a475.

8UGARS—Sandwich Island, 106@11c; Golden C, in bols, 11c2; hf bbls, 10c; Crushed bbls, 11c, hf bbls, 12c; Pulverized bbls, 12c, hf bbls, 13c; Granulated bbls, 11c, hf bbls, 12c, SARDINES—Qr bexes, \$1 75; hf boxes, \$2 75.

YEAST POWDER—Donnelly, \$18 78 gress.

WINGS—White, per doz in case, \$3 50a4; per gal, 70c to \$1 50; Sonoma, per doz in cases, \$3 50 to \$5; per gal, 60c to \$1 50; Claret—California per gal, \$1 to \$1 25; imported per gal, \$1 50 to \$2.

Sherry—Cala per gal, \$1 50 to \$2.

herry—Cala per gal, \$1 50 to \$2 50; Span-ish, \$3 to \$6; assorted brands, \$12 to \$18; imported per gal, \$2 50 to \$7.

imported per gar, \$2 50 to \$7;

Port.—Various brands in qr caka, \$2 50 to \$5;
\$1 50 to \$2; imported, \$3 to \$7.

SPIRITS—Fine old Hennessy Brandy in qr cks
and octaves, \$5 50 to \$7 50 per gal; Dunville's Irish Whisky in cases per doz, \$12; James Stewart & Co.'s Scotch Whisky in qr cks and octaves, \$4; Honnessy Brandy in case, per dos, very fine—1 star \$16, 2 star, \$17 50, 3 star \$19; Helland Gin, large cases, \$18 to \$20; Old Tom Gin in cases, \$12; Ryc

Whisky, per gal, \$2 50 to \$5; Bourbon, per gal, \$2 50 to \$5; A Cutter, \$3 25 to \$3 50; O K Cutter, \$4 50 to \$5.

OILS—Ordinary brands of coal, 50c, high grades; Downer & Co., 374at0c; boiled linaced, \$1 raw linesed, 95c; pure lard, \$1a1 10; costor \$1,50c81, 60; turnentine. \$1 50c\$1 60; turpentine,

A Central Initial Meridian.

In a recent editorial we commented upon the proposal of Mr. Sandford Fleming, the Canadian engineer, to establish a new prime meridian for the world. As this matter is of great interest to geographers and navigators, another proposition, emanating from M. de Beaumont, President of the Geneva Geographical Society, and fixing up a "central initial" meridian exactly ten degrees east of Paris, demands attention. Mr. Fleming's suggestion of the line 180 degrees from Greenwich is open to objections, already pointed out by the Herald, which apply with much less force to that of M. de Beaumont. His longitudinal division of the globe would pass near Rome, exactly through Venice, the northern part of Spitzbergen, then Cape Prince of Wales in Behring Strait and Ounalaska in the Aleutian Islands. These points, intersected by M. de Beaumont's central line, would give it a conspicuous place on all maps and charts, and it could be easily fixed in the "mint's eve" of all classes-e vital consideration in selecting any zero point from which to number the lines of longitude for all nations. Chief Justice Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, says it would be "a very desirable first meridian, and as there appears no other way of getting over the disposition of nations to adhere to their own, and of avoiding the confusion of having so many, I fully concur in M. de Beaumont's suggestion, and hope, as a practical relief from an existing difficulty, that it may be generally adopted." For all purposes of mathematical and

physical geography this new line proposed by the Swiss geographer is unexceptionable. For more purposes of commercial geography the initial meridian of Greenwich is equally so, and, as the world's maritime center is now Great Britain, the majority of seamen might think it better than one ten degrees east of Paris. But the advantage of Greenwich as the zero point is purely subjective, being somewhat more familiar to seamen than Venice and other places intersected by M. de Beaumont's line. The nautical world would therefore be put to but a trifling incon-venience by the proposed change, while the advantages of a symmetrical division of the globe and the attainment of worldwide cartographical uniformity are of exceedingly great moment to all other classes. It is an error to suppose that any initial point of reckoning longitude will do as well as another. The central line should be more than merely neutral, or obnoxions to no national prejudice; an indispensable condition is that it should pass over or very near some points well known to men of all nationalities. But, this condition fulfilled, as it fairly is in M. de Beaumont's proposal, almost any meridian which chief powers could agree on would be better than none. Our own government, by a disinterested appeal to the great maritime powers to unite on the suggestion of the Swiss geographer, might, perhaps, easily accomplish a great reform in the world's cartography and con-fer a great benefit upon geographical science everywhere.—[N. Y. Herald.

