

FROM OREGON'S LECTURER.

He Talks About Lane County and Her People.

We clip the following from the Pacific Farmer, published at Portland: CARUS, Or., July 10, 1897. Home again after spending one month in Lane county in grange work. I visited all the granges in the county but the Franklin, and scattered grange literature through the county generally and organized one new grange, Pleasant Hill, with twenty-five members. The grange is in the pleasant part of Oregon—a most excellent class of people well-to-do and must make a success. In this vicinity is a cheese factory, turning out a most excellent quality of cheese. They commenced harvesting wheat in June. While in the county I visited the Mohawk, Goshen, Grand Prairie, Pleasant Hill, Dexter, Crowell, Coast Fork, Hebron, Siuslaw and Royal. There ought to be twenty granges in Lane county and I hope the efficient deputies will push the work to the utmost.

Crops in Lane county are fine and fruit of every kind plentiful. Prunes are immense. I do not like cheat hay; it seems quite inferior to our clover and timothy, but it may be better than it looks. My trip in Lane county has been a very pleasant one and I hope has been of some benefit to the grange. I was most royally entertained by the Hausmitts, the Haydens, the Spores, the Stewards, the Hamptons, the Bristows, the Wests, the Williams, the Powells, the Geers, the Simpsons, the Elliots, and a host of others whose names I cannot recall, and last but not least, our old friend Dr. Sharples. The doctor and his good wife are seemingly quite happy alone on their farm with their 50 acres of prunes and immense dry house and large warehouse. He has been a successful surgeon and physician in Lane county and is now and has been for some time devoting his whole time in the fruit business. He does nothing on the halves and takes great pleasure in showing his beautiful orchard and improvements to his friends, and his hospitality is unbounded.

J. CASTO, Lecturer Oregon State Grange.

Circuit Court.

The following causes of action have been filed with clerk Jennings, for the circuit court.

Louis Hartwig vs Charlotte Hurst; to recover \$149, and for cost and disbursements of action.
Zorada Hartwig vs Lewis Hartwig; demurrer to complaint.

DECLINED TO START.—Junction City. Times: The horse race billed for this place Saturday between Bald Hornet of Eugene and a Linn county horse, failed to come off. It is claimed by the backers of Bald Hornet that a race horse of great speed had been substituted and they declined to start. In order to save the crowd from disappointment a saddle horse race was run between the horses owned by Mill Barnett and Sam Ferguson for a small purse. The former came out ahead. The attendance was quite large considering the brief notice given.

BILL GIRD.—We take the following from the Monroe items in the Corvallis Times, concerning a man known by nearly every old timer in Oregon: "Nearer to town is the farm of Wm. Gird, known as the 12-mile house in the early stage days. It contains 630 acres in all. Fine stock raising is Mr Gird's chief business and he has some of the best in the state, animals of all kinds with pedigree. Mr Gird is a good neighbor and a warm hearted, true friend who never yet turned his back on a man in trouble."

SOME HANDSOME CASES.—F E Dunn has just received from Portland a couple of cases that are elegant pieces of furniture, besides they will be quite useful in his large store. They are of Oregon manufacture and the wood is the Oregon oak. This wood is said, by furniture men, to be far superior in beauty and strength to the Eastern product.

The Ashland Tidings prints a portion of the oration delivered by A E Reames at the late celebration in Jacksonville. Notwithstanding the fact that many distinguished speakers have addressed our citizens on like occasions, Mr Reames' effort is considered among the best ever heard in southern Oregon.
Carey F Martin writes to the Journal as follows: An active young man is Mr G G Brown, the first assistant in the state land office under General Odell. Mr Brown was educated at the State University at Eugene, leaving that institution about ten years ago and is altogether a very competent man for most any position. His very pleasant and obliging manners and obliging manners and uniform courtesy make him a favorite with all who do business with him.

COURT REPORTS.

