

Judge Potter has returned from Portland. E. L. Campbell went to Woodburn this morning. Ben D Boswell, of Boswell Springs, was in Eugene today. Miss Ramsey returned to her home at Halsey this forenoon. Mahara's Mammoth Minstrel will be in Eugene in a few weeks. Judge Medley and wife of Cottage Grove, were in Eugene today. Miss Maud Densmore arrived home from Junction this afternoon. H. E. Ankey returned to his mines in Jackson county last evening. Gov Whiteaker was about the streets again today. He is a little better. Mr and Mrs B A Washburne of Springfield were in Eugene today. Deputy Sheriff Scott was at the hanging of Wachline at Hillsboro today. W W H Wley, wife and child, of Cottage Grove, were in Eugene this forenoon. C M Vandenberg returned to Cottage Grove today after a short business visit in this city. Darwin Bristow of Cottage Grove, passed through today enroute home from Portland. H T Condon and Wm Preston were returning passengers from Portland on today's 2:04 local. L Goldie has broken the record at Dawson City. He recently lost \$18,400 in a single evening. Workmen are putting in the front of the McClung building just south of the Hotel Eugene today. P B Whitney, of Oakland, traveling freight agent of the Southern Pacific railroad, is in the city. Dr Chapman is to lecture at Woodburn on the 12th instant on "Psychology and Child Study." Harry Bailey has received the appointment of receiver of public moneys, at the Lakeview, Oregon, land office. Dr C H Chapman went to Roseburg this afternoon and will lecture tonight before the Douglas county teacher's institute. We are informed that the freight business of the S P R R is just about the same it was last year at this time. Holden Bros are busily engaged filling in their Willamette and Eleventh street roadways with fine gravel. Claude Strahan, son of the late Judge Strahan, who is well known in Eugene as practicing law with good success in Portland. George H Smith, the drummer, after an annual trip of several days in Eugene, left for Portland on this forenoon's local train. Mrs Sarah Nelson and Mrs Mary Bryan, of Newberg, Yamhill county, are in Eugene visiting with Mr and Mrs J C Watkins. Attorney Markley left for Portland on a professional trip this forenoon. Enroute he will stop at two or three of the valley towns. A replevin suit was heard by Justice Wheeler today. The action was voluntarily dismissed and it will be brought in a different form. Andy Taylor and family have returned to Corvallis from San Francisco, where he conducted a barber shop for a short time. The Lebanon Express says that Frank Skipworth and bride will go to Junction City next week, where Frank will open up a law office. The Postal Telegraph Company is preparing to string another wire between Portland and San Francisco. Some of the wire has already been received at the Eugene depot. It is claimed that a heavy financial bonus will be paid Spain to stop the Cuban war. Secret negotiations are said to be in progress between the state department and the insurgents. The Salem Sentinel says: "John H. Koles has been appointed postmaster at Eugene, vice John Green, resigned." Well, hardly. Guess the Sentinel has got some other town and Eugene mixed up. The Pacific: Yale University has a faculty of 250 members. The number of students in attendance last year was 2,600. The faculty of Oberlin College numbers 70. There were 1,101 students last year. The republican state convention of 1860 was held at Eugene, with W Carey Johnson president, and Joel Ware and A G Hovey secretaries. A representative to congress and three presidential electors were nominated. Salem Journal: Dr Sharples, of Lane county, is delivering lectures on prunes. He can fill an audience chuck full of prunes in two hours. What Dr Sharples don't know about prunes would go into a very small basket. Albany Democrat: J W Ball returned this morning from San Francisco accompanied by his wife who had been there several months for treatment, which did her no permanent good, and she is now in a critical condition.

