NINETEEN PRESIDENTS ELECTED.

Sixteen Were inaugurated on March 4, Two on March 5 and Coe on April 50. Curious Facts Tending to Create Superstition-Comparison with Other Countries. How March 4 Came to Be Selected for Inauguration Day-Curious and Interesting Facts Connected with the Occasion.

(Copyright, 1933, by American Press Associa-

There is an old story to the effect that Benjamin Franklin selected the 4th of March for inauguration day because in the next two centuries it would next two centuries it would fall on Sunday less often than any other day in the year, and this statement has crept into a few works meant to be historical. It is, how-lever, but one of the many ever, but one of the many cases, like those of Niobe

washington remarkable and interesting fact has gradually given rise to a legend to account for the fact. It is a pleasing story, but there is no proof of it whatever, and there is almost conclusive proof to the con-It is certain that Franklin bothered him

self very little about the distinction between sacred and secular days, and disresween sacred and secular days, and disregarded it altogether in his daily life, that the convention of 1787 did not fix the day, and in fact could have no means of foreseeing when it would be possible to name a day, and that when it became possible by the adhesion of the minih state to the constitution the Con-John Adams. Indeed, and the constitution the Con-John Adams.

federation congress than in session fixed the day by a sort of accident. And yet it is a fact, and a very curious fact indeed, that the day does very rarely fall on Sun-day, though at first view it would seem that this day or any other day would do so one time in seven.

The first day set was Wednesday, and the years 1800 and 1900 are, contrary to the four year rule, not loop years. The first day was just eleven years before

극

the close of the century, and thus it has resulted that the 第四月 day has fallen on Sunday but three times in the first hundred years and will not again fall on Sunday till 1917. Thereafter it will so fall only in 1945 and 1973 in the next century, the result

JEFFERSON being such a conjunction only six times in the first two centuries of the government's existence, or once in thirty-three instead of once in seven years. But little less curious was the result of

the meeting of the first congress in 1789. As six congresses convened in the last century and the seventh in 1801 it results that the calculation as to the number of any congress turns on the alleged "unlucky number"-18. Thus, to determine the number of any congress, add thirteen to the year it first convened and divide by two-the quotient is the number of the congress. Conversely, double the number of any congress and substract thirteen, and the remainder will be the year it convened. Ninety-one and thirteen are 104, the half of which is fifty-two-the number of the present congress. For the next century add

Though we have had twenty-three presidents, but nineteen were formally inaugu-

rated, and but sixteen of these on the 4th of March, if the first time of March, if the first time only be counted, for Wash-ington took the oath the first time on April 30, and Taylor and Hayes were inaugurated on Monday, March 5. The same is true of Monroe's second inauguration, but his first was on

the regular day. The sec-MADISON. ond Adams, Pierce and Garfield were in-augurated on Friday. Five inaugurations have been on Monday and five on Wednesday, and the coming one will make five on Saturday, no other day in the week having had more than three.

It is also a curious fact that, though the government is 104 years old and we have had twenty-three presidents, there were

but eight in the first half of the period to fifteen in the od half, and a man who is today but half as old as the government has lived in the administrations of twothirds of the presidents. Thus from 1789 to 1897 the average of a president's serv-

MONROS. MONROE lee was six years eight months and seventeen days and a fraction, while since the latter year the average has been but three years and six months, and this despite the fact that two of the late presidents were re-elected. Deduct the eight years of Grant, and the average of the

others really appears alarmingly short. The shortest service was that of W. H. Haron-one month-and the longest that of Grant, who held the office eight years and

day, unless indeed we adopt the facetions suggestion of the Whigs that Jack-DO AND the "nominal administration of Van Buren." It is
also worth noting that of
the eight presidents re-elected Jackson, Lincoln and
Grant were the only enes
whose second inaugurations
were celebrated with nominal son really governed during

were celebrated with much display, though it is certain that Cleveland's will soon furnish a fourth case, and a notable one. In truth, there are many things in the latter's career which might justify a little super-stition in his case. No other American, save possibly Washington and Jackson, has had such an extraordinary personal tri-