Young Hopeful, age 6, who is showing a visitor his book containing an alleged representation of a "bird" and a "horse," as indicated in the words underneath the drawings: "These are my worst drawings, Mr. Smith." Mr. Smith: "Indeed, Tommy! and where are your other ones?" Young Hopeful: "Oh, I haven't drawed them yet." that week, Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray graciously promising to attend.

When the important evening arrived, my wife was all nerves. At every ring of the bell, the color rose to her face

MY WIFE'S NEW FRIEND.

Mrs. Jones has quite a habit of cultivating sudden friendships, which have every appearance of blooming eternally, but which soon wither in the world's cold blasts. I used to think this char-acteristic was confined to school girls, who promise immortal fidelity in letters,

lover. My wife's last acquisition, in the way of a bosom friend, is Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray, with whom she became ac-quainted last summer, while we were boarding out of town. Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray had her carriage with her, and created quite a sensation; in fact, every lady in the house was eager to become her confidant; but the amiable deportment of Mrs. Jones, combined, I doubt not, with her intellectual accomplishments, rendered her the favorite; and she it was who daily occupied the spare seat in the couch, and had the honor of advising Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray in those thousand grave perplexities under which women suffer.

We returned to the city after the Mowbrays, but my wife, though usually very firm on questions of etiquetts, waived her privileges on this occasion, and made the first call. All that evening she could do nothing but talk of Mrs Mort-imer Mowbray. "Such an elegant esimer Mowbray. "Such an elegant es-tablishment," she said. "The drawingroom was the perfection of luxury and taste. Mrs. Mowbray had on such a sweet cap, and altogether looked so ladylike. Her manners were, indeed, most aristocratic, just what one would sup-

pose those of a countess to be." In a few days Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray returned my wife's call, coming in a shining new carriage and with a new span of horses. Her equipage created quite a sensation in our street.

Mrs. Jones soon after this, began to further." act as if brooding over some vast design, which not being yet quite matured, she deemed it wisest to be silent respecting. At last however the secret was broached. "I was thinking, Jones." she said one

night, as I was composing myself to sleep, "that we ought to give a party. Not a regular ball, indeed, but a select entertainment, where a few congerial minds may be brought together. I should like to introduce my dear Mrs Mowbray to some of the choicest of our set."

Now I detest parties, small or large, but as the delicacy of my wife's nerves does not allow of her being thwarted, I made no objection to this proposal, although I sighed to myself.

"Of course, my dear" I said. "You know best.' 'We'll ask about thirty," continued

my wife warming with the subject. There's Mrs. Wharton, and Mrs. Horace Shinn, and Mrs. Price and the three Misses Trelawneys," and thus the dear creature ran on until she had mentioned about forty names and I saw that her "select party of congenial souls" was going to be after all, a crowded rout. 'You have forgotten the two Misses

Howell," I said at last, when my wife stopped for want of breath. The two Misses Howell were smiable intelligent and pretty girls, in whom I took a particular interest, because their father had once been an extensive shipping merchant, but having becoming reduced and died bankrupt, the sisters were compelled to earn a livelihood by standing in a store. They had numer ons rich relations on whom they might spirit of proper independence, they preferred to work for their maintenance, instead of eating the bread of charity. I had long nourshed a romantic idea of seeing them married well, and had consequently made it a point always to invite them to our parties; to praise them highly to the young gentlemen there and in every other indirect way to assist

in realizing my pet scheme. My wife heretofore had seconded me in my benevolent plan; but on the present occasion the hesitated to reply, and I knew at once that there was something

the matter.
"Ahem!" she said at last, clearing her throat. "Ahem! The Misses Howell are very nice girls, to be sure-that is. in their place-but as it is to be a select party, and as I have already mentioned rather too many, and as Mrs. Mowbray may not want to meet all sorts of people,

"Stop. my dear," said I, with a sigh for I saw that my favorites were not to be invited, "you have given reasons enough. It is a great pity, though." And I sighed again-a sigh eloquent of passive resignation.

