# AN ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER

of the Legal Methods and Arguments of the Great Expounder. One of the very test anordotes of Daniel enter as illustrative of that exalted and sting character which his mind pre-emandy possesses was told by the late St. args Tucker Campbell, of Philadelphia, media lawyer of great and

Mr fucker said that having been reed in a somewhat famous case at the pr with Mr Watster, who was detained by a sensional duties at Washington, the con-st of the case through all the preliminarias wolved upon nim, it being agreed that Mr abter should deliver the closing argument. Bat," said Mr Tucker, "day after day went sitbout bringing the great expounder. ati the very last day before that on which cionna argument was to be delivered. e closing argument was to be delivered, be closing in despair I was sitting in my ad i was in despair I was sitting in my ad the botel, debating with myself oon at the hotel, debating with myself that to do, when Mr Webster was an board After the little environment ad he asked me to tell him about the

- Why. Mr Webster,' said I, 'is it possible "Nothing whatever, said ba. "Tell me

JU DOUL IL "I was atterly dumfounded, and, point ing to a pile of testimony a foot deep on the able i said How am i to convey all that o you in the little time that is left usf

"He said On, never mind details. Give the case generally and the salient points. "He at down at the table opposite me, and gave him a rapid synopsis of the case, tict toos two hours and more. One point especially called to his attention. The op ang counsel were bent on securing a conunce of the case, while our interests deanded an unmediate decision. As a reason gainst granting the continuance | cited the fact that the other side had protracted the asetamination excessively, occupying six CATE IL the case of one witness.

Mr Weister take me good night after 1 ad concluded, and went to bed. The next orning be came into court as serene and majestic as Jove himself, while I was nerv and apprehensive to the inst degree. He began his address to the court with that slow, odenous gravity that was so characteristic et him in the outset of his forensic efforts, then gradually warmed and quickened. I stand stellbound, for in essence it was othing but what I had pumped into him in the two bours and a half talk of the day befors But how transmuted and transformed! To give you an idea of the transformation 1 will take the point to which 1 have alluded. Be rendered it thus

"They ask for a continuance! Why, may tplease the court, they have taken at this buring as much time in the cross-examinana as it took the Almighty to create the soiverse!

"Inst represents the difference between his speech and my talk. my simple six days gres to the colosial figure I have described under the magic touch of his genius, and this instance was characteristic of the whole."-Philadeiphia Call.

### A Race for Dear Life.

Some weeks after returning to the fort Gen Emery, who was in command of the same, ordered me to make a scout as far erer as Frenchman's Fork, eighty miles away. laarted alone, leading Joe for my war borse and for a run home if jumped by the wild tors I struck the Fork in the night, and finding a quiet little place in the bend of the river. I camped. At the break of day I simbed a tall tree near by to take a look up and down the river 1 had climbed about tarty feet, when I saw several streaks of the smoke rising up through the trees not a thaif mile away I slid out of that tree mighty quickly, and, running plaint.

to to Joe, soon and him saddled. I had to and out the size of that village, however, and

## CKEAMERY BUTTER.

HOW DAIRY CO-OPERATION SPARES THE FARMER'S WIFE

The Old Fashioned Way of Making Butter by "Rule of Thumb"-The Ineritable Evolution - The Creamery Idea Taking Root Everywhere.

It is only a few years since the most soul narrowing and back breaking duties of the farmer's wife were the churning, working and selling of the products of the farmer's tairy Through infertor facilities they were subject to long churning-the butter would not come, owing to want of control over the temperature. It was worked in the cellar where the salty cone made the brack floors damp and disease breeding it was salted by guess work, and the results were often dis couraging, especially when it was found by testing that unwelcome flavors had crept in by exposure to the kitchen or other four smells. The butter was sent to market all the same and was bought by the urban nouse keeper to her own disgust and the disrepute of the maker and seller The scheme of co operative butter making, like all innovations was received with keen opposition and dis like, but it has steadily made its way in popularity not only with butter eaters but especially with the overworked farmers

wives and daughters It first obtained popularity in the New England states. It was pure co-operation at that stage Half a dozen or more farmerclubbed their capital built a small butter factory and appointed a competent person to superintend, and announced themselves ready to make the butter and cheese for the entire community it was soon found that the farmer could make as much or more money by sending his cream to the creamery than be got by working it into butter by the aid of his wife's labor Made in quantities it could ie shipped and sold in the city markets at much tetter figures than could be got "in irude" at the country grocery All hands were better satisfied, especially the farmer's