The selection of March 4 was, as afore said, probably a sort of accident. On the M of July, 1786, the president of the Confederation congress, then in session at New York, notified that body that New Hampshire had ratified the constitution on the Flat of June preceding, and as it was the minth state to do so that instrument was now by its own terms to become the supreme law. After prolonged debate con-gress on the lash of September, 1788, passed

the following Residved, That the first Westnesday of Janu-Newsyed, That the first Wednesday of January must (100 to the day for appointing electors in the several states which before the midday shalf have entitled the said constitution; that the first Vednesday in February next be the day for the electors in securible in their respective states and vote for president, and that like first Wednesday in March next be the time and the treased was a for the second to the time. and the present seat of congress the place for

0

bessmeading proceedings under the said con-

From this it will be seen that there was

From this it will be seen that there was exactly a month's time between each of the three very essential acts of appointing electors in their respective states—and "commencing proceedings." As a matter of fact, the first Wednesday in fact, the first Wednesday as March, 1799, fell on the 4th, and three years later that date was fixed upon for all that there is nothing

extent to indicate any spe-zial reason for it. In truth, JACESON. ft is at almost the worst season that could have been selected, and so the matter is entirely within the discretion of congress, and Washington was inaugurated the first time on April 20, the argument for a change to

Every reader has had enough on the first Inauguration of Washington. Suffice it to repeat that the day was fine, that Chancel-lor Robert R. Livingston. Stuffice it to

of New York, administered the oath in the presence of some 40,000 people, and that the centennial celebration of that event in New York city in 1850 years of New York, administered city in 1889 was a really wonderful success, on which VAN SUREX, occasion there were more

people in the city than at any other time in its history. It was positively the only time, said the oldest inhabitants, when the city crowd was completely overwhelmed and lost in the country crowd. His second insuguration, in Philadelphia, Monday, March 4, 1790, presented an al-most ludierous contrast. He took the oath in the senate chamber in the presence of both houses of congress and made a brief address, and if anything unusual occurred the journals of the day failed to mention it. Nor was the inauguration of John Ad-ams on Saturday, March 4, 1797, a particu-larly impressive affair. Thomas Jefferson

took the eath as vice president in the senate chamber, pronounced a high compli-ment on Mr. Adams, who had just vacated the chair, and then led the way to the chamber of the house, where the duauguration took place. Almost every witness who

has given any account of it w.H. HARRIBON, says that all eyes were directed to Washington, and as Jeffs on stood on the other side, a rather tall and commanding figure, the new president really seemed avershad-ewed. He spoke at some length, enlogized Washington very highly, dealed quite emphatically that he favored a stronger gov-erament than that ordained in the constitution and pronounced the oath after the chief justice of the United States.

Adams is distinguished in our history for many things, and one is, unfortunately, for being the first president who refused to par-

ticipate in the inauguration deed a very trying or and for him. There have been wome heated campaigns since, but none in which personally a played so rola.

since, but none in which personal animosities played so great a part as in 1800. Nowadays partisans call each other "rebels," "traiters" and

"enemies of American industry," "thioves" and "monopolists" or "cranks" and "Adul-lamites," but it is chiefly Pickwickian. In 1800 they really believed it. So when Jefferson was elected by the house on the thirty-eixth ballot and after a desperate struggle a deep group ran through the Federalist party, and Adams left Washington early in the morning of March 4, 1801. This bad example was followed by his son in 1839 and by Johnson in 1869.

It is rather singular there should have been so much dispute about the facts of Jefferson's inauguration. It is clearly proved that he intended to go in the usual state, with a carriage and six horses, but the carriage ordered was not completed in time. Adams refused the courtesy, as aforesaid, and so Jefferson, the attendant shal and a few others made the little trip on horseback. His second inauguration had more style about it. On Saturday, March 4, 1800, Madison took the eath in the hall of the house, and the only fact about it which excited much comment was that he was

clad in a suit of elegant black cloth entirely of American manufacture." The next four inaugurations were ventional in the extreme. Theo of 1821 was on Monday, March 5, as then, for the first

time, the regular day feil on Sunday. John Quincy Adold and solemn ceremonial, but with him it ended, as the country had now out-grown English and colonial forms. And as a great break followed, this is the process

place to give a list of the presidents regularly inaugurated, with datapof birth, inauguration and death, and to note the in-terregnums filled by vice presidents:

George Washington-Feb. 22, 1732; April 30, 189; March 4, 1705; Dec. 14, 1700. John Adams—Oct. 19, 1735; March 4, 1707; July Thomas Jefferson-April 2, 1743; March 4,

Thomas Jefferson—April 5, 1742; March 4, 1881; 1880; July 4, 1885.

