EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Hogs packed at St. Louis during the year ended March 1, 1882, 316,379.

A fire at Ripon, Wis., on the 22d, destroyed property valued at $200,000.

John M. Francis, of Troy, New York, is spoken of for the Belgium mission.

Holmes Bros., spinners at Bradford, England, have failed. Liabilities £60,000.

A. H. Morrison, of Chicago, has been nominated for U. S. marshal of New Mexico.

A fire at Emud, Austria, on the 22d, destroyed 350 houses. Nine lives were lost.

The Pennsylvania democratic state convention will be held at Harrisburg, June 28th.

The opera house at Middleport, N. P., and an adjoining dwelling, was burned on the 22d.

A fire near Northampton, England, on the 22d, destroyed 25 houses and rendered 100 persons homeless.

The Curtis Manufacturing Company's works at Albion, N. Y., burned on the 22d. Loss $100,000. Insured.

Bourke, a partner of Egan, has been taken to Dublin from Naas jail, that he may be able to attend business.

One tramp was killed and another mortally wounded by vigilantes in Jefferson county, Missouri, on the 21st. They had been stealing horses.

A Washington special: Ex-Senator Dorsey has gone to his New Mexico ranche for a month, as his case will not come up before that time.

Martinez, the Chilian minister, has received a dispatch confirmatory of the authenticity of the protocol agreed on between the Chilian government and Trescott.

General Rosecrans is confined to his room by threatened erysipelas in his wounded foot. He hoped to be at the capital by the 22d to speak and vote on the Chinese bill.

Letters and petitions and applications bearing upon Sergeant Mason are coming to the president in every mail and are being arranged for reference to the secretary of war for report.

Senator Frye introduced a bill to build a railroad between New York and Washington, work to begin soon, which shall carry mails between the two cities, in 6½ hours, its rates of fare not to exceed five dollars. The road is to be first-class in every respect.

Royal B. Conant, when cashier of the Eliot national bank in Boston, embezzled $7000, and was sentenced to Dedham jail for seven years. On the ground that his health had been undermined by two years' confinement, President Arthur has pardoned him.

The vacancy in the pay corps of the army has been filled by the appointment from civil life of John C. Mullholland, of Pennsylvania. This was a personal appointment of Don Cameron. Mitchell, his senatorial colleague, was not even consulted in the matter.

The U. S. river commission steamer brought to Vicksburg news of a break at the Alsatia levee, Thompson's bend—the worst break south of Helena on the Louisiana side. There are breaks at Alsatia, Arlee and Mrs Savage's, and the entire levee to Belleplace is gone.

The Palmetto Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, situated in Hinsdale county, Colorado, was sold in New York on the 20th at public auction to pay the judgment obtained against it by Wm. C. Martin. It brought only $15,000, John H. Mangham being the purchaser.

W. E. Dickson, of Chicago, waited upon the president on the 21st and presented a monster petition from citizens of Illinois for the executive to interfere in the case of Sergeant Mason. He was accompanied by Representatives Aldrich and Farwell. The president said he would consider the case.

There is some abatement in the water on the Ouachita river at Trenton, but it is rising in the Senoas river and Bayou Macon. The crevasses reported in the Alba levee will add greatly to the flood of waters already deluging the country between Bayou Macon and the Mississippi river, and from South Red river to Arkansas.

The Indian agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency in Indian territory, telegraphs to the commissioner of Indian affairs from Fort Reno that the reduction of rations by one-third, which was ordered by the Indian bureau, can't be made at this time without suffering to Indians. This would cause an outbreak. The agent says the Indians refuse to submit to enrollment for beef rations on proposed basis. Commissioner Price has replied that instructions must be obeyed as congress has failed to make the necessary appropriation for full rations.

At a Baptist ministers meeting in New York on the 20th there was a large audience. An address on "Aggressive Christian Work" was delivered by Rev. Dr. McArthur. The speaker expressed a decided objection against the Chinese bill recently passed by the senate, and said that all who came to this country should be received with open arms, and that the senators should be rebuked by Christian churches throughout the country. An old man, in the discussion that followed, laid the blame on the shoulders of young women. Too many of them, he said, were allowed to read novels and go to balls. Another speaker remarked that too many ministers, instead of preaching Christianity, preached Grant and Conkling sermons.