My wife heard my sighs, and her tender heart was touched. She paused a mement in embarrassment, and perhaps dare not dispute for fear of being still even revolved the idea of yielding to my wishes, but, in the end, she raised her-

self on her elbow, and said: "Mr. Jones, do listen to reason. You don't know how foolish you make yourself about those Howell girls. They've been unfortunate, to be sure; and they're very passable, indeed, but there's a prejudice, you are aware, against girls who stand in stores; and who knows but what Mrs. Mowbray would take offense at my inviting such people to meet her? I shouldn't like to do it, indeed, without first asking her; and I can't do that this time, She's very particular, and so excessively high-bred.

"Then I don't think she'd regard you the less, my dear," I ventured to say, "for being acquainted with two such excellent girls as Pattie and Lizzie trap.

"Mr. Jones, don't be a child," replied my wife, flinging herself to the other side of the bed. "At your age you should know something of the world Exclusive people, like Mrs. Mowbray. don't care to meet nobodies. She was very cheice, as you saw, as to whom she admitted to her acquaintance this summer: I may say, indeed, that I am the only one of all she met whom she recog-To have protracted the conversation

would have excited my wife's nerves and deprived her of sleep, so I said no more, but closed my eyes and courted slumber anew. I have no recollection of anything after that until I woke the next morning, and leaving Mrs. Jones abed. as usual, went down to see that the fires were right, and to do the marketing while breakfast was being prepared. The invitations to the party were issued that week, Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray

with expectation; but guest after guest entered without Mrs. Mowbray appearing. Her nervousness soon changed to anxiety, and this, as the hours wore on, to disappointment and dismay. She eelayed the supper for a full hour, think-

ing that her new friend might yet arrive; but in vain. "What can be the matter I wonder?" crossed and recrossed, but forget each other as soon as they have caught a "I hope the dear babe is well. Perhaps, however, Mrs. Mowbray is herself sick. Dear me, I am so afraid I shall not sleep for anxiety. The first thing I'll do to-morrow will be to call on Mrs Mowbray

and see what is the matter." "Wouldn't that be against etiquette?" I ventured to ask. "It seems to me that Mrs. Mowbray should send you a note or message or something of that sort, at

least to apologize for her absence. Mrs. Jones did not reply in words, but she gave me a look, and such a look! It expressed all the indignation which her outragad bosom felt at having the slightest suspicion cast upon her friend.

When I came home to dinner that day I saw, at a glance, that something had occurred to ruffle my wife's nerves. She had nothing whatever to say to me, but she scolded the servants and children in cessantly. I was too wise to inquire what was wrong. I knew that Mrs. Jones, if she thought proper, would tell me; and, if not, that idle questions would only aggravate her secret troubles. But the next day, having heard some-thing that east light on Mrs. Mowbray's absence from our party, I could not contain myself when I came home.

"Did you ever hear, my love," I said as I began to carve the turkey at dinner, "that the Misses Howell had a married sister?

Mrs. Jones looked sharply up, as she suspected I meant more than I said, and then answered laconically: "I heard it casually, but never asked

"It seems," I continued, that Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray is that sister. "I've heard so since," said Mrs. Jones, sharply, and turning to our second child,

rapped him over the head, exclaiming, "Haven't I told you to wait till you're helped? Take that, now, and learn man-

I allowed a minute and more to clapse. in order that my wife's ebullition might subside, when I remarked:

"Mrs. Mowbray, it seems, expected to meet her sisters here.' "I shouldn't wonder if she did," snappishly said Mrs. Jones, looking down in

her plate, and apparently absorbed in parting a wing joint. "When she found," I continued, "that her sisters were not asked, she grew indignant. She heard the reasons, it seems. Your friend, Mrs. Wharton, whom you had made a confident, told some lady,

who told her; and hence her anger." "I am sure I don't care if I never see the proud thing again," said my wife, reddening very much; but still without looking up. "One could not have sup-posed that she was a sister to the Misses Howell."