James Madison—March 16, 1731; March 4, 1800; 1813; June 25, 1805.

James Moures—April 26, 1758; March 4, 1817;

March 5, 1871; July 4, 1831.

John Quincy Adams—July 11, 1767; March 4, 1835; Feb. 23, 1888.

March 4, 1835; Feb. 23, 1888.

Andrew Jackson-March 13, DE; March 4,

1800; 1800; Others, Date. Martin Van Buren-Dec. 5, 1702; March 4, 1807; July 24, 1802.

June 15, 2840.

June 15, 1940.
Zachary Taylor—Sept. 24, 1781; March 5, 1847; July 9, 1860.
Millard Fillmore—Interregnum.
Franklin Pierce—Nov. 23, 1861; March 4, 1851; James Buchanan - April 12, 1781; March a, 1857;

Abraham Lincoln-Feb. 13, 180; March 4, 1801;

Abraham Lingolm—Feb. 12, 1885; March 6, 1801; 1805; April 15, 1885.

Andrew Johnson—Interruptum.

Ulyses Simpson Grant—April 27, 1832; March 6, 1802; 1871; July 21, 1885.

Rutherford Birchard Hayus—Cet. 14, 1832; March 5, 1877; Jan. 17, 1803.

James Abram Garfield—Nov. 17, 1801; March 1801; March 1802; March 1803.

A 1981, Sept. 19, 1981.

Chaster Alan Arthur—Interregains.

Crover Cleveland—March 15, 1981; March 4, 1980, and to be inaugurated again just eight years later, the first case of the kind in our his-

After Och i cext he will be the only

The fact that three presidents died on Independence Day is indeed extraordinary. As but twenty one have died the chances of but twenty-one have died the chances of one's death on the day are

able. Yet it happened. Vice President



But that two should die on the same day and a third but five years later, and the two signers of the Declaration, the chances are so re-PERSON. snote as to be sparcely calcu-

Hamilin also died on that day. Nearly all the presidents have lived to an advanced age, as it was natural they should be men of great vitality and temperate lives to at tain the honor. John Adams was the old-est, lacking but a few weeks of ninety-one, while or itting Lincoln, billed at fifty-four, and Gardeld, killed symbol few works of John Adams was the old-

fifty, the youngest dying was Polk at fifty-

Another Orious fact to that Ociuding the presidence of the senate who succeeded to the functions of the office, there have been there who presidents than presidents— to wit, thirty-four, though Cliston, Tompkins, Callioun and King such served in two

administrations. From Adems the fother to Adams the son, as aforesaid, the inaugurations were mild affairs, but Jackson come in with a brease, and the coresion was indeed breasty.

He set the example of taking the each ou and delivering the insugural from the each front of the Capitol, and then, making all reasonable deductions for the partison spite of those who described it, the some which followed did indeed "beggar description." The largest crowd seen in Washington down to that time was in attendance, and the mud was, in south western phress, "half bootleg deep," on Pennsylvania avenue.

Through that mind the crowd rushed to the White House, where all the fours were thrown open and punch served out in bur-

rels, buckets tulis and even,
so the opposition said, whole
basins. Even recent in the
house was en wind, and tuen
with heavy and minddy bests
stood on the finest chairs rels, buckets, rule and even, steed on the finest chairs and sofas to see what was going on it front, Lamps and furnitus were broken, and pusch pilled till the

house was a wrock. Some E-CRANAN. after there was a lerge at which a choose weighing 1,60 possion to Jack-The strumbe on) was cut up and served. for pieces resulted in a smash of familiar liquor was sollied and choose trodden into the carpet, while helics held deinty handkereldets to their noses and foreign diplo-

mats looked on in undiagnised borror.