#### THE INEVITABLE EVOLUTION.

wife.

Capital was not long in finding promising employment in erecting and operating cream This brought the inevitable evolution eries of better business management and better mutual results. A few cardinal rules had to be observed. It was desirable to erect the building for butter and cheese making near a stream of clear, cold running water A man of experience in the management of milk was made superintendent and given a suffi cient staff of assistants. Wagons started from the factory morning and night col lected the cream in cars holding from three to five gallous each. These cans, on arriva. at the creamery, are in summer plunged up to their necks into the clear cool water in vata. In winter this room is kept at a per fectly uniform temperature by fire heat The churning, working, saiting and shaping of the butter are all done under a perfective aniform system, the same day after day and year after year

The packing and shipping of the butter are processes requiring care and skill. The ship ping boxes, even when new, are carefully scalded out and dried before the butter is packed in them, and this has to be done more carefully after they have been used. The toxes are shipped in express cars and arrive at destination with contents as clean and sweet smelling as when they started The outter jobber knows just what he is getting and can buy as well by brand as on todg ment. The consumer purchases with equa -onfidence. All is uniformity and business management from tirst to last. The larmer gets a stipulated price per inch for his crean and generally uss monthly settlements. All are treated alike and nave no cause of com

### THE PRODUCER'S ADVANTAGES.

# THE CLIMATE OF SIBERIA

Not All a Barren Aretie Waste-Beauty and Profusion of Siberian Flowers.

It is nardly necessary to say that a country which has an area of five and a half million spare miles, and which extends in intitude as far as from the southern extremity of Greenland to the island of Cubs, must preent great diversities of glimate, topography and vegetation, and cannot be everywhere a barren arctic wasts. A mere giance at a mai is sufficient to show that a considerable part of western Siberia lies farther south than Nice, Venice or Milan, and that the southers boundary of the Siberian province of Semrechinsk is nearer the equator than Naples In a country which thus stretches from the iatitude of Italy to the iatitude of central Greenland one would naturally expect to find, and, as a matter of fact, one does find many varieties of climate and scenery some parts of the province of Yazutsk the mean temperature of the month of January is more than 50 degs, below zero Fahr while in the province of Semipalatinsk the mean temperature of the month of July is 7: legs, above, and such maximum temperature as 95 and 100 degs, in the shade are compara

tively common. On the Taimyr peninsula, east of the Gull of Ob, the permanently frozen ground thamout in summer to a depth of only a few inches, and supports but a scanty vegetation. of terry bushes and moss, while in the south ern part of western Siteria watermelous and antaloupes are a profitable crop, tobacco is grown upon thousands of plantations, and the peasants harvest annually more than 50, XU, XU bushels of grain. The fact which I bears especially to impress upon the mind of the reader is that Sileria is not everywhere miform and homogeneous. The northern sirt of the country differs from the southers. sart quite as much as the Hudson Bay terri ory differs from Kentucky, and it is as rent a mistake to attribute the cold and

arrenness of the Lenn deits to the whole of interna as it would be to attribute the coult and tarrenties of King William Land to the whole of North America. To the traveler who crosses the Urals for

