EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Isaac Green, a colored desperado, at Conners Bend, Ark., being knocked down in a fight with John Richards, a white man, seized a heavy maul and piled on Richards' head till he knocked it into a mass of jelly.

A destructive fire occurred at Ottumwa, Iowa, on the 6th; J. L. Taylor & Co. druggists losing $117,000, Harper Chambers & Co. hardware $25,000 and the First National Bank $10,000; total loss, $175,000; insurance $125,000.

Mr. New telegraphs that the entire amount of stock of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company has been subscribed, and that New York, to which two and one-half millions was allotted, is clamorous for a larger amount.

Chief stockholders in the Homestake mine, have sent to Yankton for articles of incorporation for a 100-mile narrow gauge road to connect the chief cities of the hills with the coal fields. Material for the road is on the way from Danville, Pa.

A convention of the Young Men's National Catholic Union will be held in Chicago on the 11th and 12th inst. Delegates from all parts of the country are expected, and while there will be guests of the Union Catholic Library Association.

James D. Boyle, of Bradford, Illinois, who acquired distinction as a forger of government bonds, and whose work was only distinguishable from the genuine by being superior thereto, was brought into Judge Blodget's court on the 5th and gave bonds in the sum of $20,000.

The confirmation of Messrs. Spaulding, Watson and Harston as assistant treasurers, naval officer and internal revenue collector at San Francisco were all effected on the 5th by unanimous consent, and their commissions will be prepared for them.

In the senate Dawes made an attempt to secure action on the revolution for the election of senate officers, but the democratic senators resumed the tactics of alternating motions to go into executive session and adjourn, until Dawes gave up the fight for the day, and upon his motion the senate went into executive session.

Word has reached Parsons, Kansas, that surveyors on the Muskee and Fort Smith branches of the Missouri Pacific, have been driven off by Cherokees. Ass't Attorney Kelso, upon the order of General Manager Talmage, left for the scene of difficulty. The Indians are reported determined, but it is not doubted that the Missouri Pacific folks will assert their right to build the road.

The Tribune's Washington special says: There are strong indications that the senate will very soon be ready to adjourn sine die. Some republican senators express the opinion that all necessary business can be finished in two or more days. It is understood however, that the president will soon send in a number of nominations which it was thought expedient to hold back until the senate should be ready to act upon them.

One of Green's coal shafts near Carbondale, Kansas, was ignited, consuming all timbering at the foot of the shaft. Twenty miners were at work, and none could escape until the fire was brought under control. Men were lowered and the miners taken out, fourteen alive and three dead. The names of the dead and missing are Hongare, Jake McDonald, Andrew Warner, Chas. Jones, Michael Malloy and Pat Malloy, a boy. All those brought up alive are recovering slowly.

Senator Miller received a telegram from a prominent San Francisco merchant reading simply as follows: "Matthew, 25th and 21st. Vox Populi." For the benefit of those who may not have their bibles near at hand it may be well to add that the sentiment thus attributed to the people of San Francisco is "Well done thou good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things; I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Henry Ward Beecher, in a lecture speaking of the antipathy to the Chinese, deprecated it, and earnestly said that the boasted institutions and policy of America were a sham if its people were not willing to have the Chinese or any other people as citizens. Said Beecher: "We will assimilate all people who come to us. When a lion eats an ox the lion does not turn into an ox, but the ox turns into a lion. So an immigrant comes to our common schools, which are the stomach of the country, and he and his children are assimilated by our people."

Senator Dawes has telegraphed the following to a New England newspaper: "Please say to-morrow that all statements that I, or any committee of which I am on, have advised the president to withdraw the nomination of Robertson, or have recommended to him or to the caucus that action on the nomination be postponed until another session, are false. The fabricators of facts at this end of the wire and those at the other ends who use the fabrications as true, beat themselves, not me."