Daniel We ester said the place bedred like



Whigs honored Harrison with a grand rally. There to Lincoln each inauguration was much like its predocestor, and unpersented features of muscual interest. The grands, however, continued to increase, and the procession which followed Burhan-an reached nearly from the Capitol to the

This was the end of the old regime. Lin the as the great men of the day suspected , the old republic was, practically, soon to

4710

pass away, and be replaced by one of vastly increased and centralized powers. In all the great speeches and state papers down to 1801 one finds the federal union referred to itslifferently as Thus President Pieces

in his insugural said, The security and repose of this GRANT, confederacy forbid interference or coloniza tion by any foreign power." dent Buchanan in his said. And Presi-American reflect upon the terrific evils which would result from dismion to every portion of the confederacy." What a storm such use of that word would now raise)

The impending change was indicated on March 4, 1901, by the first military display of real consequence at an inauguration.

There were sharpshooters 南中海

riflemen at the upper windows of the Capitol and artillery to the of the cost front, commanding the crowd to which the new president spoke. It was a sail presage. General Scott was savagely criticised for these arrangements,

but subsequent events justified him.

Since that date the utilitary has formed an important part of every inauguration, and at Grare's second induction, March 4. 1873, the display was such as

to exuits the admiration of foreigners a sustained to the finest exhibits of London, Paris and P. tin. But it was fatal to some of the partici-pants and a many specia-ters. The dischara bad preemiliance as he most incleas-

ent of any 1 sugaration day 6 nevertee in our hist ry. From dawn ill durk a northwest word so keen and a dd that it seemed to child even the bones blew without an instant's counties. Some of sol-diers and so are who had to stood long in place were postrated in consequence, while spectators we ferred so much that the aversage mortalliv of the city for a short time

after is said to have been notable increased.

For otherwise was it at the inequiration of Cleveland, on which occasion by far the William Henry Rarrison—Feb. 3, 17th March
4, 184; April 4, 184.

James Knex Polk—Nov. 2, 178; March 4, 1845;

James Knex Polk—Nov. 2, 178; March 4, 1845; bled in Washington, Correspondents calchusted the

columns. Citizens of Washington still tell with give how the visitors set the mast through on chairs, on beaches in the parks and on the steel of the parks and on the parks a CLEVELANT ings, is the weather was fine and all the hotels overcrowded, and railroad managers tall with pardonable pride

how they got the hundreds of thousands to their homes to fairly good serves. But all these and other incidents of recentings-gurations are will fresh in the public mind. In conclusion, a few comparisons are jus-tifiable. We have had twenty three presdents in 104 years, while Rome had, die carding minor contestants. sixty-four conperces in 500

wars, and Great Britaln has had, beginning with WIL ON SME Ham the Conquerov, hore-five sovereigns in 526 years. Of presidents in Mexico. Of presidents in Mexico.

astimate. Yet two of our n magnison, presidents have been assessmented, and atother, Jackson, only compod that fare by an ancident which apparently would not happen oue time in a thousand. escaped impeachment by but one vote. On the whole, though we may justly claim an Improvement over the dark just, yet there is nothing to make us boast. Our government is by no means exempt from the evils

## NEW ASSESSMENT TAX LAWS

Some Excellent Provisions Are Claimed at a For the Measure.

Collected By One Officer.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 22.-House bill No. 343, which was introduced by Representative Manley, of Albina, and has become a law, is claimed to make some poexcellent provisions in connection with making assessments and of collecting and paying taxes.

sesment and tax rolls of the several counties, in addition to the columns ple ely in the hands of the county classwhere provided, there shall be added four columns—one of which shall six ere desire to keep the roads in good be added headed "Cities," one "School Co-nties may raise a tax by cash levy Districts," one "Am't City Tax," and one Am't School Dist. Tax"; and it posts all supervisors and designates shall be the duty of the several county assessors, in making their assessments, to enter opposite each item of property ap ointed, and to this office the court assessed, in its appropriate column, the name of the city or incorporated town an and the number of the school district in which each item of property assessed is assessable.

TO COMPUTE THE VALUE.