he first time in June nothing is more sur rising than the fervent heat of Siberian oushine and the extraordinary beauty and profusion of Siberian flowers. Although we and been partly prepared, by our voyage up the Kama, for the experience which awaited is on the other side of the mountains, we were fairly astonished upon the threshold of western Siberia by the scenery, the weather and the flora. In the fertile, blossoming sountry presented to us as we rode swiftly enstward into the province of Tobolsk, there was absolutely nothing even remotely to sug gest an arctic region. If we had been thind folded and transported to it suddenly in the middle of a sunny afternoon, we could never tave guessed to what part of the world we had been taken. The sky was as clear and blue and the air as soft as the sky and air of California, the trees were all in full leaf birds were singing over the flowery meadows and in the clumps of birches by the roadside there were a drowsy hum of bees and a fami fragrance of flowers and verdure in the air and the sunshine was as warm and bright athat of a June afternoon in the most favored part of the temperate zone.-George Kennau The Century

#### Ingalls' Command &/ Language.

The speaker was a general on the Union dde in the late war, a native of New Yors state and a graduate of Union college Hy emigrated to Kansas after his graduation from collega

"There was a little crowd of us in Kansa-City just before the war," said he, "from the astern states and graduates of the eastern olleges. We formed a set by ourselves some of us were lawyers, some bothering shout real estats and town lots, some practic ing medicine-all doing something actively all, I believe, have since attained notoriety in

## WITH A TURTLE HUNTER.

Table Designation

CATCHING KENTUCKY SNAPPERS TO MAKE FREE LUNCH OF.

How the Snapper Lies in Walt and Pulls to the Unwary Mallard-Scooping Up the Game-Steel Traps, Elfle and Fish-

A wild mailard drake, with a curied tail and four wives, was quietly taking his break fast in the tosom of his family the other morning among the weeds and willows on the west bank of the Licking river, at the outh of Bank Lick erwes. Kenton county The ouse here is rich in worms, sing-KT. and tender shoots of aquatic vegetation, and for a time the drake swung himself on hi axis and watched his tail in the air, while his teas was twittering and sucking in the sludge under the river's surface with consid erable concentration. It was plain that b had struck a soft shap and anew it.

Unce, when he brought his head above water to swallow a slug and cart a little largeme of gentle quarks into his harem. comething seemed to take bold of his legfrom bekis He quacked frantically and test the water with his wings. Then the wings and his teack and his head went under while his four wives excitedly lifted them serves into the air and winged their way into another county

"Holy snoke! That must be a big fellow. remarked French Henry, as he rowed toward e spot where the ducks had been feeding Henry is a woodenan of some repute in this atitude, whose attention just now is turned the turtle harvest. With a sixteen foor saiff, a couple of No 2 steel traps, a Flobert ride carrying a 2 bail a long handled stable forg, which he dubbed a "scoop," and ball a dopen three inch books attached to as many strong sea grass lines, he was out on a turtle

The river at this coint is from twenty to forty yards wide, and lips its way over the par of clean sand and gravel which time and spring freshets have brought down the creek and anothered seve. Almost immediately feathers tegah to rise from a spot about three yards out from shore, and the clean water tecame tinged in that place with a there is strengt. As this shift dress most to the troubled count we could clearly make out the form of a turtle anchored upon the sand about three feet below the surface, and sheltered from the force of the current by a ledge of limestone. His shell looked about two feet long by a foot and a half in breadth. He beid the texty of the mailard under him while be tore its neck and breast with his booked jaws, working with the engerness of a vulture and much the same general action, in his feast upon the warm body of the drake, as that bird displays when greedily tearing a piece of carrion of which he expects shortly to be discussed.