G. Frost, president of the Franco-Texan Land Company, has absconded, leaving heavy debts behind him. He appropriated $20,000 of the company's money and owes $15,000 to different parties all along the railroad. He left riding one horse and leading another, and was armed with a couple of rifles. It is believed that he has gone to Arizona or New Mexico. It is also stated that he obtained $4500 which the county subscribed towards building a court house at Sweetwater, Nolan county, and put the money in his own pocket. The Franco-Texan Land Company have some of the most prominent men in the state connected with it.

The following were among the confirmations by the senate: Nathan W. Spaulding, United States assistant treasurer at San Francisco; Bradley J. Watson, naval officer of customs at San Francisco; John B. Merriman, collector for the district of Oregon; Chancellor Harston, collector of internal revenue for the first California district; Roswel G. Wheeler, Indian agent for Pima and Maricopa agency, Arizona, at Helena, Montana; Wm. H. Lewelyn, Indian agent, Mescalero agency, New Mexico; John H. Sullivan, Indian agent at Maquis, Pueblo agency, Arizona; Wm. Letcher, register of land office at Mitchell, Dakota; Otis Perrin, receiver of public money at Stockton; Solomon Cooper, receiver of public money at Humboldt; James C. Fullerton, receiver of public money at Roseburg, Oregon. And the following postmasters: Wm. Sharkey, at Oroville, Cal.; John P. Clum, Tombstone, Arizona; Jas. France, Rawlins, Wyoming; Robert E. Fink, Helena, Montana.

A Gazette special from Conway, Ark., says: A young lawyer by the name of D. M. Smith living in town on last night took advantage of the absence of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Martin, who had gone on an excursion to New Orleans, to inveigle their little daughter Jesse, aged 12 years, a cousin to the young man, to his room and there ravished her. Mayor Bolton, wishing to use the room for some purpose went to the door and tried to enter and failing, suspicions were aroused and he watched the room and saw the young man and the girl come out. He told Col. Lincoln, the girl's uncle, and upon an investigation the girl confessed everything, and stated that Smith had threatened to murder her if she told. Smith, finding that he was suspected, fled to the woods where he was found and captured by the indignant citizens. He is under a strong guard but it is feared he will be lynched before morning. The parties are of the best people in the community.

The president's withdrawal of all the important pending nominations for New York except that of Judge Robertson, has excited much comment and is likely to become the engrossing topic of discussion in political circles for some days. The universal interpretation put upon it thus far is that of an open declaration of war to the knife on the issue raised by Conkling's opposition to Robertson, and it is also understood to be intended as an explicit intimation to the republicans of the senate that the president is not willing to have Robertson's nomination left at final adjournment without action. The withdrawals were doubtless precipitated by the confirmation of one of Conkling's friends as postmaster at Albany, which made it manifest to Garfield that unless he took some such summary action all of the Conkling nominees would shortly be confirmed and then be found leading their assistance and their patronage against the president and Robertson, whereas by suspending their appointments he keeps control of the entire New York patronage in his own hands.

There is no indication that Conkling has yielded in any degree his determination to exhaust every possible resource to prevent Robertson from becoming collector of New York. For weeks he has been laboring with great assiduity among democratic senators to enlist their support. Among other circumstances that have attracted attention has been the part played by the vice president. It has been noticed during the last two or three weeks that he has quite frequently vacated the chair and has usually, although not invariably, invited a democratic senator to preside. Either Harris, Cockrell or Voorhees has been called upon such occasions, and, curiously enough, these three democratic senators are among those claimed as recent recruits to the anti-Robertson ranks. There are intimations, however, that opposition to Robertson is weaker than it was a week ago, and there is every probability that he will be promptly confirmed whenever the case comes to a vote, and not by a majority composed of democratic votes either.

Anti-Chinese Legislation.

A Washington dispatch of May 9th says: The character of the legislation desired by the Pacific coast under the Chinese immigration treaty is outlined in the following conversation with Republican Representative Page of California:

Question—What do you people want in the nature of legislation under these Chinese immigration treaties?