Answering the letter of a friend regarding the story that Dorsey had never accounted to him about the expenses of the campaign of 1880 in Indiana, Marshall Jewell replied: "Your favor is at hand. I care little and know less what the newspapers think about the conduct of the last campaign. I sent no money whatever to Dorsey in Indiana. I paid for a good many papers and other documents which he ordered for that state, and sent a good many there on my own account. You say the papers charge that I have asked for no accounting for his Indiana expenses. That's true, for I had nothing whatever to do with him. Having furnished him no money I asked for no explanations. Very truly yours,

MARSHALL JEWELL.

Peter Bauchman's wife and daughter were drowned at Carlinville, Ill., on the 20th by capsizing of a skiff in which they were riding.

Passenger rates from Missouri points were demoralized on the 20th, tickets selling from New York to Kansas City for $16 to $18, a direct cut of $10 to $12. Fare to Chicago went as low as $2, and $5 was the general rate except at the Chicago & Union office, which, under orders, maintained the rate at $7. Wabash and Rock Island led the cutting. The existence of 200 of the Wabash cheap fare unlimited tickets in the hands of scalpers is the cause of the difficulty.

Washington special: A gentleman on intimate terms with the embassy at Washington of the Chinese Empire, says in case the anti-Chinese bill passes the house the Chinese minister would remove his legation to Spain, to which country he is the accredited representative, and that official intercourse between the United States and China would be mutually broken off. Mr. Bartlett, American secretary of legation, is said to be in hearty accord with the proposed action.

Several western senators called on the president to urge the promotion of General Crook to be major general. The president replied he fully appreciated Crook's ability and services but could not promise to make the appointment as there are two or three in the army above him in rank. He didn't like jumping him over their heads. He said it would gratify him personally to address Crook, and he would certainly give his claims every consideration. Generals Terry, Howard, Augur and Pope out-rank Crook.

General York telegraphs the governor of Louisiana from Troy landing that they are distributing forage on the Black river. The country is in fearful distress, and there are 350 head of stock on the Black, Tensas and Little rivers that must be fed to save them. Corn and oats are shipped by the steamer St. John to be distributed on the Tensas river. General York advises shipment of forage for stock on all the streams above mentioned; also bayous Macon and Bartholomew. The river is rising rapidly. He has chartered a steamer to remove stock.

At the instance of ex-Mayor Kalloch a large meeting was held in San Francisco on the 22d. It is estimated that 2500 were present. The meeting was addressed by Kalloch at some length. It is generally understood the meeting was called for the purpose of reorganizing the old workingmen's party, or an independent party, with Kalloch as its leader and exponent. The meeting was an initial one, no attempt at organization being made. Kalloch was the only speaker who addressed the meeting. Similar gatherings will be held at the same place two weeks hence and after that every two weeks.

The Tribune says: It is to be hoped that republicans in the house will not commit the serious blunder of delaying passage of the Chinese bill passed last week by the senate. According to information received in Washington there exists an emergency which should insure immediate passage of the bill. Companies engaged in importation of Chinese coolies have, in anticipation of the enactment of a prohibitory law, made extensive preparations for landing semi-slave laborers by thousands on the Pacific coast. They have arranged to take the first advantage of any delay by congress in passing the law restricting Chinese immigration, and the project is said to enjoy the co-operation of some United States consuls in China in wholesale issue of immigration certificates. The promptness of the senate in dealing with the Chinese question should be imitated by the house.

The order sending Capt. Thomas H. Bradley to his company and the resignation of A. I. Crosby, chief clerk of the war department, has given rise to much comment in army circles. Capt. Bradley has been on detail duty at the war department seven years and has never served a day with his company since his appointment to the regular army. Gen. Sherman urged his return to his regiment with great earnestness on several secretaries, but until now without success. Crosby has been chief clerk sixteen years. It is asserted that his removal was decided on before his resignation was received, and that investigation has been instituted into the administration of the war department building. It is said the power heretofore exercised by the chief clerk and certain subordinates will be greatly reduced and held in stricter accountability. The accepted changes and those threatened have produced great excitement among clerks of the war department. Several removals are predicted.