"They will plant themselves in the mud on the bottom of the river near shore, those big fellows will," said Henry, "with their heads hast peeping out of their shells, and in the sourse of half an hour the current has dusted them with mud and leaves and bits of drift, until a sunfish can't tell them from a rock to save his soul, and so he floats down that way. with one eye looking out for danger and the other for grub, and all at once something darts out from that muddy rock and catches the sunfish by the side or the back or the head or the tail it don't make any difference where it catches him, so long as it takes in a good nouthful because that thing that has darted out is a sunpping turtle's head, and whatever it catches it kieps. Then the turtle tucks the tish under him, just as he has the mailard there, and tears and swallows like a hungry

"He will eat catfish and snakes, and almost anything that lives in water, and once I saw one out in a meadow catching grasshoppers Monthly. Straight goods sure. To see a big turtle on me way or other ingalis was a graduate and is enough to make a horse laugh 1.01 one lifted his bend and his tail as high in the air as he could get them, and then, raising aimself on the tips of his toes, he struggled slong for a few yards, when all at once his trength gave out and down he came ker slunk Whenever a grasshopper would alight within reach of his head out would go his was, and before the hopper knew what hit in it would be his meat. But this ain't atching turtles, is it ?" He placed one of the pea like bullets in the ittle rifle's breach, and laving the gup to his bouider signted along its octagonal barrel ustead of pointing toward the snapper the gun's muzzle tore on a floating object about he size of a man's thumb which was rapidly oproaching us from above. With the report d the gun the object disappeared, and then, crasping the scoop. Henry leaned eagerly ver the skiff's side and looked down into the enter in less than a minute the current rought with it the body of a second turtle mailer than the first, which Henry dexter usly scooped in as it was being baif borne by be current and half propelled by its own dy g exertions down the stream. The bullet ad crushed its skull while it was swimming. is is the fashion of many inland turtles, with othing but the tip of its head above water "N w, then, for the duck ester ] want to ake him alive, if I can, as there is not much narket for dead turtles, the dealers not car ng to take the risk of having stock spoil on beir bands, when it can be kept in a tank for it months, at almost no expense, if alive. he only way to get been is to catch him a s trap, or a line, or to scoop him out. As e has enough to eat there for a week, the tirst two plans will bardly work, and while to uch deep water as this the scoop is danger us I will try it." Then with an oar Henry turned up the lack earth along the river's bank, sending t is a cloud down the current and com stetely hiding the turtle under its dars pantle. "ibon't be afraid, he is not lost, as | have is tearings. You see when the water was lear, he could see every motion I made, and had . tried to scoop him out then he would be if tefore you could say Bo! but now"-Henry leaped out of the skiff and into the old water, which washed his thighs With the long handle held firmly in both hands be aged the bar with the teeth of the scoop intil they touched something which his practiced touch told him was the game. With a sudden shoot forward he lifted the distruction, and then mitting all his strength into his arms be cast it from the scoop's tests. ending it in a clean flight of a dozen feet out of the water high and dry on the sandy shore it was the anapper, with its jaws tightly closed on the wing of the dead duck. When taken aboard, and thrown on the bottom of the boat with several of its con geners, it made no effort to escape or to finish its breakfast, but remained quiet, with the wing in its mouth and its sharp staring The laws of the steel traps were now sprung and fixed in that position, and after being fastened to one end of a ten foot length of quarter inch bemp rope, the other which was fixed to a peg driven deeply into the river bank, the traps were banted with minnows and sunk in likely looking boles among the submerged willows. The fish books were bailed in the same manner, and their lines tied to stout willow brunches type of hundreds of others owned by wealthy spaniarda, Mexicans or Americans, who have settied here because of this incomparable climate - Atlanta Constitution.

#### THE WANDERER.

Love comes once to its vacant dwelling-The cal, old fore that we snew of sore We see him stand by the open door. Whin his great eyes and, and his tomore swallin

He makes as though in our arms repelling. Be fain would live as he last before Love comes neck to its vacant dweiling-The oal out ove that we knew of FORE

An who shall beip as from over spelling That excess forgotten. fortables are E'vo as we doubt to our bearts once more With a rush of truck to our events weiling, Love comes back to its vacant deviling ~Austin Dobson

#### Fault of American Workmen

This is one great fault of American workmen, and the reason why there are so many "average men" When the day's work is done, instead of taking a mechanical paper and sitting down at their own bornes, to 108 prove their minds and keep posted on what is going on in the great world around them, they reason something after this fashson "We poor laboring men have no time to our selves, no time for pleasure of recreation no time to enjoy ourselves. we can't afford to take the trade papers, and we have no time to read them if we do. When our day's work is done we want to have a little time to ourseives."