Mr. Page—Inasmuch as the treaty has not as yet been proclaimed, it is difficult to say precisely what they do expect. What they want and what they think they can secure under this treaty is exclusion of all Chinese laborers as well as criminals, paupers, imbeciles and immoral women, excluded by the act of 1875. We think that under the provisions of this treaty we can secure what we desire. We have good cause to desire it, heaven knows. We are inundated with Chinese. They are everywhere. They constitute now about one-sixth of our entire population. They are cut-throat competitors with our workmen. They are arriving in constantly increasing numbers, too—hundreds and hundreds in a month. A vast horde of vampires is coming in to prey upon us. You of the east do not appreciate this thing, but we are face to face with it every day. It is all very well to talk about America being the home of the down-trodden and oppressed of all nations, the refuge of the poor unfortunates and the crushed. So it is when the people who propose coming to it propose to stay and become residents identified with its life; but when they come, as the Chinese do, as sojourners for a time, until at low wages and by close saving they can accumulate $500 or $600—a fortune in China—when they turn around and leave for their fatherland on the next steamer, they are of no value to any country. They are here simply to get what they can take or scrape together in the course of four or five years. They add nothing to the United States, but they take all they can grab from it. They have no love for its institutions, no regard for its welfare, no interest in its affairs. They worship the almighty dollar. On that alone centers all their devotion, and to acquire it all their energies are bent. All this might be suffered if they did not undermine our own citizens. As it is, they must be excluded. You would soon find that out if you lived in California. The Chinese are apt and soon become expert, and would create a riot in the east to-morrow. Other workingmen and workingwomen will not stand it. Why, ex-President Hayes admitted to ex-Senator Sargent and myself that 10,000 Chinese workmen suddenly introduced into the laboring circles of Cincinnati would produce a riot. Even at South Adams, Mass., when only a few, comparatively an insignificant handful, was employed, trouble arose. They cannot live with us, of course. We have no desire, we have no right, I believe, under the treaty to exclude Chinese gentlemen, Chinese merchants, Chinese travelers and Chinese youth desiring educational facilities not to be had in their own country. They will be admitted as before. What we want to break up is the importation of Chinese laborers by Chinese companies in San Francisco. Practically you know they are slaves. They belong body and soul to the companies. Of course we can't expel those now in the country, but they will disappear gradually and we shall see no more replace them.

Q.—Are you preparing legislation such as will meet the views of your people under the treaty?

A.—Yes: I am drafting a bill which will, I think, cover it. Of course I can't complete it until the terms of the treaty are proclaimed; but in outlining it I have the valuable assistance of Commissioner Swift, who aided in negotiation of the treaty. He has already given me an important suggestion derived from his knowledge of the circumstances under which the treaty was concluded.

Q.—What will be the general nature of your bill?

A.—Well, it is all practically the same as the fifteen passenger bill vetoed by Hayes.

Q.—Do you expect strong support in the house?

A.—Yes: I don't believe more than five or ten men will vote against the bill in the house. I do not believe that it will meet with much opposition in the senate. Mr. Hoar may speak and vote against it. I don't know any other eastern senator who would likely oppose it. I have the support almost of the entire west in the house. Gen. Miller will, of course, carry the bill through the senate.

Q.—When you have put it through congress will it be vetoed?

A.—No, sir; [very emphatically] Garfield will approve the bill. We know he is with us in this matter. We are greatly encouraged by what he said in his letter. It strengthened us very much on the Pacific coast in our campaign. Oh, he'll sign it quick enough. We will have it on the statute book and executed before many weeks after the first Monday in December.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, 4[illegible]@4 5-16; do documentary 4[illegible]@4[illegible].

Transfers, par.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Silver bullion, 1040 fine [illegible] fine ounce, 111[illegible]. Closed, 111[illegible].