Table listing court cases and amounts, including Court met in special session, Full bench present, E O Potter Judge, salary June 1897, A S Patterson treasurer, salary June, C S Hunt superintendent, salary June, A J Johns sheriff, salary June 1897, C L Scott deputy sheriff, salary June, A C Jennings clerk, salary June 1897, F L Gibbs, deputy clerk, salary June, A J Zamwalt, rebate on taxes, Co. warehouse at Irving; not allowed, Resignation of John L. Stewart, as supervisor of road district No 87 accepted and report adopted. Alex Lewis appointed to fill the vacancy, A J Johnson notified the court that he had appointed M L Campbell a special deputy sheriff, L T Harris deputy district attorney state vs J M Shortridge, W S Buel blacksmithing on road tools, S H Friendly, pauper supplies, Henderson & Linn, medicine for paupers, J W Vaughan J P fees state vs J H Shortridge, J H Wells constable fees state vs J H Shortridge, Chas Dutton witness state vs J H Shortridge, J H Wells constable fees state vs Roy Land, Walter Kelley witness state vs Roy Land, Warner Kelley witness fees state vs Roy Land, Charles Craighead witness fees state vs Roy Land, James Land witness fees state vs Roy Land, J W Vaughan witness fees state vs Roy Land, I K Peters, oil for tank, M J Hadsall, J P state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad (reconsidered) claimed \$12.25, allowed, S J Hubbard special constable state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad (reconsidered) claimed \$23.25, allowed, E A Hadsall special constable state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad (reconsidered) claimed \$10.75, allowed, Ed A Evans special constable state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad (reconsidered) claimed 38 cents, allowed, Geo Hadsall special constable state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad (reconsidered) claimed \$2.65, allowed, George Barber juror state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad claimed \$2.00, allowed, George Bradley juror state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad claimed \$1.00, allowed, Frank Hawley juror state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad claimed \$1.80, allowed, P J Jackson juror state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad claimed \$1.50, allowed, H B Gray juror state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad, Geo B Camp juror state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad, S J Hubbard, witness state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad claimed \$3.00, allowed, W J Bump witness state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad claimed \$12.00, allowed, B E Cobb witness state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad claimed \$12.00, allowed, A R Buttolph, witness state of Oregon vs Sam Harkleroad claimed \$11.00, allowed, G W Wright lumber, B F Finn, lumber, claimed \$28, C Cole, lumber, C Cole, lumber, C Cole, lumber, Chas H Stickle, lumber, John Wenzinger, lumber, J I Jones, lumber, J A Holt, lumber, Griffin Hardware Co, road and bridge material, Hard & Davenport, lumber, C Cole, pauper supplies, F B Bellman, superintending rock crusher, J R Yates, engine and hands running rock crusher, C W Washburne, gravel, B B Eby, repairs on road tools, Hetty Bond, gravel, from road fund, Hetty Bond, gravel, from road fund, George Midgley, lumber for engine tender, John Cochran, wood for engine, C A Meriau, J T Rowland, supervisor road district No 107 for June, Register, printing, O A Rowland, deputy sheriff, Fred C Bean, D P Burton, assessor, D W Coolidge, deputy assessor, John T Wilson, deputy assessor.

ANACHRONISM.

Today amid the sabbings of the rain. While pale December with gaunt finger tips Proffers the cup of doom to nature's lips. And, frowning, looks her bitter mood of pain, I cannot mark the strife 'twixt life and death For joy of one fair thought that dwells with summer. A summer hillside, rising by the sea, Made still with bloom and song-bird's vocal note. Care no's dreams that fill a stormy night With peace and love in those my waking hours. With lips of loveliness, less deep in chafed flowers. With blue waves dashing in the golden light, And one swift flight of swallow drifting by, How like a cloud across the drifting sky. —Mary E. Blake in Woman's Journal.

CUSTOMS OF THE MIKADO.