Col. Thos. M. Nichol, being interviewed, says he believes Garfield wrote the Rosecrans-Chase letter and that its kindly criticism of Rosecrans' conduct corresponded exactly with what Garfield had said to him (Nichol.) Nichol continued: "Soon after the election in 1880 Gen. Garfield gave me a letter to deliver to Gen. Grant. I called at Grant's rooms in Fifth Avenue hotel in New York to hand him the letter. We had perhaps half an hour's conversation about the campaign generally and the Morey letter in particular. During the conversation Grant said there were two men that Garfield could never recognize or speak to without entire sacrifice of his own self-respect—Hewitt and Rosecrans. He said Hewitt's conduct was outrageously indecent, and that Rosecrans' was a great deal worse, for Garfield had been the best friend he ever had. He had stood up for him, apologized for his blunders, explained and excused them, and defended him for seventeen years, when if it hadn't been for Garfield he would have long ago sunk out of sight into the obscurity which his worthlessness entitled him to. He said he hoped Garfield had found him out at last, and would let him take care of himself hereafter. He was never fit to command an army. He wouldn't, or rather couldn't, obey orders. He was what he (Grant) called a constitutional insubordinate, a sort of pig-headed, obstinate man, who would get a selfish prejudice into his head, stick to it and act on it against the judgment and reason of everybody else, and absolutely was incapable of seeing any force in any facts or arguments in conflict with what was, for the time being, his theory. He said Rosecrans would have utterly destroyed the army of the Cumberland or had it destroyed if it hadn't been for the intelligence of the army itself, and especially of such subordinate officers as Garfield and Thomas.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, 4 84; do, documentary, $4 83½@$4 84.

Transfers—Par to 5.

Bank of England rate of interest, 3 per cent.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Sterling exchange, prime bankers', long, $4 87; short, $4 90. Good commercial, from 1@¾c lower; documentary, ⅛@⅛c lower.

Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 112½.

U. S. Bonds—3½s, 100⅞; 4½s, 114¾; 4s, 118½.

LONDON, March 24.—Consols, 101 5-16.

Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 52.

U. S. Bonds—3½s, 119¾, 104⅝; 4½s, 116⅝; 4s, 119¼.

Gold and Stock Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.

Receipts.—Wheat, 80,000 ctls., including 60,000 aboard ship; flour, 9500 ⅛ sks.; oats, 3000 ctls; potatoes, 11,500 sks; eggs, 21,000.

Wheat—The market is quiet. $1 62½ asked March, ditto July; $1 57½ September; $1 57½ bid March; $1 55 July; $1 50½ September for white No. 1 shipping. No. 1 white shipping sold at private sale at $1 60.

Barley—No. 1 feed sold at $1 08 September; No. 1 Chevalier, $1 25 July; No. 2 feed, $1 06½ September; No. 1 feed, spot, $1 48¾ asked, $1 42½ bid.

Oats—No. 1, $1 75 asked March, $1 62½ bid.

Corn—Large yellow Nebraska, $1 59 asked.

Potatoes—The market is so unsettled that accurate quotations are impossible. Shipment of potatoes per steamer Columbia will be detained for general average.

Grain Bags—Calcutta, $9 50 asked July; $9 40 June, $9 37½ bid June-July; $9 15 bid spot; sales 150,000 Oaklands at $8 97 June.

Butter—Market is weak at quotations last given.

Eggs—Market steady; no change to note in quotations.

Hams and Lard—Unchanged; bacon, firm and unchanged.

Salmon—Columbia river, $1 25 ⅌d on river; sellers holding off.

Dried Fruit—Market a little more active at former quotations.

Apples—Stocks not large but in excess of demand; Prices favor buyers.

Portland Produce Market.

FLOUR—Standard brands $5 25; country, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $3 50@3 75.

OATS—55@57½c per bushel.

BARLEY—$1 50@2 per cental.

HAY—Baled timothy, $12@14 ⅌ ton.