Sterling exchange prime bankers', long $4 8[illegible]; short, $4 8[illegible]; good commercial, from 10[illegible]c lower; documentary, 30[illegible]c lower.

12 P. M.—4 8[illegible]@4 8[illegible].

U. S. Bonds—5s of '81, 10[illegible]; 4½s, 12[illegible]; 4s, 117[illegible].

Closed—5's of '81, 10[illegible]; 4½s, 12[illegible]; 4s, 117[illegible].

LONDON, May 11.—Consols, 101 13-16 money, 102 1-16 account. 1 P. M.—102 1-16. 4-30 P. M.—101 13-16@102 1-16.

Silver bullion, English standard, 52[illegible] fine per fine ounce, 52[illegible].

U. S. Bonds—5s of '81, 105[illegible]; 4½s, 12[illegible]; 4s, 120.

Closed—5s of '81, 105[illegible]; 4½s, 12[illegible]; 4s, 120.

LONDON, May 11.—Bar silver, 52½; consols, 101 13-16; 4s, 120; 4½s, 12[illegible]; new 5s, 105[illegible]; Erie, 32½.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Silver bars, 112[illegible]; money easy 1@1½; governments strong; stocks closed strong: Western Union, 12[illegible]; Quicksilver, 27[illegible]; Pacific, 12[illegible]; Mariposa, 4½; Wells Fargo, 117; N. Y. Central, 14[illegible]; Erie, 32½; Panama, 2[illegible]; bonds, 12[illegible] offered; C. P., 86½; bonds, 12[illegible]; Sutro, 2½; silver nugget, 36.

Gold and Stock Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.

Recapitulation—Wheat, 6[illegible] ctls, flour 18[illegible] qr sacks, oats 3[illegible] ctls, potatoes 3[illegible] sacks, eggs 3,[illegible] doz.

Business is dull, owing to it being collection day.

Wheat—The market is very weak and dull; there are few sellers and fewer buyers; market is weak at former quotations.

Barley—Feed—There is no selling pressure; market is easy; sales, 127 tons good bag at $[illegible]; quote choice feed at $1c.

Oats—The market is quiet; good Oregon still nominally at $1 42½, we quote as before.

Potatoes—The market is demoralized; sales of Chile persons at 5c; Peralta quotable at 65@75c; Burbanks at 75@[illegible].

Butter—Stocks are accumulating; demand is mostly local; choice fresh roll and choice packed, 2[illegible]c; quote.

Eggs—Offerings fair; demand is good; market firm for choice; quote Oregon at 20@[illegible].

Oranges—Mixed lots, market is well supplied; quote good at $[illegible]@[illegible]; choicest, $[illegible].

Lemons—California, supplies are large; prices not materially changed; Messina, $[illegible].

Limes—Supplies are light; price unchanged.

Cheese—Black, 1[illegible]@[illegible]; white, 1[illegible].

Provisions—Eastern, market firm; California, market is steady; we quote the same as before.

CHARTERS.

Br ship British Merchant, 1[illegible] tons, Sfo, Br bark Ladybrook, 8[illegible] tons, Tac; bulk wheat to Cork, U. K., prior to arrival.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 11.

Wheat—$[illegible] June.
Pork—$[illegible] June.
Lard—$[illegible] June.
Ribs—$[illegible] bid, $[illegible] asked, June.
Short Ribs—$[illegible].

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Wheat—Quiet, $1 [illegible]@[illegible].
Flour—Quiet.
Wool—Dull.
Barley—Dull and nominal.

BRADSTREET'S ENGLISH REPORTS.

LONDON, May 11.

Floating cargoes—Slow.
Cargoes on passage—Neglected; no business doing.
Mark Lane—Very inactive.
Red winter off coast—[illegible]d.
California wheat off coast—[illegible].
Liverpool spot—Slow.