J P Jones, of the Southern Pacific, is in the city. Postmaster Roney of Gothen, was in town today. S H Woods, of Dallas, was in Eugene today. Rev J C Wooley went to Cottage Grove today. Secretary Kincaid was an arrival from Salem by today's 2:04 local. Miss Flora Bettlemier, of Woodburn, came up this afternoon to visit friends. Arthur McAllister went to Cottage Grove this afternoon to visit his brother Frank. Mrs Geo Frizzell is visiting with Mrs Geo F Croner. She will remain here until spring. B F Moore and daughter, Miss Mary, and J A Palmer, returned from Drain on today's 10:50 local. Louis Wasserman, of the Eugene Soap Company, made a short trip down the valley today. G S O Humbert of the Divinity School, went to Elmira today and will preach there tomorrow. Attorney W D Fenton, of Portland, came up last night to attend the special session of the circuit court in this city. Judge J J Daly and wife, of Dallas, are in the city. Judge Daly has a case before Judge Fullerton that was set for today. Dean Sanderson and Jno Handwerker, of the Divinity school, went down the valley today to meet regular appointments. Judge Fullerton arrived down from Roseburg this morning to hold a special term of circuit court at chambers in this city. Miss Retta Stuart of Albany, arrived on yesterday's local and will enter the U of O. She will reside with Mr and Mrs G S O Humbert. Mr and Mrs D J Martin of Sheridan, Iowa, who have been visiting relatives in this state, leave tomorrow for their home, via the Southern Pacific. Bishop Cranston, the noted M. E. divine, arrived in Eugene this afternoon and will conduct services at the M E church in this city tomorrow. Today's Albany Democrat: Miss Loretta Stewart, a graduate of the Albany High school, left yesterday for Eugene to enter the University of Oregon. Grant's Pass Observer: "Col J B Straigh", of New York, who formerly operated the Waldo copper mines, was in Grant's Pass last week. He is now in the employ of the Standard Oil Co. Cottage Grove Messenger: Mrs Ida Spray and children arrived Saturday from Monmouth. She will spend several months with her father, R Griffin. Mr Spray left Saturday morning for Klondike; he expects to return in the fall. A man just from Dawson says that what the people there need is a cure for scurvy and not relief from starvation. A grand opportunity for the government to help a suffering scurvy people. People not willing to catch the scurvy by the way, should stay away from the Klondike country. There was one party of five men on the Corona to whom the loss of their outfits means ruin. This party was from the East. When they got the gold fever they called their relatives together, and it was decided to mortgage two homesteads and the furniture to get the money to send the gold seekers north. They raised \$2750 for the trip.

WHEN THE MORE INTIMATE SIDE OF HIS CHARACTER BECAME KNOWN. The Great Disaster Which Came to Him So Unexpectedly and What Led to It. His Greatest Distress Was to Be Deceived by Those He Trusted. General Grant came to live in New York in 1881 with the last of his unparalleled successes and his unequalled honors surrounding him. With such dignities and ceremonies as the metropolis accord only to a few men in each generation, it welcomed within its gates the first citizen of the republic. The sight of that sturdy figure, which had borne without flinching the burdens of war and state, and of that pleasant, untroubled countenance, serene with the wonted mastery of all circumstances and the quiet confidence in fortune, became a familiar one at the larger ceremonies of the city. That unfortunate, impetuous harm on a hundred battlefields, should strike down the old hero in the hour of his peaceful fame no one dreamed, least of all Grant himself. The more intimate side of his character became known during his later life in the east. That his sternness of aspect concealed a nature that was full of gentleness and as simple as a child, that indeed "the loving are the darling," the world scarcely learned before the heavy hand of disease had been laid upon a spirit bowed down with unmerited misfortune. George W. Childs told of a conversation he had with Grant when the latter was spending his summer at Long Branch. He asked the general what had been the greatest distress he had sustained, and the reply was, "To be deceived by those I trusted." It is altogether a pleasant chapter that the life of General Grant presents at this period, brief though it is and although the mutterings of the storm are heard out of that clear sky of contentment. In the family circle or when surrounded by old comrades he was by no means the irresponsive man he has been painted. He was free and interesting in conversation, and, as Childs recalled, talked more than any single member of the company, but he added: "Let a stranger enter, and he would say nothing more during the evening. That was one peculiarity of his." In these conversations General Grant sometimes went over the eventful scenes of the past. He was generous in his estimate of the men who had fought by his side. His admiration of Sheridan was unmeasured. He used to say that "Little Phil" was the greatest fighter he ever knew, and that another war would develop in him the supreme commander. His own reserved nature found in the dashing soldier's overflowing spirits, boundless confidence and sometimes emphatic conversation a complement to itself. For reasons of much the same sort he had a positive affection for General John A. Logan. He was proud of both of them and happy in their society. His loyalty to his friends was entire. One of his principles was "Never does a friend under fire." While it is more than likely that the famous "306" did not bear with them into the Chicago convention any real wish of General Grant's that they be successful, he took a soldier's delight afterward in their magnificently faithful fight in his behalf and never forgot it. His partiality for his army comrades had been shown while he was president. "I like," he said, "to appoint