His Majesty's Methods of Dealing With Ministers and People. The mikado's daily customs are very regular. He always goes to his study at 9 a. m. and remains at work there until 1 p. m. He reads and signs all parliamentary laws and decrees. When a cabinet minister addresses his majesty about any public matter, he inquires about the subject, the purpose and condition, and decides it. He is firm and not changeable. When he decides a matter once, he cannot alter that he moved. At the beginning of Matsukata's cabinet, parliament decided to reduce the salaries of the cabinet ministers and other government officers. The prime minister, Count Matsukata, addressed his majesty about it. His majesty did not consent, and he said: "Many officers cannot live upon a fixed salary. Some cabinet ministers have been obliged to borrow money, and I have advanced money from my treasury to support them. If the present cabinet ministers retain their positions by borrowing money, all cabinet ministers therefore can do so. Therefore I cannot consent to the reduction of salaries." Count Matsukata retired from his majesty's office, the cabinet once more debated the question with the count, and Matsukata went again to consult the emperor. His majesty was not inclined to see him again, and sent an attendant to say to him: "I have already commanded about the reduction of salaries. I cannot see you any more." The salaries were therefore not reduced. His majesty understands the condition of the lower classes, and familiarizes himself with the private conduct of the cabinet ministers. When he reads newspaper articles relating to the private misconduct of any cabinet ministers and attacking him, his majesty sometimes smiles. His majesty is fond of reading books and newspapers. He is especially fond of German books. He likes to compose Japanese poems, which he can do very readily. His ability in that respect is much admired by his attendants. His majesty dislikes all pretense and hypocrisy. When it has been reported to his majesty that some of his subjects have given their lives in thus of food or earthquake to preserve his majesty's picture, he has been much touched, but he is anxious to discourage his subjects from such foolishness, and to preserve them from any but necessary danger. Withal, the emperor's life is a very happy and peaceful one, blessed by the love and respect of grateful subjects, and when his majesty makes a tour anywhere in Japan without his guards he is in no danger, and is received everywhere with reverence and joy.—Japanese American Voice.

The Sense of Touch.

The question has been asked, "Which of our senses is most capable of improvement?" An English scientist says probably the sense of touch. Strictly speaking the senses are capable rather of alteration and specialization than of improvement. For instance, those who have much to do in the open air become immensely long sighted, but this is abnormal, and the increased superiority in one direction is lost by inferiority in another. But there are many trades which afford abundant evidence that the sense of touch, at any rate in certain directions, can be largely developed. For instance, the connoisseur of china relies much more on an almost imperceptible difference of feeling in the texture than on his eyes to discover the genuineness of any piece. The blind beggar can very soon discern between different metals merely by the sense of touch, and, in fact, the education of the blind affords a remarkable instance of the development of this sense. In certain manufactures the skilled workman knows entirely by this sense when a mixture has reached the proper degree of solidity or a material is of the right texture, and he receives very high wages by virtue of this sense alone. On the other hand, the sense of smell and the sense of taste are each of them blunted and lose their finer perception if the same object is frequently presented to them. In every case, however, it is not the general sense of touch that is improved, but a special excellence of the sense.—New York Ledger.

Some Truth in That.

"Look at this, will you?" exclaimed the real estate and house-renting optimist. "In this paper there is a record of 87 marriage licenses issued yesterday." "Well, what of it?" said his partner, the pessimist of the firm, who was leaning back in a chair with his hat pulled down over his eyes. "What of it?" echoed the other. "Can't you see? Those 87 marriage licenses mean 87 marriages. The 87 marriages will lead to 87 inquiries for houses, flats, or at least eligible apartments. It's bound to stimulate business in our line, and we'll get our share." "That doesn't follow at all. Those 87 licenses represent 174 persons, don't they?" "Yes." "Probably all adults?" "Undoubtedly. What of it?" "Nothing," growled the pessimist, "except that 174 persons who have hitherto occupied 174 apartments will hereafter occupy 87. You give me a pain. Go away." —Everson's Weekly.

Asbestos Plates.

An asbestos plate is most useful as a part of the kitchen plinishing. Often-times it is not convenient to remove a stove lid, and thus the asbestos plate is used to make toast, but the slices may be browned and laid on the asbestos plate on top of the range, although they will require as constant attention to prevent burning as if held over the coals on a cooking fork.