What does this mean? It means simply this, that the man who makes such an argu ment is one who is satisfied with being a siave to his own foolishness, blind to his owy interests, and who will spend from one to three or four bours every evening upon the street, in the saloon or out with the boys. He has plenty of time for this, but no time to read, he has plenty of money for such out ture, but is very poor when it comes to the subject of mental and moral culture -A. H. Grimes in Boston Budget.

### Foreign Population of Massachusetta Professor Munroe Smith tells us in Politi-

cal Science Quarterly some most astonishing tacta. Of all the population of Massachu setts only \$55,491 were porn of native pa woits, while 919, will had foreign parents and 119 741 were born of mixed parenta That is, Massachusetts is in fact a loreign state, for 53.53 per cent, of her blood is foreign. "There are sixty eight cities and towns in the commonwealth in which there is an succe of persons of foreign parentage. These towns have 58 per cent, of the population, while the remaining 280 towns, which contain a majority of native born parentage, represent only 41 per cent of the whole." That is, our foreign influx gravitates into towns and cities, and is largely possessed of the herd instinct. Although in Massachusetts there is the additional attractice of great factories, which open to vast numbers of foreign opera tives, what is true of Massachusetts in equally true of one or two of the northwest ern states. They are essentially foreign in population -Giobe Democrat.

### To Bridge the English Channel.

Beside the long mooted project of a submarine tunnel between France and England. which has been postposed to an indefinite future, there has been for several vears a scheme agitated for bridging the channel between France and England by a structure of fabulous extent. This proposed railway bridge will begin at Cape Gris-nes, near Calais, and end at Folkestona. It will be nearly twenty five miles long, and rest on seventy piers with lighthouse towers. Four railway tracks will be laid on this bridge at a beight of 1,500 feet above the ana level, which will thus give direct railway communication between England and the continent, and the dreaded channel passage, which is the bugbear of sensitive travelers, will be a thing of the past. The cost of this gigantic piece of engineering, which, when completed, will be without precedent or parallel, will exceed a millard of france - Demorest's SOCIETIES

EUGENE LODGE NO. IL A. F. AND A. M. Meets first and third Wedgenlays in meth

S PENCER BUTTE LODGE SO. & L O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening

WIMAWHALA ENCAMPMENT NO. 6. Meets on the second and fourth Wedness days in each month.

EUGENE LODGE NO. IS A. O. U. W. fourth Fridays in each month M. W.

J. M. GEARY POST NO. 40, G. A. R. MERTO as at Massonic Hall the first and third Fri-days of each month. By order. COMMANDER.

BUTTELODGE NO. 367, L. O. G. T. MEETS every Saturday night in Old Fellows' Hall. W. C. T.

EADING STAR BAND OF HOPE, MEETS at the C. P. Church every Sunday after-oon at 230. Visitors made welcome.

#### O. & C. R. N. TIME TABLE.

Mail Train worth, 4:45 a. M. Mail train south, 9:55 P. M. Engene Local - Leave north 9:00 a. M. Eugene Local - Arrive 2:40 F. M.

#### OFFICE HOURS, EUGENE CITY POSTOFTICE.

General Delivery, from 7 a. M. to 7 P. M. Money Order, from 7 a. M. to 5 P. M. Register, from 7 a. M. to 5 F. M. Mails for north close at \$500 F. M. Mails for south close at 8:00 r. M. Mafe by Local close at 8:30 s. M. Mails for Franklin close at 7 s. M. Monday

nd Thursday. Mails for Mabel ciose at 7 s. M. Monday and Thursday.

## Eugene City Business Directory.

BETTMAN, G. Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, south west corner, Williametic and Eighth streets

CPAIN BROS, - Dealers in jewelry, watches, CPAIN BROS, - Dealers in jewelry, Willamette clocks and musical instruments, Wi street, between Seventh and Eighth.