Home Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quotations for round lots $4 25 for stand ard; $[illegible] for good country brands.
OATS—Quote $1 [illegible]@[illegible]; feed, $1 [illegible].
HAY—Baled timothy, $[illegible] ⅌ ton.
MILL FEED—Quotations: Middlings [illegible]; shorts $[illegible]; chop feed $[illegible]; bran $[illegible].
CURED MEATS—Quotations are as follows: Hams, Oregon sugar cured [illegible]; eastern [illegible]; bacon, [illegible]; shoulders [illegible].
LARD—Quotations are [illegible] in kegs; [illegible] in tins, and [illegible] in pails.
DRIED APPLES—Sun dried, [illegible]; Plummer dried, [illegible].
DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 6c; pitless, [illegible]; for sun dried; [illegible] for machine plums.
HIDES—Quotations are 12c for first-class dry; [illegible] for green; culls, ½ off. Sheep pelts—Prices vary according to the quantity of wool left on skin; quote from [illegible].
BUTTER—Fancy 25c; good to choice, [illegible]; fair, 20c. In bulk, [illegible]; in firkins, [illegible].
CODFISH—Quotation [illegible] ⅌ ℔.
EGGS—Quotation 20c.
CHEESE—Cal., [illegible].
APPLES—Per box, $[illegible].
TIMOTHY SEED—Per ℔, [illegible].
TURKEYS—Per ℔, live weight, [illegible]; nominal.
CHICKENS—⅌ doz, $[illegible].
SALMON—Columbia river, ⅌ bbl, $[illegible]; half bbl, $[illegible]; bellies, $[illegible].
HOPS—Oregon, ⅌ ℔, [illegible].
POTATOES—Mealy, ⅌ ctl.
CEMENT—Rosendale, ⅌ bbl, $2 75; Portland, ⅌ bbl, $4 50.
SHINGLES—Per M, $2 [illegible].

Meats.

BEEF—[illegible] ⅌ ℔ gross.
PORK—[illegible], net.
MUTTON—[illegible], gross.

Important Patent Suit.

The San Francisco Chronicle of April 23d says that Porter, Oppenheimer, Slessinger & Co., of that city, manufacturers of boots and shoes, have filed a bill of complaint in the United States Circuit Court, charging the firms of Buckingham & Hecht and Hecht Bros. with infringing upon their United States letters patent for an improvement in boots known as the "Ironclad" boots. An accounting, and an injunction restraining defendants from further infringing upon the patent and $25,000 damages are sought. The suit promises to be an interesting one, and will be hotly contested by the manufacturers of the "Ironclad" boots, who are owners of the valuable patent. The patent is on the riveting, which makes the "Ironclad" the most valuable boot in the market to-day for miners, farmers, lumbermen and laborers. Where a boot is in water a great deal the sewing is apt to rip, and a boot that is otherwise good has frequently to be thrown aside. With the iron-clad rivets the boot will stand much longer, as the water has no effect on the rivets. In the counters of heavy boots the rivets are of especial value, keeping the counter in place as long as the boot stands. It adds fifty per cent. to the wear of the boots, and keeps them perfectly comfortable until the boot gives out as a whole. Porter, Oppenheimer, Slessinger & Co. are now manufacturing children's, misses' and ladies' shoes, with the patent rivet, and are meeting with much success in that class of goods.

The value of real estate in California is shown by the census returns to be $406,273,565, personal property $118,304,651.

Florida Oranges and Alligators.

"For three hundred miles south from Jacksonville, along the St. John's river, and still further north and east," said Jay Gould to a New York reporter, "the country is dotted over with orange groves of from twenty to twenty-five acres in extent. It takes about five years for an orange grove to mature so as to produce fruit for the market, but nevertheless new groves are constantly planted, and are looked to as a sure source of revenue. When an orange grove begins to bear fruit it apparently never wears out. I heard of one tree which bears annually from six to eight thousand oranges, but that is above the average."

"What is the actual cost of an orange grove?"

