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## CLIFF HOUSE.

MAIN STREET,

Nearly Opposite Woolen Factory.

W. L. WHITE,

T. W. RHODES, Proprietors.

Oregon City, Oregon.

We invite the citizens of Oregon City, and the traveling public, to give us a share of their patronage. Meals can be had at all hours, to suit the most fastidious. [15]

With us they march against the foe.

And we—we know the reason why—

We reap the fruits of victory;

We reap the garlands; loud-raised fame

Speaks of our deeds, and glads our name.

What seek they of the why or how?

Their country is a hard stepmother.

Who for their outpoured blood will throw

A crust of bread, a rag. No other

Reward is theirs. She gives no ought

For services she values naught.

Glory! they know not what it means!

And they know, what then? It what?

They're but ignorant citizens;

And history for the conqueror man

Opens to page; the mingled mass

Must to oblivion's darkness pass.

Some will return, supported by

The broken crutch of poverty;

And for the happier ones who die,

Forgetfulness their destiny.

Yet in the fields they filtered not,

What matters it? they are forgotten,

Honor the rank and file; they are

Than their superiors nobler far.

SEIZING JAPAN.—If one wishes to see

Japan, says a correspondent, he must take

a good long ride into the interior—say

thirty or forty miles. Of course it is not

entirely safe to travel alone, but provided

there are three or four in the company, a

native guard is superfluous. One of the

best trips for this purpose is the one to a

place called Yabuma. About a mile or

two from Yokohama, the road enters a

beautifully cultivated country. Various

fields of corn, wheat, rice and potatoes

alternately pass in review, and one can't help

remarking the almost entire freedom from

weeds in their fields. They have no fences,

but a narrow ditch divides one field from

another, and one property from another.

The soil is very prolific, giving as many

as three crops a year. But neither their

richness nor their fertility are the slightest

reason why they are so highly valued. It

is in beauty, anything I ever saw any-

where else, perfectly devoid of smell. A

great feature of both China and Japan is

the immense number of bugs that are

seen everywhere. Insects of every kind

in comparison, and if the traveler is only un-

fortunate enough as to bestow ams on

one, they seem to rise up from the very

earth, and they will follow him sometimes

a mile. It is strange that here, where there

is so much of this class here when we take

into consideration that four or five times

(a tempo is equal to about two cents) is

sufficient to provide rice enough for a day.

And the masses of rice are so well

preserved, that they are still as good as

new. In some portions of Japan it is

against the law for the natives to beg, but

it was my misfortune to visit those places

where this law was not enforced. Around

Yokohama, and in the mountains, that they

are not allowed upon the foreign settle-

ment, and besides that, labor is

in great demand both in building the

houses that were lately destroyed and in

improving the settlement, by mending the

streets and building a new harbor, or pier.

HYDROPHOBIA IN THE HORSE.—In Chicago,

## Officers and Privates.

The soldiers, when I pass, present

Their arms; I wear an epaulette;

I blush; and blushing, I regret,

How little in that regiment!

I've done to make those honors mine

More than the meanness in line.

With us they march against the foe.

And we—we know the reason why—

We reap the fruits of victory;

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in great demand both in building the

houses that were lately destroyed and in

improving the settlement, by mending the

streets and building a new harbor, or pier.

## The Earth Worm.

Probably there are few boys who do

not occasionally indulge in the sport of

angling, if not for the sport at least for the

pleasure of enjoying the fruit of their ex-

ertions—if successful—when brought to

the table. It is well that we put in this

proviso, for "fisherman's luck" is a phrase

every boy understands. No fish bait is so

generally used in angling as the earth

worm, and we shall endeavor to give some

information in regard to this despised, but

useful creature, which boys who often

handle it may not possess.

The earth worm belongs to the class

called annelids, from the Latin *anulus*, a

small ring, because the body of the worm

appears to be composed of a series of small

rings joined together like beads on a

string. The worm has a head, a tail, and

four pairs of feet, which are simply the

Latin for earth worm, so this apparently

insignificant creature bears a high sound-

ing name. And he is worthy of it. He

is a remarkable individual, concerning

which have red blood. This is quite a dis-

tinction, one which many animals much

higher in the scale of life do not enjoy.

We have said this is a useful animal, and

do not refer to the worm as a fish bait,

but its usefulness as a cultivator of the

soil. It does, beneath the surface, just

what the farmer does on the surface, opens

the soil to the action of air and moisture

by running galleries in every direction.

It is a superior worker

of fertilizers, turning crude and rank man-

ure to valuable compost. It is for the

support of vegetable life. If not allowed to

do this in the heap, it will carry on the

work after the manure has been removed

to the field or garden. But this does not

exhaust the list of its useful qualifications.