In preparing the tax rolls in the sevnd countles after the several assessments therein have been finally equalized, it shall be the duty of the clerks of the county courts in the several counties to compute the aggregate value of all the assessable property in each of say the incorporated towns or cities and in toi each of the several school districts in each county, and to compile the same UI as well to "let the loys have upon a page or pages of the roll in each be county, showing the names of the in- ed corporated towns or cities arranged alphabetically, and the number of the school districts arranged consecutively. the with the aggregate valuation of the sor assessable property in each town or city and the school district shown opposite to the name or number thereof qu respectively.

DUTLES OF CLUCKS.

All the taxes hereafter levied by any chool district or incorporated town or city shall be levied upon the property an therein respectively assessable upon the tio valuation of such property as shown by 80 the assessment rell last compiled before qu the levy is made in the county in which such school district or incorporated town or city is included; and it shall be 'T." the duty of the clerk of the county get court in each of the several counties, ser ice, died tonight. The first sym-upon application of the clerk or board tot s of the fatal illness were manifestof school directors of any school district | the and of the recorder, auditor or clerk, wi common council of board of directors, but or trustees of any incorporated town or city, to furnish a certificate under the city, to furnish a certificate under the wr able to leave his apartments and scal of the county court showing the tal short periods of exercise in the aggregate valuation of the assessable grounds of his residence. He dined property in the school district or incor mi a his family this evening, and remainded in the library until 9:30. He porated town or city from which such we I to sleep easily and seemed restapplication shall have been made.

It shall be the duty of each school his bedside a few minutes after 10 on the housetops along the avenue as Mr. Buchanan district and each incorporated town o'c ock and was horrified to find him and Mr. Lincoin rote slowly and city, to notify in writing the clerk the family were summoned at once, but to the Capitol, there were squared of the county court in the county withthe street crossings, and squared squared squared of infantry along the route; there were trusty the route; there were trusty to the route to the route; there were trusty to the route; there were trusty to the route to the route; there were trusty to the route to the route to the route. The function of the country with the route they reached the chamber the trust was celebrated in all the Catholic churches in the route. The function of the route to the route before the first day of February in each

Section six provides that all such Da ota for the past twelve years, go-taxes shall be collected by the same of in there from the District of Columficer in the same manner and at the time as taxes for county purposes are collected. It shall be the duty of the greer, and was naturally expected to ly fall on the Durham ballot bill, sevtax collector to pay to the county trens. dr. v the farmer's vote from the indeurer as often as ouce a week all taxes pe dent ranks.] collected and he shall inform the treasurer whenever he pays over to him any De of the money so collected what amounts thereof are to be credited to the several funds for which they are respectively collected taking the re-ceipt of the treasurer in triplicate for the receipts paid into each fund, one of which receipts for each fund he shall retain, tile one with the clerk of the

county court, and furnish one to the school district, town or city for which ach of such amounts are so paid in. The treasurer shall keep the moneys received from the tax collector in separate funds and shall pay over to the several districts, towns or cities, upon demand made by them the amounts thereof to which they are respectively entitled, taking their receipts therefor.

All laws providing for assessors for assessments of property by any school district, incorporated town or city, and all laws in conflict herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Governor Pennoyer Tuesday signed the bill.

THE TAX LEVY, -Salem Journal: 1923 The tax levy for the state is not yet made. Upon motion of Attorney-Gen-Chamberlain a demurrer was sustained in the Multnomah cir- di cuit court to the suit brought to enloin the state board from levying under the increase! valuation of mortgagpresent and state funds will not be available for some time. But warrants are at par.

\$100,000 to \$110,000.

The Road Problem.

I x: Two bills have been passed by the present legislature, which will give the state a set of road laws which are at ast far ahead of those now in and which if carried out ought to res it in making better highways. One of nese is a general road law and the oth it is a special law for the constructio of special roads at the expense of preserty-owners residing within three mi sof the line, and allowing them ter years in which to pay the cost of g the work. It compels no county r district to build Assendamized or gra ied highways unless it so desires, but if it so desires it gives them the po er to do so and pay for the work in astallments, covering a period of

he other bill amends the present ecting and paying taxes.

The first section provides that in the get eral county road fund for the mainter nee of ordinary public highways. The bill places road work more comno to exceed 5 mills. The court apthe districts. All money is paid into the treasury and is not expended by the supervisors. Roadmasters may be appoint a competent engineer, require that all work be done undes his supervision. No new road can be aid out until the roadmaster has ex. mined the location and grade and rep rted favorably upon it.

ter years.

will depend upon each county, but the people and the county court, with the roads will be permanently im roved.