"As I said," replied Mr. Gould, "they vary in extent from twenty to twenty-five acres, and are worth from $50,000 to $100,000. But they yield a handsome percentage. For instance, Mr. Hart, who lives just above me here, owns a grove of about twenty-five acres, and he informs me that it yields him a net income of from $15,000 to $20,000.

"Is this interest growing?"

"Decidedly so, and I think that within the next five years Florida ought to be able to supply the entire demand of the United States for oranges. I believe that the sweet orange is not a native of Florida, but has to be grafted upon the tree which bears the sour orange. On one tree you sometimes see oranges, lemons and limes growing together. Of course the several fruits have been grafted; but it is interesting and peculiar to a Northerner to see these fruits growing in a happy family on one tree. It suggests a horticultural paradise."

"Is orange growing the chief industry of Florida?"

"By no means. Not to speak of cotton and live oak and the like, you must not forget the alligator," said Mr. Gould, smiling and evidently thinking of his alleged "alligator farm."

"But is the alligator a sufficiently valuable animal to make his cultivation remunerative?"

"No; his hide is the valuable portion of him, and even that is worth comparatively little, though I believe they make it into boots in England."

"But does Florida cultivate these reptiles?"

"That is not necessary. The alligator cultivates himself and produces quickly and numerously. The whole swamp and river is filled with them."

"And are they dangerous?"

"Well," said Mr. Gould, "it is as well not to get in the way of their tails. I think they strike their victims chiefly with their tails. Nevertheless, the eleven-inch jaws of some of them are not attractive. My son killed one which resembled a whale on four legs. Our party killed over thirty of them. Whether I killed any myself is a difficult question for me to answer. I saw some live ones just before I fired, and some dead ones just afterward; but as several rifles went off at the same time, I cannot assume that it was my gun that killed an alligator. But alligator shooting was not what interested me in the South; the blossoms, our wedding blossoms of the North, you know, were on the trees, and yet the ripe, golden fruit was there too!"

Transfusion of Blood.

Among the wonders of surgery, nothing is more remarkable than the operation of transfusion, which has been performed with success in very extreme cases. It consists of conveying a portion of the blood from the veins of a healthy and vigorous person in those of one sinking, and apparently at the point of death. A case of this kind occurred in the Hospital della Concerione at Palermo. A youth of seventeen, named Giuseppe Ginazzo, was received into that establishment in September, 1868, with a bad humor in his leg, which eventually rendered amputation necessary. The patient was very much emaciated, and also laboring under fever, and after the operation he became more reduced than ever, the pulse being imperceptible, the eyes dull, the body cold, and it was clearly apparent that he was sinking fast. In this emergency, his attendant, Dr. Enrico Albanese, had recourse to transfusion of the blood as the only remedy that had not yet been tried. Two assistants of the hospital offered to have their veins opened for the purpose, and thus a quantity of blood on two different occasions was introduced in the patient's system. He began at once to revive, and after the first operation he recovered the faculty of speech, stating that before he could neither see nor hear, but felt as if he was flying through the air.

A similar, and even more interesting, case occurred a few years back in Staffordshire, the operation being performed then on a lady residing in Cannock. The patient seemed to be expiring from the loss of blood, when her husband, at the suggestion of the surgeon, Mr. J. Wheatcroft, consented to the experiment of transfusion, and two pounds of blood were conveyed from his veins into those of his wife. In a few minutes after the operation was performed the current of blood began to flow, the "ebbing of life" was checked, and the circulation being re-established, deliverance from death, which had seemed so near, was now secured.

The suggestion has been thrown out that in the last stages of typhus, and the collapse attendant on Asiatic cholera, the same remedy might possibly prove of service. But we have not heard of the experiment being tried in such a case.