FRIENDLY, S. H. Dealer in dry goods, cloth-ing and general merchandise, Willamette ing and general merchandise, " screet, between Eighth and Ninth,

GILL, J. P.-Physician and surgeon, William-ette street, between Seventh and Eighth,

HODES, C. - Keeps on hand fice wines, liquors, cigars and a pool and billiard table, William-ette street, between Eichth and Ninth,

HOEN, CHAS. M. - Gunsmith, rifles and shot-guns, breech and mumb loaders, for sale, Repairing done in the neatest style and war-ranted. Shop on Ninth street.

LUCKEY, J. S.-Watchmaker and ieweler, keeps a fine stock of goods in his line, Willam-ette street, in Ellsworth s drug store.

McCLAREN, JAMES-Choice wines, liquors and eigars, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.

POST OFFICE-A new stock of standard school books just received at the post office. RHINEHART, J. B. -House, sign and carriage painter. Work guaranteed first-class Score sold at lower rates than by anyone in Eugene.

# DR. L. F. JONES, Physician and Surgeon.

WILL ATTEND TO PROFESSIONAL calls day or night.

OFFICE - Up stairs in Titus' brick; or can be ound at E. R. Luckey & Co's drug store. Office sours: 9 to 12 M., 1 to 4 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

# DR. J. C. GRAY. DENTIST.

OFFICE OVER GRANGE STORE. ALL Laughing gas administered for painless es-

GEO. W. KINSEY. Justice of the Peace.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-TOWN LOTS

SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM

HORN & PAINE.

Practical Gunsmiths

Sewing Machinesand Needlesof All Kinds For Sale

Repairing done in the neatest style and

warranted.

Guns Loaned and Ammunition Furnished

Shop on Willamette Street.

Boot and Shoe Store.

A. HUNT, Proprietor.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoest

RETTON ROOTS.

FINE KID SHOES,

100

DRAINES IN

CUNS, RIFLES,

Fishing Tackle and Materials

Cured by the Thermometer

make my report to the general. I tied Joe to a tree and crept up a high hill, from the top of which I had a good view of it. Then, with all of the information I wanted. I started for Joe, when I espired a band of Indians coming up the ravine in which Joe was tied. The were not a mile away, but had not discovered me. The grass didn't grow under my feet while I was getting down the hill to Joe, and we were soon making lively tracks out of that ravine. The Indians came on quietly until they came to the tree to which Joe had been tied. Then they saw the fresh trail running up the ravine.

In a second they were after me. There were about forty of them out on a buffalo bunt and mounted on their best borses. I had no time to go after the horse which I had tied further off. I would soon have to leave the ravine and get out on the level prairie, which stretched away for miles, and where I could be easily seen. When I got out on the level ground 1 put Joe to his best 1 kept looking back and when I was about a mile and a half out on the prairie the Indians came in sight. They saw me at once and on they came. I knew it was to be a loug race, for 1 was fifty miles from any white man. The Indians never got any closer to me than they were when they started, but they would not give up, thinking that my borse would surely give out. But they were mistagen, Joe held his own. They chased me within about ten miles of the fort before they gave up. I had run Joe at least forty miles with hardly a stop. I thought the run would kill him but two days afterward when the troops were ready to go after the Indians Joe was ready to go also. When we got back to the Frenchman the Indian village was gone. I went where I had left the horse tied to the tree some days before. I expected the indians had found him, but they had not. The poor brute was there and nearly dead for water He had eaten everything in his reach, but could not break the strong rope to get to water He got well, however, and I rode him bunds ads of miles afterwards -Buffalo Bill's

#### A Scene on the Plains.

Letter.