## A Setback.

ae Oregonian in writing a report of ast day's work of the legislature : The most effectual setback Upreceived was last night, when ley interrupted him. It had bedey interrupted him. It had beon had been allowed mileage home vay of San Francisco, a favor secur-y Geer of Marion, who received a n of Don Quixote's apppreciation n objection from that knight erto a pro forms resolution about ment law. Upton was abed Friday evening in one of his cest and most penetrating calamity ls, when Manley arose and obtain-ermission of Upton to ask him a

wish to inquire," said Manley,

What do you mean?" asked Upton, Manley coolly repeated the ques-

re old fellow was all broke up. sch failed him, and he sank vanhed into his seat.

Death of Gen. Benuregard. ew Orleans, Feb. 20.—General G. leauregard, one of the last of the rals of the confederate military aree weeks ago, when he was ated by a complication of disease ch threatened heart failure. He the physician's care, particularly in time of future legislative sessions will be law, and so much of the thic last three or four days, when he not be taken up with the could be leave by in; well. One of the nurses went to

before the first day of February in each year, which notice shall be kept on file by the several clerks and remain a part of the records of the office.

Section six provides that all such Section six provides that all such in there from the District of Column.

Senster Etected.

Deputy Shoriff Croner vesterday at Column only collected \$40.30 taxes. That precint pays a considerable amount of taxes, but generally come to town to pay it. Mr. Croner is at Springfield today.

He has stood for his party as a

RUNAWAY MATCH.-Albany nocrat: At the residence of and by Skaggs, in Lane county, on Feb. 1893, Mr. Bert Roberts of Linn ity and Miss Lulu McBee, of Lane ity, were married. The license for marriage was granted on Feb. 17th county clerk Payne of this county he affidavit of W. E. Moore, and we the age of the bride to be over ears. The consent of David and S. J. McBee is attached. Mr. Me-The consent of David and was in the city Saturday for the sose of having the person who ed the affidavit, who it is asserted, a fletitious name, arrested; but an stigation of the matter induced to cense any such course. It seems a sister of the bride signed ies of her parents to the affidavit, the prosecution would involve her. young couple threatened to run and live together anyway until the ag lady was 18, and she did it in r to prevent such a course, not re-ng completely what she had done. its is the same couple whom County lerk Walker refused to grant a li-

> Daily Guard, Feb. 21. HE GOSHEN CASE. - The case which

tried before Justice B. F. Keeney ioshen yesterday, resulted in the greement of the jury and a subseat dismissal of the case by the jus-The accused was Wm. Brewer, was charged with assault and bat-

ANOTHER ONE NAMED.

BOOK VILLE, Pa., Feb. 21.-George Walker shows that Governor McKin- from Mr. Cleveland in three telegrams ley's liabilities as endorsed are from ye orday, the last one wing at 120 tary Elkins at once granted the reo ock in the afternoon.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21.

S. M. Yoran visited Albany today. J. W. Stewart, of Springfield, is in town today.

The snow still lingers on the Me. Kenzle hills.

Quite a number are now paying their county taxes. Now is the time of year to prepare

for planting fruit trees. R. M. Day returned this afternoon from a trip to Portland.

A. J. Babb returned from a short trip to Portland this afternoon.

Mrs. Fletcher Linn went to Junction this morning to join her husband. Thomas Swift is visiting his sister,

Mrs. Currin, near Cottage Grove. D. W. Coolidge was a passenger for Portland on this morning's local train. The New York Commercial Gazette refers to him as Governor, Pennyroyal, Mrs. N. K. Frazer and child returned this afternoon from a visit in Linn

Rev. Chas. Waehlte left on the local this afternoon for a visit in southern Oregon.

Monday was the thirtieth anniversa-ry of the organization of Re Knights of Pythias.