AN OLD GRAVE.—After twenty-one centuries the remains of the three hundred young Thebans, the Sacred Battalion, who fell at Cheronea, have now been dug up. Around the gigantic memorial lion in the center of the field was found beneath the soil a wall twenty-five yards in length and fifteen in breadth. Within this enclosure, at a depth of four yards there lay side by side, ranged in rows of forty, each in the attitude in which he died. Seven such rows have been found, the heads of the second at the feet of the first, and so on. One has the jaw-bone broken and splintered; a third has the skull terribly broken. It is noticeable that the jaws possess every tooth in perfect order. No weapons have been found.

As in agriculture, a good soil is first sought for; then a skillful husbandman and then good seed; in the same way nature corresponds to the soil, the teacher to the husbandman, precepts and instruction to the seed.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.

When the newspapers devote themselves liberally to liver-pads and Lydia E. Pinkham it cannot be said that art languishes.

Strawberries are six dollars per box in the New York market. And it is fortunate that it is the berries that are put in the box instead of the six dollars, else they wouldn't hold them.

There have been thirty-eight fatal explosions since January 1st, and the verdict has of course been "no one to blame." Boilers get mad and bust themselves.

The latest counterfeit dollar can be detected only by weighing in a banker's scales, and counterfeiters are proud and happy that success has been so nearly achieved.

When a Philadelphia man couldn't get $12,000 for a city lot he had a street opened through it and was awarded $21,000 damages. Nothing like knowing how to pull the ropes.

Florence Percy, who wrote "Rock Me to Sleep," is living with her third husband, the other two have been successfully rocked.

The time will come when in order to enable the streams of our country to be replenished with fish State Legislatures will have to restrict fishing.

Materfamilias (finding the nurse deep in a sensational novel)—"Surely, nurse, you can't nurse baby and read at the same time!" Nurse—"Oh, Lor', yes'm. She doesn't disturb my reading a bit, 'm!"

Postmaster General James is said to be the happiest man in the Cabinet. He sticks close to his desk, never goes into the sea of patronage squabbling, and has already reformed several abuses of long standing.

John Sherman was out of office on March 3d, for the first time in twenty-six years. He was a private citizen from the afternoon of that day until midnight of the next, when Senator Thurman's term expired.

Only one grandson of Gen. Lafayette in the direct male line is now living. This is Edmond de Lafayette, younger brother of the late Marquis. He is unmarried, and when he dies the name will become extinct.

"See here, George," said a fond mother to her little son, as they walked on the beach, "what a nice lot of little round stones." "Yes," grumbled Georgie, as he cast a searching glance around, "and not a blessed thing to throw 'em at!"

Mexican Railroads.

There are two sides to this matter of enterprise in constructing railroads in Mexico, and developing the resources of that neighbor country with American capital. We are all the while to keep in mind the fact that the Mexican Government does not pretend to pay the annual interest on its foreign indebtedness; how, then, are we to expect it to pay its promised cash subsidies for every mile of the thousands of miles of railroads which are being built? Mexico is a revolutionary, not a stable State. When the payment of these railroad subsidies becomes burdensome, we may expect organized resistance to the government, with every chance of its being overthrown. Then the Mexicans are by nature a jealous people, and are likely to look with growing disfavor upon the ownership and operation of the channels of intercourse in their country by foreign operations. How long before they would rise and overturn the government that was responsible for the fact, and then seize the property thus created by foreign capital.

The enterprise that leads capital to invest in risks that are really so great, although it has to be acknowledged that they are of such ultimate importance and value to civilization is worthy of all admiration, and generally does not fail to receive it. But that is an altogether different thing from putting money which is not capital because it cannot afford to be risked, into such remote and always uncertain enterprises. No one ought to be led by the example of others into putting his money into such stakes unless he feels just as able to lose it as those do whom he follows. And, as a rule, the latter have the control in their own hands, and can manage to get out in any case without any heavy loss; whereas the smaller investers are without any power whatever over their investments, and must inevitably lose all, if anything. The only safe rule for all persons to follow, who are not capitalists, is to keep their savings close at home.—[Massachusetts Ploughman.

The Ear.