MILL FEED—Quotations: Middlings $22 50@25; shorts, $20@25; chop feed $30@35; bran $15.

CURED MEATS—Hams, Oregon sugar cured 14@15c; eastern 17@18c; bacon, 15@16c; shoulders 10@11c.

LARD—Quotations are 14@14½c in kegs; 14@15 in tins, and 15@16c in pails.

DRIED APPLES—Sun dried, 6@7c; Plummer dried 9@9½c.

DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 6c; pitless 11@12c for sun dried; 12½@13c for machine plums.

HOPS—18@20c.

HIDES—Quotations are 15c for first-class dry; 7½@8½c for green; culls, ½ off. Sheep pelts 50c@$1 25.

BUTTER—Fancy 32½@35c; good to choice, 27½@30c; fair, 15@20c. In bulk, 20@25c; in brine, 25@27½c.

ONIONS—Quotation $1 25@1 50 ⅌ ctl.

EGGS—15c.

CHEESE—Best family, 17@18c.

APPLES—Per box, $1@1 25.

TIMOTHY SEED—Per lb, 6@8c.

CHICKENS—Doz, $4 50@5; small and medium, $3 50@4 per doz.

SALMON—Columbia river, ⅌ bbl, $10@11; ½ bbl, $5 50@6; bellies, ½ bbl, $12.

POTATOES—Garnet Chile, 70@75c, per bushel; Peerless or choice white varieties, 80c per bushel.

CEMENT—Rosendale, ⅌ bbl, $3 00, Portland, ⅌ bbl, $4 50@4 75.

SHINGLES—Shaved, $2 50@2 75 per M.

Meats.

BEEF—3@3½c ⅌ lb gross.

PORK—6@7c, net 7½@8.

MUTTON—3½c, gross.

VEAL—5@7c.

The Boer.

A striking instance of English ignorance of the Boer is to be seen in the illustrated papers issued during the late war. There the Boer is represented as a man of enormous size, his forbidding face surrounded by a shaggy beard, his head in the biggest of wide-awake hats, over his shoulder the bandoleer of cartridges—as good an average ruffian as the artist could devise. One picture showed our picket attacked by Boers, one of these firing at our men—running away of course—with a revolver. I never saw a revolver in any ordinary Boer's hand; had he such a weapon I am quite sure he would not fire it from horseback. Another illustration of the Boer method of fighting showed a dozen of them lying down under the crest of a hill taking aim at the soldiers below, each Boer holding his horse by the bridle, the animals forming excellent targets for the soldiers below. Now, a Boer thinks more of his horse than himself, and would never dream of bringing him into the fire. The horses have been taught to stand without any one holding them, and are left under cover well in the rear. Another introduced us to a Boer family sitting down to a meal, the Kafirs of the establishment seated at the table with the rest—an incident that happened only in the artist's imagination, as no Boer would sit down with his Kafir to a meal on any consideration, not to mention the misery which a table and a knife and fork would entail on the misplaced native. Your Boer might pass any day for a small English farmer; perhaps a bit more untidy about the beard, not unlikely evincing a stronger dislike to the wash-tub in more senses than one. The superior class are just substantial gentlemen farmers, while many of them are strikingly handsome. They are a tall race, six feet four inches being a common stature, and differ from English of the same class only in dress—corduroy suits of hideous shades of brown and yellow being worn almost without exception. Pretorious, who commanded the investing force round Pretoria is a very handsome man. Joubert has a hard lined clever face, not altogether unpleasant. Kruger seems a cross between a butcher and a Methodist parson.—[Blackwood's Magazine.

Texts From the Buddhist Books.

All that we are is the result of what we have thought; it is founded on our thoughts, it is made up of our thoughts. If a man speaks of acts with an evil thought, pain follows him, as the wheel follows the foot of the ox that draws the cart.

For hatred does not cease by hatred at any time; hatred ceases by love—this is an old rule.

Let a man overcome anger by love; let him overcome evil by good; let him overcome the greedy by liberality, the liar by truth!

Let us live happily, then, not hating those who hate us! Among men who hate us let us dwell free from hatred!