Not All the Time.

Doctor.—Are you troubled with insomnia all the time? Patient.—No. Not when I'm asleep.—Yale Record.

LORD RANDOLPH'S WAGER.

How the Statesman Made Quick Time Across Westminster Bridge.

The late Lord Randolph Churchill was scarcely less famous as a wit and joker than as a statesman. His colleagues in the house of commons were oftentimes the victims of his pranks, and many a good story is told in which "Handy" figures as the hero. It is still told in the lobby. One night while Lord Randolph was conversing with several friends in the safe attached to the house a question arose as to the time it would take a pedestrian to cross Westminster bridge. Different opinions were expressed, but no two of the disputants were able to agree. At length Lord Randolph, who had been a silent auditor of the discussion, offered to wager that he could cross from the Middlesex to the Surrey side of the bridge while "Big Ben," the great bell in the clock tower of the parliament buildings, was striking the four quarters and the hour of 12. The wager was accepted by one of the members of the company, and it was arranged that at the hour named witnesses should be stationed at each end of the bridge to watch the performance.

A few minutes before midnight a select party of well-known members was seen to emerge from a little door near the speaker's quarters in the parliament buildings and stalk sedately across the bridge. At the farther end the party paused and was soon surrounded by a curious throng. Several other distinguished legislators soon afterwards appeared and politely requested passersby to keep to the left. Just as "Big Ben" began to strike the first quarter the figure of a man, wearing a top hat and evening clothes, was seen to leap out of a little group of men on the Middlesex side. Some wagging friend raised the cry of "stop thief!" and in a jiffy half a score of wondering men and boys were fast on the heels of the doughty sprinter. A policeman, hearing the cry and observing the fleeing man, started in pursuit.

As Big Ben continued to clang the pace grew hotter and hotter. One by one the pursuers began to fall away, but the big policeman hung grimly by his task. When the center of the knot of men on the Surrey side had begun to strike the hour, a cheer arose from the watchers on the Surrey side, and Lord Randolph, who had until then been running up an incline, now had the descent in his favor. A few moments later the panting policeman came upon his man, surrounded by admiring friends.

"What's up?" stammered the breathless and bewildered body. "Two strokes to spare!" puffed the victorious Lord Randolph.

The officer started, blushed, apologized, wiped his brow and went away.—Exchange.

PARIS FLATS BEAT OURS.

The Frenchman Pays Less and Gets More For His Money.

In some respects at least flat life in Paris seems to hold advantages over that in New York and London. The concierge, for instance, has not obtained yet the despotic power of the Imperial Harlem janitor. He does not even attempt to dictate to the tenants when they shall or shall not eat, and they may dump their ashes and cook their meals at their own sweet will.

The concierge, like the janitor, lives in the building, and he is expected, besides keeping the building scrupulously clean, to attend to all the wants of his tenants. He or his wife must run all the errands, make up the cards of visitors and see that no guest is compelled to climb up to a flat when the owner is out. For his services the concierge receives a regular fee, amounting to about \$30 a year. The rental, too, of the Parisian flat is much less than that of New York, Harlem, or even Brooklyn. At Neully-sur-Seine, a bus ride of about three-quarters of an hour from the heart of Paris, one may get a three room flat, with kitchen and bath, for less than \$10 a month.

The apartments in this suburb overlook a beautiful park, the rooms are honestly "light and airy," and the kitchen contains running water, a stove, meat safe and coal bin. All the rooms are furnished with parquet flooring, the ceiling is decorated prettily and French windows open out on to little balconies.

The marksmen in the neighborhood deal in products suitable to such miniature homes. It is possible to buy rabbit, duck, York and Hamelin. The concierge, on the other hand, is not so well supplied with a beautiful park, the rooms are honestly "light and airy," and the kitchen contains running water, a stove, meat safe and coal bin. All the rooms are furnished with parquet flooring, the ceiling is decorated prettily and French windows open out on to little balconies.