L. N. Roney will leavy tomorrow for Stwo or three weeks' trip to Missouri and Illinois. Monday's Salem Journal: Hon. A.

Jennings returned today to his home at Irving. Mrs. C. W. Fitch went to Portland

this morning and will visit there for several days. S. W. Condon started on a trip this

morning to the new county of Lincoln, on Yaquina Bay. E. P. Thorp, of the Cottage Grove Leader, passed through this afternoon

on his return from Portland. A man was immersed in the mill pond last night by Rev. Alley, hav-ing joined the Christian church. Astoria Budget: Now that the legis-

lature has adjourned. Oregon can save about eleven hundred dollars a day. The mayor of Portland will receive \$3500 a year, and the Governor of Oregon \$1500. Which had you rather be? Prof. L. C. Carson went to Portland

attendance at the wedding of her sister. Mrs. J. M. Stott, who has been visiting with Mesdames Hoffman in this city returned to her home at Portland this morning.

on the local train this morning to be in

"w ether you are going to take a pleas-ure rip to San Francisco on your mil-cai after the session." The Lakeview Examiner comes to us printed on Manilla paper. Bad roads, delaying its supply of paper, is the The Lakeview Examiner comes to cause assigned.

Fred Bangs, who has been visiting his father, E. Bangs, for several months, returned last night to his former home in northwest Missouri.

The month of January was remarka-ble for having two life-size full moons, and February will be quite as remarkable by having no full moon at all. Salem Journal: E. H. Flagg, the

Democrat editor, goes East in about a week, and State Printer Baker and wife start for Mexico to be gone a month or more about the same time, The general incorporation bill will

not be taken up with the consideration of long charter bills. Over 100 tickets have been sold in Eugene for the dance to be given by the railroad engineers and firemen at Roseburg tomorrow evening, and the demand for them is still great.

We received a number of items from Lynx Hollow today, but the communication bore no signature, therefore it was consigned to our waste basket.

world on Sunday. The pre-vices were held in this city.

Governor Pennover has labored hard

eral game bills and perhaps others. Coos Bay Mail: And now it is reported that the cold luanimate rock used for the jetty at Bandon, will burn up like pitch and make a blazing fire. This beats reports of the climate in Bandon by the sea. Verily, our neighbors must be practicing for a

boom this summer. Carpenter & Westerfield offer for sale the Lafayette Ledger plant for \$1,000. But for the fact that the county is so overburdened with newspapers—ten of them—it would be a bargain, but as things now exist in that county, none of the papers there can prosper financi-ally, any more than ten cattle can fat-

ten on what five ought to eat.

Now that the legislature is over and its work summed up, it is seen that in all 200 bills have been passed out of the 700 introduced. Of those which passed 111 originated in the house and so in the senate. Fifty-three were amend-ing city charters or incorporating towns, and 24 carried appropriations.

The majority of the remainder were only minor amendments to the code.

The Union Scout in its county court proceedings has the following: were then opened on keeping county poor farm for one year and contract was let to Egbert Coffinberry at \$3,75 per week for each pauper, the contract-or to have the use of the poor farm and the county to furnish the neressary clothing and medical assistance for the paupers, the contractor to furnish all cessary care and attention to the

es as equalized by the beard of equalization. No appeal has been taken up till today, and the state levy will be made as soon as the beard can meet. State warrants are not being cashed at present and state funds will not be to be the cannot be the present and state funds will not be the cannot being cashed at present and state funds will not be the cannot being cashed at present and state funds will not be the cannot being cashed at the present of the cannot episode the upon the person of James Hutch. In regard to the cannon episode the washington correspondent of the Oregon that the fund present of the inauguration of Cleveland notwithstanding the opposition of Governor Pennoyer. Senator Mitchell has se-Pennoyer. Senator Mitchell has se-cured an order from the secretary of war authorizing the commanding officer at Vancouver to loan the Thurman Le-gion of Peland two brass cannon for \*\*Larger Than at first Thought.\* W Jenks will be attorney-general in Yaunosrown, O., Feb. 25.—An in- Cl. reland's second administration. He vestigation into the failure of R. L. res ived the news of his appointment Captain A. D. Rockfellow, The request came from vestigation into the failure of R. L. res ived the news of his appointment Captain A. D. Rockfellow, The request came from the larger and when formeraled with the legion and when forwarded with

0

Hayti and South America, it would be idle to make an

which afflict other nations.

(