The man who is free from credulity, but knows the Uncreated, who has cut all ties, removed all temptations, renounced all desires, he is the greatest of men.

As the bee collects nectar and departs without injuring the flower or its color or its scent, so let a sage dwell in his village.

If a fool be associated with a wise man even all his life, he will perceive the truth as little as a spoon perceives the taste of soup.—[From Max Muller's Service of Sacred Books of the East.

They say there is a man in Gunnison county only twenty six years old who has killed twenty seven men already. It is very rare that a young physician attains a practice like that at the age of twenty-six.—[Laramie Boomerang.

Famous Dunces.

Many of our most celebrated men, whose names are conspicuous in the world of literature, were not renowned in their youth for any special mental brilliancy. Some of the greatest dunces of the schoolroom, later on in life, shoot out far ahead of their brilliant mates and eclipse them entirely. The "dull boys" who strive with all their might, long and earnestly, to achieve success, frequently bear away the honors from the companions who outshone them at an earlier day—and develop a mental and intellectual strength that carries them on till great hights are attained. The celebrated and eloquent Dr. Chalmers was exceedingly dull and stupid at his school tasks—so ready for play and prejudiced against study, that his master grew discouraged and lost all patience with him. At last, denouncing him as an incorrigible "dunce," he ordered him to leave the parish school, and prophesied that nothing could be made of him under the most favorable circumstances. It is related of Sir Isaac Newton, "that he stood at the bottom of the lowest form but one in school," though he afterward went to work with a strong determination to outrival a boy above him with whom he had fought, and was so successful that he soon won the head place in his class; showing what continued perseverance will do. The famous and brilliant Sheridan showed so little mental brilliancy as a boy, that, "his mother in presenting him to a tutor, declared in complimentary terms that he was an incorrigible dunce." Alfieri, the most eminent of tragic poets, gave promise of no talents in his early days. His outbursts of temper repelled his friends, and he learned little or nothing in his youth. Yet at forty-eight he mastered Greek, and translated several languages. He acknowledged that love made him a poet.

Goldsmith, in his boyhood, neglected the golden opportunities offered him, and gave little enough heed to study. Obedience to rules he detested, and he became notorious for his improvidence and irregularities. At the university he exhibited no unusual genius. In after life he often spoke of himself "as a plant that flowered late."

Neither did Byron like the prescribed tasks assigned him. "Dry intellectual food was not his ambition at school," and the patience of his teacher was sorely tried—he proved such an unwilling pupil. Then he passed "from the first to the fourth class, and was altogether too self-willed to take kindly to the necessary routine of study."

Robert Burns was not a precocious youth, he excelled more in athletic sports than in his studies. He was not noticeably bright or brilliant; and Thomas Chatterton, whose brief career was such a melancholy one, was another youth sent home to his mother with the consoling compliment that "he was a fool of whom nothing could be made." Even Walter Scott, whose works are a literature in themselves, cared little for text books. He much preferred desultory reading, and relished regular study so poorly that the professor of the famous Edinburg University declared he was a dunce and would remain so.

"Stuttering Jack Curran," as he was familiarly known at school, was awkward and ungainly as a lad, and started out to make something of himself, with the odds against him. A stupid scholar, he realized his imperfections and set to with a resolute will to overcome them, and most admirably succeeded in his efforts.

Boswell, who gave to the world one of the best biographies ever written, was distinguished in early life much more as an idiot than being possessed of even common sense to help him along in the world.

The Duke of Wellington showed no promise of future greatness in his early life, and gave his mother hours of uneasiness and worry. She felt no happy pride in her child, and it was far later on that he achieved fame and won her interest and admiration by his heroic deeds. She imagined him a dunce, but he did not turn out according to her early anticipations. General Ulysses Grant was not a promising boy, gifted with quick perceptions or unusual talents of any description, and considered so dull that his mother was wont to call him "Useless Grant," thinking he would never amount to much. Many are the men, famous in the grand walks of life, who have, as Goldsmith said of himself, "flowered late." They have often distanced the brilliant companions who ridiculed and looked down upon them; and the march of time has proved their right to the immortal fame.

Railroad Sociability.