The eagle has a most wonderful power of vision is shown from the fact that it flies in almost a straight line for any object which it desires to secure. Bald eagles also possess this far-sightedness. Long before human eyes can discern their prey is fixed on distance, and their eyes of vision to their parents are shrill and continuous. The structure of their eyes makes them peculiarly strong. The brightest glare of sunlight does not affect them. Eagles do not fly as high in the air as some other birds, but their flight is very long and steady. A peculiarity about eagles is that they are constant to their mates, not changing every season, as most birds do. Sometimes the same pair of eagles will return to the same nest year after year. They seem to become acquainted with the locality, and if they are not disturbed are regular tenants.—New York Ledger.

A Guilty Conscience.

"I was quite at a loss," said Mr. Stormington Barnes, "to understand why, when I pointed my finger into space and said 'the counterfeit president of a man,' a man got up and precipitated." "I guess," that he must have been the man who did it." "Did what?" "Came in on a lead quarter."—Washington Star.

Pine and fir have long fibers, exceeding ly well adapted to the use of the paper maker, but the resinous substances contained in these woods form so large a percentage of the composition and are so difficult of removal that the paper makers are compelled to use other varieties.

Every Japanese barracks has a gymnasium, and the Japanese soldiers rank among the best gymnasts in the world. In half a minute they can scale a 14 foot wall by simply bounding on each other's shoulders, one man supporting two or three others.

The domestic tastes of the Princess of Wales have a most natural origin. Her father in early manhood was a poor young man and lived almost in seclusion with his wife and children. Her mother, a German matron, trained her to housewifery.

GET UP AND BUSTLE.

If you want your town to push forward go to work for it says an exchange. Talk for it. Either run your business with a go-ahead spirit or sell out and leave it. Men who are always trying to get out of business will never do much for any town. A lot of meetings must be done—run the thing for all it's worth; get up steam and keep it up, or get it out and let nature take its course. If you want business to come to your town, encourage those who do come. If you want a prosperous town, where people can come who are disposed to make homes, then do away with and bury from sight all jealousy and spite and work more for common prosperity and mutual benefit. Wake up! Rub your eyes, roll up your sleeves and go to work. Do not work with fear and trembling but take it for granted that blood will tell. Leave results to themselves, sow no trouble, but all unite to make it the biggest kind of a town. Go to work.

A strike of marvelous wealth is reported on the Yukon. Men with the hardihood to get in are making fortunes. Common miners receive \$15 a day and board. Among the most lucky are J J Clemens, of Los Angeles, who cleared up about \$175,000. He bought out \$50,000 and invested the rest. Prof T C Lippy, of Seattle, bought out about \$50,000 and has \$175,000 in sight, and claims his mines is worth \$5,000,000 or more; William Stanley, of Seattle, cleared up \$112,000; Clarence Berry, \$110,000; Henry Anderson, \$55,000; Frank Keller, \$50,000; T J Kelley, \$33,000; William Stone, of Nanaimo, \$85,000, and at least thirty more who will not talk.

The Salem Journal has figured the following out: It is the general opinion that there will be but two tickets in the field, Republican and Bimetallie Union. Geo E Chamberlain is a ready talked by the latter forces for the next governor. The Mitchell faction will seek to run Binger Hermann, general land commissioner, for governor; Treasurer Metchan is to be secretary of state, and Senator I L Patterson treasurer, Frank Baker or state printer, Justice Moore for judge, and Idleman for attorney general. The other republicans will seek to renominate their present state officials throughout, except treasurer, who is serving his second term.

Saturday's Overland Travel.

Today, as during the past three days, large numbers of the Endevor excursionists passed through Eugene homeward bound. The first train, a special, passed at 1:35 a. m. The regular No. 15 overland passed through in four sections as follows: First section, 7:55 a. m., 15 cars; second section, 9:20 a. m., 10 cars; third section, 9:50 a. m., 7 cars; fourth section, 11:00 a. m., 11 cars. They will continue to come through tomorrow, although in not so large numbers, No 15 going through in two or possibly three sections. The main body of the Eugene delegation has not yet arrived, a thought being looked for an every train.