After another pause, I'said: "Did you call on Mrs. Mowbray, as you intended?'

Mrs. Jones was silent for a full minute, and seemed half disposed to decline answering altogether; but finally she blurted out her reply as follows:

"Yes 1 did, since you must know. And we billeted themselves, but, with a said; but if I didn't see her at the draw- bordering the plain and peaks of the into tears of mortification and rage, 'may I never eat another mouthful."

I saw that it would not do to continue the conversation; so I quietly ate my dinner, kissed the children, and like Christian in the "Pilgrim's Progress," went my way."

Of course, the intimacy of my wife with Mrs. Mowbray ceased from the date of that fatal party; and I am sorry to say. that the Misses Howell also have, as the phrase goes, "cut our acquaintance."

A Fable.

One day as a hare was pursuing her way through the forest she was overtaken by a wolf, who had no sooner come in sight than he called out:

"By what right do you walk in this path?" "I thought it was a public highway,"

humbly replied the hare. "Suppose it is? You are nothing but a hare while I am a wolf. It is your business to follow on behind me if you want to go my way. How it looks to see a big, strong welf following a weak and cowardly hare like you."

"Very well," answered the hare, who worse used. The wolf was in no hurry. Indeed, he

did not care to travel that way at all, except to humiliate his weaker neighbor. As he passed along at a slow gait, he looked back over his shoulder and ob-"Don't keep so near me. If we meet

anybody I don't care to have them think we are traveling in company. It is only an act of condescension that I allow you to travel this path at all." The hare fell back a few feet further,

feeling that any dispute would result to the advantage of the wolf. They had not proceeded far when the wolf suddenly uttered a howl of surprise and pain, and as the hare came up he was rolling over the ground with his fore feet fast in a

'Help! help!" shouted the wolf. "But I am nothing but a hare," plied the other. "How would it look to see a weak and cowardly hare rushing to the assistance of a big strong wolf?"

"I shall be here until the hunter comes to knock me on the head!" moaned the wolf.

"If you had permitted me to go on my way in peace I should have been first at the trap," answered the hare. "Yes, but please do something for

"I'd be glad to, small and weak as I am. But if anybody should come long, I don't care to have them think that we are traveling in company. Tra-la, Mr.

Moral-There is never a safe time to put on airs. The man you kick to-day may drive a grocer's delivery wagon tomorrow.

"When a man puts down a bad umbrella and takes up a good one," said Josh Billings, "he makes a mistake; but" my wife was all nerves. At every ring when he puts down a good one and takes up a bad one, he makes a blunder."

The Peerless Palmetto.

A Columbia, S. C., correspondent of the Pioneer Press, under date of Feb.

The "sunny south" seems all the more warm and delightful after reading of the storms of snow and wind which you have been enjoying (?) so recently. Scarcely does it seem real that this is indeed the far-famed rebel city-this the goal of so many long and weary marches-the capital of the Palmetto State; yet such indeed it is; the Southern mansions with their wide, sweeping portices; the dreamy air, the magnolia trees, the dreary landmarks of war and devastation -all these are convincing proofs of the reality of the scene. South Carolina! the State of chivalry and State rights-of cotton and tissue ballots, is the result of those mighty convulsions of nature by which the stupendous granite ridges forming the eastern vertebree of the continent were reduced, recombined and wore away, until the alluvial soil washed down from the higher ranges of hills covered the sea marl twenty or thirty feet in depth. By a gradual subsidence of the sea or a gentle upheaval of the land, slowly emerged a vast plain 100 miles in width, forming the present low country called the new morning land. The division between this section and