"Speaking about the sociability of railroad travelers," said the man with crutches and a watch-pocket over his eye, "I never got so well acquainted with the passengers on a train as I did the other day on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. We were going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and another train telescoped us from the other direction. We were thrown into each other's society, and brought into immediate social contact, so to speak. I went over and sat in the lap of a corpulent lady from Manitoba, and a girl from Chicago jumped over nine seats, and sat on the plug hat of a preacher from La Crosse, with so much timid, girlish enthusiasm that it shoved the hat down, clear over his shoulders. Everybody seemed to lay aside the usual cool reserve of strangers, and we made ourselves entirely at home. A shy young man with an emaciated oil cloth valice left his own seat, and went over and sat down in a lunch basket where a bridal couple seemed to be wrestling with their first picnic. Do you suppose that reticent young man would have done such a thing on ordinary occasions? Do you think that if he had been at a celebration at home, he would have risen impetuously, and gone where those people were eating by themselves, and sat down in the cranberry jelly of a total stranger? I should think not. Why, one old man, who probably at home led the class meeting, and who was as dignified as Roscoe Conkling's father, was eating a piece of custard pie when we met the other train, and he left his seat and went over to the front end of the car, and slapped the custard pie on the ear of a beautiful widow from Iowa. People traveling somehow forget the austerity of their home lives, and form acquaintances that sometimes last through life

A Live Missionary.

When the list is made out of those who have done good services in Utah, away up close to the head the name of Mrs. Paddock will appear in shining letters. She is a born missionary, for eleven years she has struggled for the sister women here in Utah, her pen is incisive as though it had diamond points, she writes not from rumor, but from what she has correctly seen or heard, and every blow that she aims is a telling one. We find in the New York Herald an article from her pen, which is intended as a supplementary chapter for the second edition of her book, "The Fate of Mme. La Tour." It is a ringing chapter, surely. Below are some extracts as follows: Polygamists as a rule do not support their families. The masses of the Mormon people are poor, and the constant drain of the tithing system keeps them so, yet men who cannot support one family in comfort are constantly taking more wives. The consequence is that none of their numerous families have the bare necessaries of life, unless women and children earn them. Not long ago the wife of a wealthy Mormon in this city complained to the bishop of her ward that her husband did not support her. "Your husband gives you a house to live in, does he not?" "Yes." "Does he keep you well supplied with wood and flour?" "Yes." "Then I think he is a good provider, and you ought to be ashamed to enter a complaint against him." From such decisions there is no appeal. In answer to the charge that the instant breaking up of polygamous families would deprive thousands of women of a husband's protection and tens of thousands of children of a father's care, Mrs. Paddock says: An intelligent young lady said to the writer: "My father has seven families, scattered over the country, and he does not know his children by sight. If he should meet me on the street to-day he would not know me." Then from actual life Mrs. P. gives samples of husbandly love and kindness which have fallen under her own eyes. The whipping of women with ox whips, chaining them to posts and whipping or chaining them to the floor, and other pleasantries, not by drunken brutes, but by high men in favor of the church and some of them former members of the Utah legislature. Their names can be had if desired. Finally with trenchant pen declares that all Mormons are either guilty as charged or are aiders and abettors, and closes with a demand for a commission and for the passage of some much needed laws. The whole article should be sent to Senator Vest to stimulate him in his next attempt to prove that there is nothing in the constitution of the United States which enables 50,000,000 of people from releasing 30,000 women in Utah from a slavery a thousand fold more degrading than the slaves of the South ever suffered under.—San Francisco Report.

The Man With the Umbrella.

Why it is that the public do not look kindly upon a man carrying an umbrella on a hot day is a mystery to be solved, but the fact is that they do not, and that not one man in a hundred has the moral courage to carry one. Yesterday, when an eminent and dignified citizen, coming back from his dinner, turned into Griswold street with an umbrella over his head he was accosted with:

"Been raining down your way?"

"No, sir!"

"Going to?"

"No, sir!"

"Then you carry the umbrella to keep the flies off?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, that's a good plan, and all soft men ought to practice it."

The next man had a grin on his face as he called out:

"What's that for?"

"To keep the sun off."