Gen. W T Sherman's liking for circuses and spectacles is well known. When Buffalo Bill was at Erastina and Maduson Square Sarden before he went to Europe, the general was frequently present. He was talking about Buffaio Bill a day or two ago in this Way- "Buffak Bill's show is the most wonderful thing in the way of disclosing to the people how all the great western country has been settled that it would be possible to present. It is marvelous how he has been able to repreent the primeval forest, with the wild animain the wagon trains and the camps, the settlements and the fights with the Indians, prairie fires and all that sort of thing. I watched him as he rode up in advance of the wagon train and found the spring, and where be stooped down and took the water up with his hat and nanded up a hatful to his borse.

"It reminded me of many a similar scene which I have witnessed. I remember just such a spring away up on the North Platte river, and I have seen many a man water his borse or his mule at just such a spring. The water is generally deep down in the surface of the ground in a fissure, where it would be impossible for the animal to reach it. When Buffalo Bill jumps on his borse and swings his hat for the wagon train to come on, it is the most matural thing in the world."-New York Tribune

After the manufacture of butter largely into the hands of the creamery men several advantages to the cream produce were recognized All the hard and dirty work was taken out of the namis of the females of the family The skim milk was found to be useful either to sell as such or in the rearing of calves. He was able to gauge the value of his cows as milk producers are thus to improve his stock. He could keep a iarger stock and so improve the quality of iis land.

New England was the birthplace of the creamery idea, but it was not long in taking root in all other communities of progressive farmers. The cost of such establishments has run from \$1,000 for the cheapest up to \$10. (ii) It requires the milk of about 400 cov to run a small creamery, while the milk of several thousand cows can be used to ad vantage in some of the largest. About the largest in the country is at Eigin, Ills This oaid its patrons over \$300,000 last year, and its product stands at the head of the creamery There are bundreds of them through list. New York, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and more western states.

In the markets creamery butter ranks see ond only to the "gilt edged." The latter is the product of a few of the notable berds of Channel cattle, whose milk is noted for its richness. The Darlington butter, made from a herd of Jerseys in Chester county, Pa. brings \$1 a pound and upwards the year round. The most of it is contracted for by the year There are a few others of like prominence and repute, but they are simply large establishments whose product is sufficient to maintain a creamery of their own, where all the system and devices of the regular creameries are employed with like uniform results -- New York Graphia

#### Chestnuts of Negro Minstrelsy.

A great deal has been said and written about the chestnutiness of negro minstreisy. Old jokes have been mercilessly ismpooned, and the men who deal in them have come in for a large share of the abuse. It is not generally known by the public that there are not a half dozen men in the United States capable of furnishing gags or other end material to munstreis, and of these taif dozen probably not one makes a really successful gag in six months. They can all write songs or fake up afterpieces or sketches, but they cannot give that delightful ring of spontaneity to a gag which makes it a "go." Minstrels often try the work of these professional joke makers, but it falls so flat that invariably a return to the old material is necessary Most of the gags you hear are made by the end men themselves. Some times a newspaper friend furnishes them a local suggestion, but it requires the end man's experience with public taste to put it in proper shape. Since I have been in minstrelsy, which is many years, I cannot recall new jokes that have survived their birth -Globe Democrat.

Scarlet fever is at its minimum from January to May, and at its maximum in October and November Diphtheria is more evenly distributed through the year, and is most dangerous a little later than scarlet fever Measies and whooping cough seem to be somewhat aggravated by cold weather, but are most fatal in May and June. Hot weather is averse to smallpox and favorable to disorders of the bowels, particularly in children.

of Williams college. He looked as he does now-thin and spare. He was eccentric in his dress, and always wore something strik He used to love to wear, 1 remember, a ng: ig red necktia. He was a shy, reserved fel ow, and had the reputation of being very vnical. It was said that he lay awake night olishing his bitter epigrams. He wasn't ery popular, and as a lawyer, though he was considered smart, he had only a fair oractics.