The internal ear, says the Youth's Companion, is an exceedingly delicate and complicated organ, and is therefore specially susceptible to disturbing influences. Hence ear-aches; abscesses of the ear; thickening of the drum, rendering one hard of hearing; bursting of the drum, causing deafness; and gatherings within the ear of solid plugs of wax. The close connection of the ear with the brain very often results in an extension of an inflammation from the former to the latter.

Ear troubles begin early. The child is inclined to put small things into it—such as beans, coffee-kernels, pebbles, etc. These, if they have been uncovered, irritate and inflame and may become sources of most serious mischief. Older persons are hardly wiser who pick their ears with pins.

The ear should be let alone—except in cases when removed by an expert physician. It is needed where it is, to prevent the ingress of small insects and dust. It constantly takes care of itself.

The bather too often does himself serious mischief by allowing water to enter the ear. Thousands of bad cases occur yearly from this cause. The trouble is increased if the water is salt, as its absorption leaves hard, irritating crystals behind. One should never dive; and the onset of the surf should be received at the back.

In winter, the steady blowing of a strong current of air upon the ear is dangerous. The cold air penetrates to the blood-warm interior, congesting and inflaming it. It is not always easy to avoid such a current, and it would be well, when likely to be exposed, to wear in the external ear a pledget of cotton. A little care may save from excruciating pain and permanent harm.

R. H. McDonald, President, San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC BANK

Established 1863.

CAPITAL STOCK $1000.000.00, Surplus 407,942.17.

San Francisco, Feb. 9, 1881.

Report of the Bank Commissioners for the State of California to the Hon. A. L. Hart, Attorney General—Dear Sir: In compliance with law, we beg to report that we have examined the affairs of the **Pacific Bank**, and to submit the following statement of its condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
EVAN J. COLEMAN, ROBERT WATT, } Bank Commissioners for State of California.

Resources.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	3,504 50
U. S. Bonds $600,000 (cost)	603,885 65
Land As'n & Dock Stocks	12,922 77
Loans on Real Estate	261,878 85
Loans on bonds, Gas, Water and Bank Stocks	184,314 39
Loans on other securities, grain, (wheat, barley, &c.)	746,007 87
Loans on personal security	545,443 26
Money on hand	400,149 72
Due from B'ks & Bank'rs	276,897 69
Overdrafts	80,044 75
Interest Accrued	19,570 00
Expenses, taxes, etc	19,124 42
Checks and Cash Items	38,732 59
	$3,333,503 46

Liabilities.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	407,942 17
Due Depositors	1,736,054 66
Due Banks and Bankers	178,369 39
Interest Collected	9,434 08
Rents, Exchange, etc	1,093 16
Dividends unpaid	650 00
	$3,333,503 46

The Pacific Bank facilities for the issuance of Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits, available for travelers or purchase of merchandise, good in all parts of the **United States, Canada, British Columbia, England, France, Germany**, and the entire Continent of **Europe, China, Japan and Australia**, are unsurpassed on this Coast.

Among our numerous Correspondents throughout the United States and Continent of Europe, we mention a portion of them, as follows:

Union Bank	London, England
Rothinguer & Co.	Paris, France
Direction Der Disconto Gesellschaft	Berlin, Prussia
Importers and Traders National Bank	New York, N. Y.
National Bank of Commerce	" "
National Park Bank	" "
State National Bank	Boston, Mass
National Metropolitan Bank	Washington, D. C
Merchants National Bank	Chicago, Ill
Commercial Bank	St. Louis, Mo

R. H. McDonald, Pres't Pacific Bank.

"For the Blood is the Life."

Oregon Famed Specific for this Climate.

Absolutely the Best Known

REMEDY.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Sores of all kinds, Skin, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria, Piles, Pains and Aches, its effects are marvelous, and this is just the time to take it.

Thousands of Testimonials, from all parts, to be had at all good Druggists. One Dollar a Bottle, or $6 for half a dozen. Beware of spurious imitations.

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