the children of army and navy officers because they have no political influence." The care he exercised over the orphans of veterans who had died on the field was continued in private life. Sometimes he took the form of gifts and subscriptions really beyond his means. An application from a soldier's widow was one thing he found it hard to refuse. The blow that struck Grant down came suddenly. It is a saddening episode to recall, with its cruel shock of surprise and the still more cruel imputations that for the moment were cast upon the old hero's integrity, but when the dust that had been raised by the crash of the banking house of Grant & Ward had cleared the figure that it revealed was not that of a man who had bartered his honor and risked all and lost in a desperate throw, but of an old soldier dazed by the vision of a partner's unfaithfulness and stripped in a moment of his worldly possessions, and yet with his personal honesty shining out from the ruin of his house's credit and his resolute courage to redeem his ill fortune standing forth like a solitary tower in an earthquake leveled plain. Grant had entered Wall street because he found his income insufficient for his family. The genius of Ferdinand Ward dazzled him as it had dazzled other men in the street. Grant thought himself a wealthy man. It was a matter of pride to him that he should reverse the ill omens of his life as a private citizen prior to the war and demonstrate before the world that he could succeed in business as in war. That morning in May of 1884 came when he found that his house had failed for millions. Resolutely he set to work to meet his obligations. He even pledged his medals and his decorations. Then he began the preparation of the memoirs covering a period of which he could say with as much truth as Caesar in his "De Bello Gallico," "All of which I saw and part of which I was." The later scenes of that grim campaign are swathed in the mists that hang over in the valley of the shadow. It was another battle of the wilderness. And it ended in the sunlight yonder on the hilltop that is called McGregor.—New York Mail and Express. Onions and Rheumatism. A large Spanish onion sewed slowly until tender in a weak stock quickly made from beef extract and hot water is a most palatable and nourishing dish, especially useful, according to physicians, in counteracting the poison of rheumatic gout. It should be well seasoned with cayenne. The late supper of a chronic sufferer from this same rheumatic gout, and which is taken just before retiring, consists of a perfectly roasted apple, without sugar, but with thick cream and two large slices of brown bread.—New York Post. Lightning Revenge Artist. "Yes, Julia rejected him, and she was afraid to open the morning paper for fear she would read an account of his suicide." "She didn't find it, did she?" "No. The first thing she saw was the announcement of his betrothal to a prettier girl."—Detroit Free Press. Over 1,000 ships of all kinds and sizes pass up and down the English channel every 24 hours, and there are scarcely ever less than 200 near Land's End, leaving or bearing up for the channel. Londoners spend about \$10,000,000 annually for umbrellas.

A Practical Joke Was the Cause of the Fight. At this term, May, 1888, "Andrew Jackson, Esq.," came into court and produced a license as an attorney, with a certificate sufficiently attested of his taking the oaths necessary to said office, and was admitted as an attorney in this county court. Jackson had reached his majority two months before this date. He had studied law at Salisbury, N. C., under Socrates McCoy, who had for several years visited the courts at Jonesborough in the capacity of lawyer and judge and was well acquainted with the country and people. It is altogether probable that Jackson came to the western country under the advice of McCoy. The fledgling, shortly after his arrival in Jonesborough, was retained in his first suit, which proved to be the occasion of his first duel as well. His opponent was the older and more learned Waighell Avery. It seems that Colonel Avery had the better side of the cause, and that Jackson, foreseeing defeat, tried to break his fall by a bit of pleasantry in the perpetration of a practical joke on his opponent. Avery, as was the custom in those days of circuit riding, carried a few books and his briefs in a pair of saddlebags. Jackson knew that the authority relied upon by Colonel Avery to win the case was Bacon's "Abridgements," and, knowing where the book was kept, he went to the saddlebags and extracted the book, substituting a piece of bacon of the same shape. When in the course of his argument Avery had occasion to appeal to his authority, he took from his saddlebags the package and unfolded it before the court and jury. His precedent did not apply. Suspecting Jackson of being the guilty person, Avery turned upon him and gave him a tongue lashing. Jackson was much angered in turn and wrote upon the fly leaf of a law-book a demand for a retrial. This was not forthcoming, and Jackson sent this challenge: AUGUST 12, 1888. Sir—When a man's feeling and character are injured, he ought to seek a speedy redress. You received a few lines from me yesterday and undoubtedly understood me. My character you have injured, and, further, you have insulted me in the presence of a court and a large audience. I therefore call upon you as a gentleman to give satisfaction for the same, and I further call upon you to give me an answer immediately without equivocation, and I hope you can do without dinner until the business is done, for it is consistent with the character of a gentleman when he injures a man to make speedy reparation. Therefore I hope you will not fail in meeting me this day. From your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. To Col. Avery. P. S.—This evening after court adjourned. Avery accepted the challenge, and the duel was fought at dusk of Aug. 12, 1888, in a ravine near the courthouse in Jonesborough. After the exchange of a few shots Jackson declared himself satisfied, and the antagonists left the field, to become and remain firm friends.