the up-country is marked geogradhically by a line drawn from the mouth of Steven's creek, on the Savannah, north, and crossing the Saluda and Broad rivers near the junction of the Wateree at the canal, and Thompson's creek at the point where it enters the State in Chesterfield county. The two divisions are as opposite in characteristics physically associally and politically. The long leaved pine and scrab oak are the most common trees, while vast quantities of animal remains (elephant, horse, cow and hog) mingled with marl rock, have converted the phosphatic rocks into the basis of a most wonderful fertilizing substance. These phosphatic deposits are now supposed to underlie 250,000 acres. The Carolina marl bed, one of the thickest and richest in the world, contains from 55 to 95 per who was asking for the wing bone, she cent. of carbonate of lime. The chief building stone is granite. Blocks of this material rough, as they come from the quarries, thirty feet long and six feet wide and thick, lie in the State house yard, ready for erection to their proper places in that beautiful capitol whose completion the war arrested, and which stands after these fifteen years of time's ruinous touch a splendid monument to the cultured taste, wealth and genius of what the State once was. South Carolina is rich in mines. We are indebted to the State commissioners of agriculture for many facts with reference to these matters. Gold is found in seven counties, silver in one, iron in four, copper in three, manganese in ten, bismuth two, lead, plumbago and coal in one or

Unroll the map of the world and find the people of this State holding possession of about 32,000 square miles of land lying in the shape of a triangle between parallels thirty-two and thirty-five north latitude. Trace these parallels eastward and find that they embrace Palestine, Persia and part of Southern China. These peculiar physical conformations present every diversity of temperate climate. If the orange blossoms in her southern borders the people of hermountain lands sleep under blankets in August. Isothermally the State is also she wasn't in. So, at least, the footman | related to Italy and Greeco. The forests ing-room window," and here she burst | western mountains arrest and percipitate the moisture of the winds, arising heavy-laden from the broad Atlantic, in abundant rains. The inference would therefore be reasonable that a soil so varied and abundantly irrigated would display a corresponding variety and richness of vegetation.

South Carolina produces 3500 species of plants. There are twenty-one varieties of oak, of which the live oak is chief. A peculiar feature of many of these oaks is their singular beauty-in form and gracefulness resembling our northern classic elms.

For all mechanical and economical purposes, there are five varieties of pine, he cypress, cedar, magnolia and mulberry, besides our northern hard and soft woods furnish ample variety and excellence. The fruit trees, shrubs and vines are our own familiar apple, plum and cherry, besides the peach, nectarrine, apricot, pomgranate, fig and olive, together with several kinds of grapes. All cereal crops are well adapted to the soil, especially Indian corn. Of course the great staples are King Cotton and rice. The celebrated Sea Island Cotton, so valued for machine thread, grows

upon the islands of the coast. matter of surprise that these streams; abounding in excellent water power, flowing as they do, through the centers of the cotton-growing districts, should be allowed to roll to the sea unfretted by the busy wheels of manufacture and prosperous industry. The people of South Carolina lose annually between \$2,000,000 and 000, because the raw material connot be converted into fabrics at home. But there is no room here for northern enterprise and capital, unless in the words of a distinguished statesman from South Carolina, "Northern capitalists can come here and invest their money, but keep their mouth shut on politics." South Carolina is one of the healthiest conntries in the world-on paper-but is not totally exempt from some of the diseases. which flesh is heir to; though we have seen more aged persons here than in any other State in the Union; e. g., e short time ago we met a colored woman 108 years of age, who remembered distinct-

ly her African home, and who was stolen while picking up coccanuts, brought to Charleston and sold just at the close of the revolution. Strong efforts are being put forth to attract emigrants to the State with some degree of success.

The era of prosperity which blesses our great nation bring with it lione for the South, and with temperance, industry and frugality, guided by education and skill, this State, one of old thirteen," where was built the first railroad of any length in the world, which has produced some of America's greatest statesmen, may, ere long, stand shoulder to shoulder with her more fortunate sisters, competing successfully for honor, fame and wealth.

A Portsmouth baby which recently died was mourned by a father and mother, two grandfathers, and two grandmothers, three great-grandmothers and three great-grandfathers.