"What do you want to keep the sun off for?"

"Might get sunstruck."

"Suppose you did?"

"Suppose you mind your own business sir."

The next one presumed upon his long friendship to halt the man with the umbrella and whisper:

"Pretty sharp in you, old fellow; keep the edges toward your creditors and they can't see you."

Other men told him that wearing a poultice on the head would dispense with the umbrella, and others said if he was afraid of his ears being tanned he should fasten a fan on each side of his hat. Not a single man took him by the hand and encouraged him, and when he reached the postoffice he was so discouraged that he lowered his shade and used it to punch the ribs of a boy who had begun to sing:

He's a fist he's a feller.
And he lugs an old umbreller.

"No," said he, "I'm not disposed to be a bad man. But I expect to go into politics, so I'm keeping engaged to three girls at a time, to get well up in lying."—[Boston Post. A better plan would have been to have gone fishing every day, and thus avoided all danger from big brothers and liability for pecuniary compensation in the form of damages for breach of promise.—[Somerville Journal. See what experience and careful thought teaches a man.

Why 1900 is not a Leap Year.

The year 1900, although it is divisible by four without a remainder, is not a leap year, and it comes about in this way: Under the "Julian period" the solar year was considered to consist of three hundred and sixty-five days and a quarter of a day, but as the actual or civil year could not be made to include a quarter of a day, an additional day was inserted in the calendar every fourth year to make up for four lost quarters, and this is the 29th of February. But the Julian method of intercallation made the year too long by eleven minutes, ten and one-third seconds. This put the calendar ahead of solar time one day in 129 years; so to balance this, in the adjustment of the calendar known as the "Gregorian," after Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, now universally adopted in Christian countries except Russia, one of the leap years is dropped at the close of every century, except when the figures of the centurial year, leaving out the two ciphers at the end, can be divided by 4 without a remainder. Thus, 1600 was a leap year, and 2000 will be, but 1800 and 1900 are not.

EYE & EAR INFIRMARY
—AND—
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Macadam Road bet. Porter and Wood Sts., South Portland, Or.

Dr. Pilkington, late Professor of Eye & Ear Diseases in the Medical Department of Willamette University has erected a fine building, on a beautiful elevation in the south part of the city and is prepared to accommodate patients suffering from all diseases of the EYE, EAR or THROAT. Also will pay special attention to persons laboring under Chronic Nervous affections, and to diseases peculiar to women, and recieve a limited number of cases expecting confinement.

The intention is to provide a Home for such cases with all the best hygienic agencies, combined with the best medical skill to be had in the metropolis.

Consulting physician and surgeon Dr. Philip Harvey, Prof. of diseases of women and children in the medical department Willamette University.

Also Dr. J. M. F. Browne, Prof. of Physiology med. dep't. Willamette University.

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SECOND HAND MACHINERY,
68 Madison St., Portland, Or.
Parties desiring Boilers, Engines or SAW MILL MACHINERY can secure by addressing Mr. Collier.
New and Second Hand Machinery
Bought and sold or traded to advantage.

Dr. H. M. RUSS, Dentist.
For the interest of the public, I have resolved to do first-class work at these prices:

Continuous Gum Work-Porcelain	$75 to $100
On Gold Plates	50 to 75
Set of Teeth on Rubber	$12 50 and upward
Set of Teeth on Celluloid	10 00 and upward
Gold Filling	2 00 and upward
Silver and Bone Filling	1 00 and upward
Extraction of Teeth, with Gas	$1 00

OFFICE—105 First street, over Prentice's music store.
Dr. H. M. RUSS, Dentist.
Office hours, all hours.
Teeth extracted without gas, 50 cts.

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OREGON SEED DEPOT.
The undersigned having purchased the seed business of Hachney & Bell, are now prepared to fill all orders for Field, Garden and Flower Seeds; also Trees, Flowering Shrubs, etc., etc.
Agents for Henry Miller's Flower Gardens and Nurseries.
Twenty-five bushels White Russian Oats, the most prolific oats known, growing from 25 to 80 bushels to the acre.
Six Thousand Conover's Colossal Asparagus plants three years old.
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