"I think I came to be as intimate with Ingalls as any of the boys were, and 1 well reember his telling me one night, as we sat in my room smoking together, the manner is which he was working to secure comuand of language. He said that it was us practice for an hour or so each day o open Webster's Dictionary at random and un down a column or so of words, carefully tudying the meaning of each word and hunt ng up in the lexicons its derivation and so orth. You know that in explaining the neaning of a great many words the diction cry gives a line or a couplet from Pope or obnson, or from some one or more of the tassic authors, and these quotations ingalis sould often commit to memory, especially if they happened to appeal to his unagination. then too, he would look up in Crabbe's syn myms, the words which meant the same, or early the same as the word he had in mind. and he would study carefully the nice shades if difference between them all. He told me hat so far from finding this work tiresome r disagreeable he took the greatest pleasure n it, and that he knew it did him inesti unble tenefit. He considered this practice far uperior, for the purpose of giving one com nand of his own language, to the old tradi tional one of translating the Greek and Rouan classics into English and of then transiating them back again.

"I met ingails years afterward, and he told me he was still keeping up the practice. I suppose he is keeping it up now, and that's where his facility of expression comes from." -New York Sun.

#### Adobe Mansions of Santa Fe.

The adote house, or "doby " as it is called, is familiar to all western towrists, but it is wen at its very best bere. The wealthiest people live in structures which from the outade seem scarcely habitable, but within are ory and, in many instances, luxurious. Judge Thornton, a wealthy mine owner, has a "doby" house near the plaza, or public square. In the center of the building is a quare courtyard filled with magnificent dowers, with a fountain in the center. The iours of each apartment in the house open on the wide veranda which runs around the sourtvard, and the effect is very charming. The walls of the building are nearly three feet in thickness, giving opportunity for deep, These thick walls ushioned window seats. sep out coid in the winter and heat in the mmer, and there are, therefore, but two treplaces in the whole house-for use in the vent of extraordinary severe weather.

The decorations of the dwelling are such as me finds in Atlanta's Peachtree street homes -beautiful pictures and statuary, imported artists and rugs, rare brio-a-tirao and potteries-everything that money can buy. Of ourse, all this makes the change from the suiside atmosphere of squalor the more narked. Judge Thornton's home is but the

The importance attached to a clinical ther mometer by those in ignorance of its office approaches a superstition. They dow their lips tightly upon it. Their eyes roll wildly around the room. They believe that the tube contains some mighty gas or a metai of mysterious power. "There ain't much taste to it, docther," said one of these credu ious fellows, "but I s'pose it's turrible sthrong." Dr. ---, who is something of a wag, encouraged the man's faith in the or cult virtues of the thing, and with remark able results. After the first "dose" the fever abated. The "treatment" was continued and the patient actually recovered, cured by thermometer, administered ter in die, with out further drugging .- A. B. Ward in Scrib ner's

## A Fight to the Death.

A big spider was placed on a rock in the center of an aquarium in a recent experi ment and a larva of a water beetle out pear The beetle promptly seized the spider and pulled it into the water, but after a sharp struggle the spider broke away and escaved The beetle soon afterward renewed the st tack and fastened itself on the spider by its pincers. The spider also got a good hold, and the duel resulted in the death of both It is said that if two of the larva are placed in the same aquarium they will fight until one or the other is dead, and the victor will decapitate the dead one - New York Sun.

#### Island of Ascension

The British government is about to aban don the island of Ascension, 750 miles south of St. Helenn, which it seized in 1815, solely for the purpose of preventing the possible escape of Napoleon.

#### It Was Recoming.

Husband of economical views-That's a becoming bonnet, my dear. Wife of sarcastic turo -- Oh, yes, becom

ing very old and decrepit - Washington Critic.

When molasses is used in cooking ft is a great improvement to boti and skim it before using. The raw, rather unpleasant taste of the poor qualities of molasses is much improved by this process.

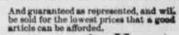
It has just been discovered that to enable one to penetrate thick, smoky places the mouth and lips should be covered with cotton wool.

If you want to be well informed, take paper Even a paper of pins will give you some good points. - Yonkers Statesman.

F. M. WILKINS.

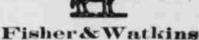
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