—Memphis Commercial Appeal. WOMAN QUESTION IN SAMOA. The Maids of the Village in the Lotus Land of the Pacific. The "taupo" is always a young and good looking girl, generally the daughter or adopted daughter of the chief. She is chosen as "maid of the village" and maintained by contributions levied from all the inhabitants, who supply her with food, clothing (the latter not a heavy or expensive item) and a large, well built house, in which she is expected to dispense hospitality to all important visitors. Three or four attendants are always with her, whose duty it is not only to serve her, but to keep a watchful eye upon her and see that she never strays from the path of propriety, she being destined eventually to wed some chief. On the ceremony taking place the village to which the bridegroom belongs must make an offering of valuable mats, large quantities of food and various kinds of property to the village of which she is the maid, so that, apart from any considerations of abstract morality, she is looked upon as a valuable asset and is guarded accordingly. Should she, however, yield to the fascinations of some handsome young man (dandy), her hair is cropped short, she is stripped of her simple finery and degraded to the post of attendant on the more prudent virgin who may be chosen as her successor. On the other hand, the young "blood" plumes himself on his conquest, and the more adventures of the kind he can boast of the more highly he is considered. Thus, though the less culpable of the two, the woman has to make all the sacrifice and bear all the punishment, so that in this matter at least the savage is quite in touch with the humane sentiments of civilization.—John Harrison Wagner in Harper's Magazine. Music in Our Public Schools. An eminent choir leader, in talking of church music the other day, remarked that if music were intelligently taught in our public schools there would be less bungling among singers and less valuable time wasted when the more advanced lessons became necessary. "There is little use," he continued, "in any singer wasting his or her time in expensive instruction while there is any law in the reading or rudiments. A career based on such lines is an up hill undertaking from the start. Before the ambitious singer attempts anything in the musical line there should be considerable proficiency in reading and familiarity with all of the preliminary work, and this may be learned of any singing master in a reasonable time and at a small cost." All public schools should teach the elements of music and that with thoroughness. It should be as much a matter of course for the pupil to know his or her notes and to be expert in scales and chords as to know the letters of the alphabet and how to spell "baker." Such knowledge would in due course of time lead the pupil who had great natural gifts for music to the study most congenial, and would simplify after study and make a future much brighter than if it were necessary to wade through all of the primary parts and worry over intervals and accidentals until the heart and soul were weary and the courage almost gone.—New York Ledger. Mrs. Rorer's Popovers. Beat 2 eggs, without separating, until thoroughly mixed. Add a cup of milk. Put a cup of flour into another bowl. Add to it gradually the eggs and milk. Beat until smooth. Strain through an ordinary fine strainer. Put at once into greased hot oven pans and bake in a moderately hot oven for 40 minutes. If these are properly made and properly baked, they should swell six times their original bulk, may be used for breakfast or luncheon or served with a liquid pudding sauce as a dessert. What is wheat flour, if sifted three times, may be substituted for white flour. Iron pans insure better results than those made of lighter metals.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in Ladies' Home Journal.

Voters Will Not be Misled by Appeals to Old Party Prejudices.—Union in Congress—Union in State. The Junction Times essays to ridicule a union of free silver forces. The editor has had a soft snap or two around the legislature and does not welcome the probability of having his future chances in that direction nipped in the bud. The people are not listening to petty hangers on for political crumbs. They are determined to take the government of this country out of the hands of Wall street and the gold speculating patriots who deal in politics from a financial standpoint. The only way this state can assist in the reform is to elect two silver congressmen, and a senator who will neutralize the vote of Senator McBride. Just think of it! Senator McBride voting to retire greenbacks by borrowing more gold with which to pay for them. The speculators are hungry for more bonds and that is their only chance to secure them. The Times may not have noticed that the Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican senators stood shoulder to shoulder and voted against and effectually killed that monstrous goldbug proposition. With the representatives of the three parties voting together at the national capitol he would awaken petty prejudices out here in Oregon to defeat reinforcement of the faithful representatives in both branches of congress. The silver men are not so blind as not to see the trap that is set for them. It is baited with old worn out party names and prejudices. There is union in congress; why not union in state? Notice to Building Contractors. The Board of County Commissioners of Lane county, Oregon will receive bids at the office of the county clerk, and at the office of Delos D Neer, Architect, 133 1/2 1st St, Portland, Oregon, until Feb 21st, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, for the furnishing of all materials and labor necessary to build and complete a court house in accordance with plans, details and specifications drawn for the said Lane county at Eugene, Oregon, all of which can be seen at the architect's office and at the office of the county clerk of said county. A certified check drawn upon and indorsed by any well known bank and made payable to the order of E O Potter, county judge of said county, in the sum of 5 per cent of bid, must accompany each bid, as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into contract with said county with good and sufficient bond in the sum of the full amount of contract price named in said proposal, within ten days after the opening of said bids. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by said check. As an evidence of good faith, contractors will deposit with county clerk or architect, at the time of taking plans from either office, \$25.00 to be forfeited to said Lane county in case of failure on the part of such contractor to put in a bid as required by this notice. By order of the Board, A. C. JENNINGS, County Clerk. MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following marriage licenses have been issued by the county clerk since our last report: Pleasant L Tucker, 33 years, and Mary R Millege, 22 years; Francis Corwin Coffman and Alice F Stoneburg; William T Berry, 28 years, and Miss Lottie May Bostwick, 21 years; Robert F Fleeman 19 years, and Miss Bertha G Van Dorn, 16 years. Consent of mother of the young lady was filed with the clerk. This is a young couple and both reside in Eugene. EVANGELIZING.—Salem Sentinel: "Evangelists Potter and Miller come to Salem next week and will conduct a revival service extending over many days. At Eugene they secured about 100 converts, and at other Oregon towns they were quite equally successful." These gentlemen did not hold meetings in Eugene. The Sentinel is always publishing mysterious items. Cottage Grove Messenger: Prof Holbrook, the celebrated hoo-bug, departed for new pastures Sunday. Barnum's saying was worthily illustrated at this place: He's a slick one.

"Repudiates His Own Faith."—"Endeavors to Destroy His Own Party." As a letter from W S U'Ren, until lately chairman of the Clackamas county Peoples central committee, has been given wide circulation through the Oregonian we publish the other side showing the position U'Ren stands in at his own home as voiced by the Peoples party paper of that county, the Oregon City Herald: "In this issue we publish the resignation of Chairman U'Ren with a very long and 'crushing' argument to sustain his position, and through which he evidently expects to swing the committee into line and have his resignation declined, and his domineering leadership endorsed. His resignation should be promptly accepted by the committee. "Mr U'Ren has not been asked to run a fusion campaign. He is simply asked to abide by the principle of direct legislation for which he has done such valiant service in the past. No populist has a right to say what the result of the vote will be and, certainly, every populist should use his influence in every honorable way until the vote is taken to bring about the result he believes best, but bulldozing and domineering and chicanery are methods which illy will become a populist. There is to be neither a fusion nor an anti-fusion campaign until this question has been decided by the voters themselves. "U'Ren's codicil to his resignation is devoted to the Mitchell-Pennyroyer faction and the Simon-Corbett faction in the republican party. He is very familiar and deeply interested in this 'factional fight' but, in our humble judgment, had he and Mr Young been less familiar with Mr Simon and taken less interest in the fight within the republican party's ranks and devoted more time to the upbuilding of the people's party and its principles the populists at least would have been better off today. "There are two sides of this question of fusion. While a portion of Mr U'Ren's argument against it is true, yet much he says is misleading and wholly insupportable. That the republican party is divided—hopelessly divided—in Oregon we grant. But what is of more importance to us is the fact that populists are also divided. To assist one faction of the g. o. p. in this state in its efforts to down the other is not our business but how to everlastingly bury both of them out of sight ought to be our 'paramount issue' just now. How are we going to do it; by pulling apart or by pulling together? "Our state committee in its wisdom solved the problem, if it is possible to do so. 'We are evidently divided upon the question of "union or no union," said the committee. 'All together we can win, divided we shall fail. Let us refer this whole matter to the boys in the trenches who must do the voting and then abide by their decision. If they say 'middle of the road let every man of us fall in line. But Mr U'Ren fears the result of direct legislation and proceeds to bolt his party and repudiates his 'one-plank platform' for fear the people haven't sense enough to govern themselves. He is perfectly willing to lead his people but not willing to follow. He has builded a machine on which he is now preparing to break his own neck, or else he is insincere in the unfortunate position he has taken. In either case he can be spared as chairman of the people's party in Clackamas county. "It is with the deepest regret we feel compelled to speak thus plainly of a man we have always esteemed so highly and have fought for so faithfully, but, forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. A man who will repudiate his own faith and endeavor to destroy his own party, invites the suspicion and compels the resentment of his heretofore most faithful friend." U'REN ALMOST ALONE. Silver Republican, Populist and Democratic representatives in congress stand shoulder to shoulder against the gold standard forces. And with this object lesson plainly in view, U'Ren of Clackamas almost alone of the populist state central committee, stands for divided action with consequent triumph of the gold standard cause. U'Ren is made the subject of some very uncomplimentary remarks through his association with the ring element of the republican party.