AT THE CREAMERY.

A reporter learned today that the Eugene creamery will, commencing next week, receive from the country near Lewellyn 1000 pounds of milk daily, and probably 1200, bringing the total received daily up past the 2500 pound mark. The creamery is making over 40 pounds of butter daily, and is building up a good business.

LOST AND FOUND.

Yesterday Mrs Al C Auster went pleading near the McKenzie river, about seven miles from here. When she returned home she discovered that her gold watch was gone. Her daughter, Miss Mertie, drove to the place this morning looking for the missing watch and found it where her mother had jumped out of the buggy. Rather lucky.

WITH THE L. O. T. M.—

On last evening the Eugene live, L. O. T. M. provided a dainty lunch and an excellent program and proceeded to amuse and entertain themselves. No outsiders were present, even the knights of the order not being invited. From all reports given out they had a very pleasant time.

VERY LOW.—

Udels Bob Galley is very ill at Cottage Grove, and the doctor in attendance, we learn, has very little hopes of his recovery.

HOPS IN ENGLAND.

Lupulin, of the Mark Lane Express has a hop retrospective covering the sixty years of Queen Victoria's reign. So me of its sentences are as follows:

"The area of land cultivated for hops in 1837 amounted to 56,323 acres. The acreage passed through various fluctuations, falling to its lowest point in 1849, when 42,798 acres were recorded, and raising to its maximum of 71,798 acres in 1878. Being reduced somewhat in succeeding years, the acreage advanced again till we find it in 1885 at nearly the same figure as in 1878. For the past ten years there has been a gradual but steady reduction, and the most recent available returns for 1896 give us 54,249 acres. These figures will probably be reduced this year, so that the close of the period under consideration will most likely show a reduction of 3,000 to 4,000 acres from the cultivation of 1837. The highest average prices realized during the past sixty years are recorded in the celebrated 'famine' of 1882, when the crop being only estimated at 120,000 cwt., the average price realized was £18 11s 8d per cwt. A striking contrast to this figure is found in the year 1896, when only 60s per cwt. could be made on the average. This presents the lowest figure in the record of the period. For the past four years the average, however, came down very near the lowest record, showing only 64s 6d per cwt. from 1894 to 1897 being much below any previous four years in direct succession, and with the solitary exception of 1896 being the most unprofitable of any preceding season. The American growers now look upon England as the national outlet for their surplus production. The average growth of the United States for the past seven years amounts to 240,000 bales per annum, their natural home consumption being about 180,000 bales, they have therefore about 60,000 bales of their own growth to dispose of each year; but as they import some special German hops, their actual surplus is greater, and their exports for the past six years have averaged 78,000 bales, or about 125,000 cwt. When we know that by far the largest portion of this quantity is sent to England, it hardly needs another word to prove the immense results involved in the abolition of the hop duty, and the preponderant importance in the record of events happening in the past sixty years.

Salem Statesman: There are many stories told as to the origin of the term "Webfoot," as applied to Oregonians.

One of the probable ones is that the appellation first became current in "the days old, the days of gold, the days of '49." In the mining time a traveler who spent the night at a farm house on the marshy banks of the Long Tom, in what is now Lane county, remarked that the children in this country should be provided with webbed feet. "We have thought of that," said the hostess, at the same time displaying to the astonished visitor her baby's feet with webs between the toes.

The Southern Pacific railroad is now doing a large increased freight business.

Opening the Ogden gateway has been very advantageous to the line in Oregon and has nearly doubled the freight and passenger business. Mr Markham is giving the people new methods. He is certainly the right man in the right place. There are 105,106 "indorsed" applicants for less than 13,000 offices at Washington. President McKinley knows that more than 90,000 persons have got to be disappointed in any event and he shows no inclination to hasten matters in this connection, remarks the East Oregonian.

News has been posted at the agencies at Astoria informing the fishermen that hereafter only 3 cents a pound would be paid for chinook salmon weighing over 10 pounds and 1 1/2 cents for steel heads.

The price has been 4 cents.